

# Ala. Farmers Prove Racial Cooperation Is Helpful

JAN 21 1943

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## Unusual Co-op Board Of Directors Has Three White, Two Race Members

UNION SPRINGS, Ala.— (SNS) —“Buying things we need together has helped us a lot this past year,” said Cliff M. Thornton, secretary-treasurer of the Bullock County Purchasing and Marketing Association, at a recent meeting of the association's Board of Directors. The meeting was called for the purpose of deciding how much of the savings on pooled garden seed purchases could be returned to the members.

It was only a matter of routing business for the Board, but seven years ago nothing like this had ever been heard of or thought of in Bullock County, Alabama—for here was a Board of Directors of a corporation composed of three white and two colored farmers in groups. We met in our various homes, at the church or schoolhouse. Most of the time the FSA supervisor would meet with us.

**RACIALLY MIXED BOARD**  
Dressed in their overalls these five men sat around a big table in the office of Farm Security Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and conducted their business as orderly and efficiently as any other board.

A check on the business of the association for the year just cleared revealed that this group had bought wheat, barley, rice, and garden seed and a substantial savings had been made on each of these items.

Let Mr. Thornton tell in his own words how the association got started and what he thinks about its success:

“Although we are small farmers and produce a small amount of produce, still quite a few of us—both white and colored—realized a long time ago that the things would amount to a whole lot. You would amount to a whole lot. You see, most of us lost what we had during the depression and didn't know when we would ever be able to make cash purchases again.

any problem as far as any of us are concerned. We work together in the fields, we meet on the roads, we trade, at the same stores, we fight the same pests in our crops, and we have to contend with the same kind of weather.

There are 402 members in the cooperative association and last year 386 bought the garden seed package through the co-op at a total saving of \$633.60. After deducting expenses, the board voted unanimously a rebate of \$1.25 for each member who participated in the pool.

## The South vs. Jim Crow

It will be difficult for a Northerner to understand how remarkable it is that a group of Southern miners should raise money to attest their faith in the New Deal's enlightened policy toward the Negro.

The whites who contributed to the fund are Southerners—as Southern in their heritage of hate for the Negro as an equal as Dixon or Talmadge or Starnes or Rankin.

And I can testify—because I've been there—that these white miners of Bessemer today would have been lauding the poll-tax dynasty and denouncing Roosevelt had it not been that they are union men who are learning, through their unions, that Negro-baiting is not a career, but a disease.

Some time ago we suggested that the chief hope for the Southern Negro and the Southern white worker lies in the trades union movement. What happened in the Bessemer red ore fields is a case in point.—VICTOR H. BERNSTEIN

We were highly impressed Monday by the scrupulous fairness with which a Negro soldier, subsequently convicted of burglary in the night and sentenced to 15 years was tried.

The circumstances of the case were packed with elements which might have led to bitter prejudices, but Talladega once more proved itself to be a highly civilized community.

Earle Montgomery, attorney appointed by the court to defend the prisoner, did his duty magnificently.

The prosecution in which Joe Cockrell, Gordon Welch and Solicitor Frank Embry, of Pell

City, participated, was distinguished for its calm presentation of the evidence without efforts to play on the emotions of men.

The charge that Circuit Judge Carr delivered to the jury served as a model for all other jurists who are called on to preside over the trial of similar cases.

He emphasized that the law knows no color line. He summed up those elements which would make for guilt or innocence under the charge brought by the Grand Jury.

Then he told the jurors that they would acquit if they believed the man innocent, regardless of his color, or, if the decision went the other way, they would convict, regardless of color.

The courtroom was quiet and utterly without tension during the hearing of the case.

The manner in which the trial was conducted ought to go a long way in convincing all radicals, regardless of their convictions, that the South is determined for all citizens to have a fair deal in its courts.—Talladega Daily Home.

Birmingham, Ala. News  
January 7, 1943

## IMPROVING INTERRACIAL RELATIONS

To the Editor The News:

I was recently home on a furlough and was greatly surprised to find interracial relations in our fine city existing at such deplorable conditions.

The interracial problem is one that concerns all of us, and the Negro should be converted into an American asset rather than a Southern liability. All of the fault does not belong to any one factor. If necessary preparations were made for educational and economical betterment of the Negro, he would make his own way.

The trouble that is being stirred up in our city by some element, which I know not, is being fed by some "ism" or pressure from the North. We can work out our own problem without interference from anyone else if we will only try to see the whole affair as it actually exists.

We are now in another great war to determine if democracy can survive. Men of all races, creeds and denominations are fighting and dying side by side so that democracy might live. How are we to make worldly adjustments after the war is over? If we are going to continue practicing unfairness and injustice toward minority groups within our own borders, we are not capable of postwar reconstruction for global welfare.

If those of you left to guard the "home front" fail to make the necessary corrections while you now have the chance, then the Colin P. Kellys, Julius Ellsberys and other heroes of World War II will have died in vain. Let not the heroic men who fought and died for the American way of life have to turn over in their graves because the things for which they laid down their lives are not being preserved.

Hoping that someone will finally turn patriotic enough to devote some time to the solution of this grave problem, I am yours for true democracy.

CLARK R. COLEMAN,  
Staff Sergeant, United States Army, Camp Carabelle, Fla.

As senior deputy sheriff, I regretted that it was not permissible to have one or more of our faithful Negro citizens as deputy sheriffs to police their own settlements, which extend from north to south nearly 10 miles. When the duty of soliciting for monthly subscriptions for War Bonds was placed upon the auxiliary police and deputies, I had none, of course, in my area among the colored people, so I called upon my faithful Negro sector warden to volunteer for this service among his people in my area. His prompt reply was, "You have called me; I'll do the best I can." He promptly and thoroughly organized these three settlements, traveling over the whole of the territory in his automobile and on foot until, I believe, every Negro family in my area was visited and practically all of them responded with subscriptions to the whole Area No. extent of their several abilities. I am sorry that

## NEGROES AS GOOD CITIZENS

To the Editor The News:

It has been only a few days since I felt constrained to write you to commend your editorial, "Mr. Wallace's World." I cannot fail now to write you again to thank you for your editorial, "Back Home to Serve." I believe that "racial troubles" are like most other troubles—purely imaginary.

I have lived in Birmingham a little more than 50 years. Nearly half of that time I have lived in my present home, the boundaries of which are near three large Negro settlements. I have observed and studied my Negro neighbors rather closely during that



I cannot say as much for some districts in my area among the white people.

No, let us not learn to hate or to mistrust each the other of the opposite race. Rather let us study to respect and to trust one another. Then and soon will the "racial problem" appear in its true light—no problem at all. If the white race as a body of Americans will adopt this attitude toward our colored citizens, I am sure that, as a body of Negroes, they will meet us more than halfway.

ARLIE BARBER.  
Birmingham.

this county held their Victory Mass meeting. There was not one single note of bitterness which the Fifth Columnist would have us think permeates the entire region. On the contrary, a number of the negro speakers, including Dr. Drake, head of the Negro Normal, Huntsville, emphasized the fact that this is the best place in the world for negroes to live and warned their hearers to beware of the different kinds of isms that outsiders are attempting to inject between the white and negro races.

They quoted Booker T. Washington freely. If the New York City judge and others of his kind could have been in this meeting and heard these speakers and could have seen white farmers and business men participating in the program, they would have known the true facts, whether or not they would admit them in New York City.

### Amid The Eternities

There was more than superb music which a Birmingham audience heard at the Municipal Auditorium when Vladimir Horowitz played. He was more than a master pianist. The whole evening was a transcendent illustration of the sweep and power of music.

That concert strode across time and space. It cancelled out racial differences. It erased boundaries and the petty division of nations. In its beauty and dignity there was little place for the things that drive men to battlefields.

The music heard represented three centuries of composition. Among the composers were a German Jew, an Italian, a Protestant German, a Russian, a Pole, a Frenchman, a Hungarian and an American. The music cut across Axis and Allied lines with a fine disdain for the fleeting present and a high conception of that which endures.

The birthplace and former home of the pianist are in those parts of Russia where fighting is now going on. He has many reasons to hate the Nazi Germans. But neither in his program nor in his playing was there a hint of anything like that.

Hardly could one listen to the music without realizing that music is timeless and, in the best sense, homeless because it is at home everywhere. Not all the commands of a dictator, not all the assaults of prejudice, can keep music from its rightful heritage in the hearts of men everywhere.

Horowitz brought a message out of the eternities. He was a voice preaching at the keyboard the message of international good will.

### NO PLACE FOR ISMS

A city judge in New York a few days ago made the charge that the current wave of petty thievery and robbery violence among the negro population which has been so widely publicized in the nation's largest city is due to the influence of negroes newly arrived from the south.

This absurd charge is ridiculous and illustrates again the antipathy which some of the people in the north seem to have for all things southern.

We wish that this same city judge could have sat in the local courthouse last Friday night when the negro Farm Bureau membership of

**THIS MORNING**



JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

*444 Small June 24, 1943*

*'All the schools in the world will have to be reborn after this conflict . . . It will be even more important to teach character than facts . . .'*

There are three rules for race relationships in Birmingham is to avoid the name of Detroit:

1. The rule for Negroes: No matter how wrong you think any custom is, there to be, no power on earth is going to let it be changed while this war goes on.
  2. The rule for whites: Things are not half as bad as you make them out. You are not a policeman and nothing calls on you to act like one.
  3. The rule for policemen: Policemen have to shoot sometimes but in the big meantime policemen have to be as calm, brave, diplomatic and fair as they know how.
- Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.  
**Mr. Connor's Appeal**

It was inevitable that the terrible racial tragedy in Detroit should increase concern and tension in other communities of the country. Here in Birmingham we have shared the reaction. And in our city, with its large percentage of Negro population, we have for months been confronting extraordinary conditions tending to enhance strain and uneasiness. It is un-

der such conditions that Public Safety Commissioner Connor has considered it wise to appeal to all our people, white and colored, for the exercise of the utmost mutual consideration, courtesy and patience. His statement is not to be construed as implying anything beyond what it obviously is—an emphasis on the necessity for good sense and self-discipline in a time of serious tension.

Far from being occasioned by anything not known to the public, it warns against baseless rumors and reports which are always such an aggravated problem in situations of the kind we are now facing.

The great majority of our people have been conducting themselves with full awareness of the urgency of a co-operative spirit and a humanitarian consideration for one another. We all are common strugglers with the stresses and dangers of these times. With a few exceptions, we are resolved to deal with these problems as friends and citizens of a common country.

The Detroit tragedy grimly emphasizes the need for this spirit. While such outbreaks do increase uneasiness, they are also lessons and warnings that should strengthen all our defenses against any disorder and violence among us.

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57a-1943  
Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

# What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

William Pickens, of the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., was an interesting visitor to the city of Birmingham and spent the greater part of last Summer here.

He was guest speaker at the 11 a.m. service at Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, where the Rev. Henry D. Tillman is pastor, and was heard by an audience that filled the auditorium to capacity.

Dr. Pickens spoke on the World War situation, the part that the United States is playing, and the place of the Negro race in the crisis.

He brought valuable information and stirred his hearers to a keener sense of their duty by his facts, eloquence and logic. He had no apology to make for being an American Negro, and none for the United States being in the war.

He said that all we have done and are doing must be done, and more, to win this war. He told racere relief, has passed on and at the members that they must buy War Bonds and that they must save position will be filled and the of them after they are bought; that there is no better security in the world today than the bonds issued by the United States government, and that if we would be saved as a race and spared of Hitlerism, we must be willing to give our all in support of every program offered by our government.

At many points in his address he emphasized color and races, and told the Negro people that the Japanese have no more regard or respect for them than does Hitler, and that we must fight the Japs with all the strength and spirit that can be brought to our command.

He was convincing in his statement that the United States of America offers more security, more protection, more opportunity and a greater future for the Negro than any other country in the civilized world today.

He deplored the attitude of those he regarded as bad men in both races, and gave a strong warning that all unruly and unprofitable people were not confined to any one race.

He said that the Negro people could not afford to be stingy with the government, both as to their labor and in the purchase of bonds, and that we, the same as other people of this country, are making a record that of necessity must and will be reviewed in years to come, and it is up to us to take no step against the record made in pre-

sent one of the largest and most outstanding church interests among Negroes in America and reports will be heard from conferences and churches representing the 48 states in the union.

It is indicated by the returns that this semi-annual session will show the largest increase of membership and the ingathering of funds of any similar period during the past score of years.

The church has a budget system and records in the church extension department, located in the City of Birmingham, show that in the last six months the budget was raised with nearly \$25,000 in excess, the budget being \$116,000 on general funds alone.

Every school in the connection is shown to have reduced its debt with teachers being paid in full with increased salaries, and the Price Memorial Building at Livingstone College in Salisbury, N. C., being erected as an administrative hall and science department, started nearly 10 years ago, is now nearing completion. This has been made possible by the more than \$200,000 raised by Negroes themselves, and \$75,000 from the general education fund.

Since the last council meeting in August, 1942, Dr. Thomas W. Wallace, secretary of the home missions department and ministerial position will be filled and the of them after they are bought; that there is no better security in the world today than the bonds issued by the United States government, and that if we would be saved as a race and spared of Hitlerism, we must be willing to give our all in support of every program offered by our government.

According to the statement of J. Hamner, manager of Palm Leaf Hotel, this institution made a very fine record during the year 1942, and is determined to keep it up throughout 1943.

According to the manager, he was able to go through 1942 without having to call an officer of the law, and on just two or three times was it necessary to summon a physician and this was for natural illness. No accidents, no fights, no fires occurred to mar the good record of the hostelry.

The speaker added that there is a tendency on the part of humble people when they have a large increase in wages, to waste their earnings. He warned strongly against this and advised his hearers in no uncertain terms to buy only the things that they need and save the balance because it is going to be greatly needed when the crisis is over.

Negro fraternal orders and churches controlled by the Negro people still hold the stronger and more substantial appeal to the mass life and leadership of the race.

ALABAMA  
as we go into the year 1943, it might become us to stop long enough to give praise and appreciation for the magnificent work that these institutions are doing.

The Negro church, like the Negro fraternal order, has kept the Negro looking forward, onward and upward in sections where he was not able to give public expression and interest in an organized way. The church has kept his spirit right and led and saved him against evil designs that, no doubt, would have destroyed and rendered him less useful. The fraternal order has provided close, intimate, social and brotherly contact. They have taught brotherhood, faith, love and respect for law and government.

Many thousands of Negroes throughout America got their first lessons in rules of order, legislative approach, proper procedure, freedom of speech, lawmaking and lawkeeping, obedience to authority and respect for leadership in these fraternal institutions.

The Negro has developed more manhood, more citizenship, clearness of thought, fairness in debate because of his church and fraternities than in all other agencies tending toward his progress.

We are not unmindful in the least of the great worth of our schools and colleges, and how lacking we were even 50 years ago in literary intelligence or academic training. Our schools have worked mightily and well in fitting the race for proper and acceptable expression. They have prepared us to do the job at hand more efficiently while the church and fraternal order have offered a place for general expression and practice.

As a race we may necessarily regard these three agencies as the most acceptable and needful training ground that we had in the beginning and have now.

This Sunday, Jan. 10, the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County and the Court of Calanthe will hold its first meeting of the year on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple, 310 North 18th Street, at 4 p.m.

The progress of the Pythian organization in Alabama will have expression at this meeting and President A. J. Robinson of the council is urging every chancellor commander and his members, together with every worthy counselor and her members, all grand lodge and supreme lodge officers, all grand and supreme court officers, to be present.

Brig. Gen. G. S. Norman of the uniform rank department is especially requested to be present and will probably escort the supreme chancellor who has promised to be present.

The semi-annual meeting of the board of bishops of the African

Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in America will convene in Pittsburgh, Pa., at Wesley Center A. M. E. Zion Church, Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 10 a.m.

This board meeting will represent the Negro people of Birmingham, Ala.

# What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

After nearly a year given to working out plans for a modern hospital for the Negro people of Birmingham and Jefferson County, it now appears that such an institution can and will be built here.

There has been and is the finest and most constructive spirit among the white people in this movement. They sense the need of such an institution for Negro people, as well as the Negroes themselves. They have cooperated in making proper plans for the hospital campaign, and are giving such attention as is necessary in the management of the campaign.

When a report was made to the executive campaign committee composed of white and Negro people, a few days ago, it was surprising to find what the Negro people have contributed out of their small means during the past four or five months.

The plan is to have everyone who will share in the building of the hospital. The need is imperative, and it may be said in this connection that no institution looking to the welfare of the Negro people of Birmingham and Jefferson County is more needed than a modernly built and equipped and efficiently managed hospital.

Every church organization, club, fraternal and organizations operated by Negroes, should form a committee to raise money.

Negroes must create friends for the movement, as the cause will need all aid possible and Negroes are encouraged by the very fine response that has come so far from the white people.

OUTSTANDING BRAVERY OF NEGRO TROOPS under fire by Japanese planes at an air base somewhere in India, won the personal praise of two U. S. military chiefs last week.

A unit of Negro engineers, who stood up under fierce Jap bombardment was lauded by Brig. Gen. Clayton Bissell, commander of the Tenth Air Force operating in the China-Burma-India theater, and Brig. Gen. Caleb V. Haynes, of Mt. Airy, N. C., commander of the India Task Force.

In a wire to Maj. Donald L. Jarrett, Oklahoma, Iowa, executive of

the Negro contingent, Gen. Bissell declared:

"Reports say the conduct of the colored troops was magnificent in their return to duty and the damage to the airdrome was repaired almost immediately. I desire you and your troops to know the performance of your duty is in line of the best traditions of the Army."

Gen. Haynes praised the "great work" of the troops.

The exceptional courage of the Negro unit came to the attention of officers during a heavy attack on the air base by Zero fighters which strafed the field continuously. They were back to work as soon as the Zeros started leaving, filling up holes in one runway and working into the night on another runway plugging a pit.

Pvt. Mack B. Anderson, of Gayhill, Tex., won special commendation when he stood up in the middle of the field firing a machine gun while Zeros repeatedly swooped over him. Others praised were Sgts. Clarence T. Jackson, of Washington, D. C.; Elmer Stephens, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Ralph Small, of Dothan, Ala.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS is one of the outstanding and most serviceable institutions among Negroes. The order has served the race well, and because of its very fine principles has developed many strong and useful men.

Last Tuesday night the writer, while attending his own Pythian Lodge, Myrtle No. 222, witnessed a very interesting and spirited election of officers. The occasion was the semi-annual election, and a large number of members gathered for the meeting.

Officers elected are G. S. Norman, chancellor commander; William H. Russell, vice chancellor; M. L. Forniss, keeper of records and seal; George Shaw, master of exchequer; C. C. Edwards, prelate; A. L. Davenport, master of finance; A. L. Sampson, master at arms.

Chancellor commander-elect announced the names of Sirs Tom Green as inner guard, and Henry Williams, outer guard.

Sirs G. S. Norman, Oscar W. Adams, Sr., A. L. Davenport and A. L. Sampson are delegates to the Grand Lodge which convenes in Birmingham in June, 1943.

THE 80TH ANNUAL CELEBRATION of the Emancipation of Negroes of the United States of America, was observed by the Negro people of Greater Birmingham, on Friday, Jan. 1 at 11 a.m. The program was held at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church under auspices of the Emancipation Celebration Association, with the Rev. J. R. Matthews, president, presiding. The principal address of the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Perry, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Birmingham. Others taking part in the exercises were the Rev. H. R. Hughes, pastor of St. John A. M. E. Church; Dr. C. J. Baker, of Mil-ler Memorial Presbyterian Church; Rev. G. P. Crosby, secretary; Rev. H. D. Tillman, assistant secretary; Miss Julia Williams, read the Emancipation Proclamation. H. D. Tillman, pastor of Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church introduced the speaker; music was by the choirs of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church and the New Bethel Baptist Church of East Birmingham, and the annual address was by Presi-

the last war were not kept. This among Negroes in the period between 1930 and 1940 increased twice as much as among whites. The tuberculosis death rate among Negroes was 235 per 100,000 in 1929, had been reduced to 129 by 1930. Illiteracy among Negroes in 1910 amounted to 30 per cent, today is only 8 per cent. Lynchings, of which there were 64 in 1918, are rare almost to nonexistence now. Life expectancy today is 14.



578-1943

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Pittsburgh Courier  
Pittsburgh, PA.

# Leaders, Students Interested In Move

FEB 20 1943

**American Missionary Association to Enter  
Field of Race Relations on Broader Scale.  
Some Leaders View Change With Alarm**

FEB 20 1943

CHICAGO, Feb. 19—(ANP)—The American Missionary Association announcement that it will specialize in the field of race relations to the extent of keeping static or reducing its present school policy and diverting its vast funds into the rather nebulous that new conditions teach new du-field of race relations poses a most ties; that there was a growing insistent question to those interest-sense of responsibility on the part ed in the development and ad-of southern whites for the educa-vancement of the American Negro. tion of all citizens, including Ne-As stated by the executive commit-groes; that the public school work of the South could not be done per-

petually by a missionary organiza-tion. FEB 20 1943  
"The American Missionary as-sociation division will concentrate its attention on the field of race relations, particularly in the Ne-gro-white area; and that, as funds become available, the Association develop a non-institutional type of pioneering work which would send competent representatives into va-rious communities to work by such methods as the local situation shall suggest and make possible."

This is another combination worked out in connection with "vested interests," particularly the Rosenwald Fund and Fisk univer-sity, a great concentration of money, experience and contacts. The change of emphasis is so rev-olutionary that it is viewed with misgiving in many quarters.

The program of the A. M. A. has been simply this: "Wherever there is a dark corner or an unredressed wrong, there is a place for the A. M. A." This has taken in all races of people in every part of the world—mountain whites, Ne-groes, Puerto Ricans, Indians, Jap-anese, Chinese, Alaskans, and a hundred years ago, even Koreans and Africans.

## CHANGED SCHOOL POLICY

At the turn of the century the A. M. A. had more than 40 sec-ondary schools and colleges. There remains of this vast group only Talladega college, Tougaloo college, Tillotson college and LeMoyne Junior college, and Lincoln school, Marion, Ala.; Trinity school, Athens, Ala.; Cotton Valley school, Fort Davis, Ala.; Lincoln academy, King's Mountain, N. C.; Avery in-stitute, Charleston, S. C.; Fessen-den academy, Martin, Fla.; Brick Rural Life school, Enfield, N. C., and Dorchester academy, Dorches-ter, Ga. When the A. M. A. began cutting down on its secondary schools and concentrating on col-leges a generation ago, a great cry went up from the Negro graduates and former students in the South. However, it was plainly manifest

The Congregational people are to be wished well in this great ven-ture of faith—just as great as the forming of the A. M. A., the build-ing of its schools and colleges, the inevitable retrenchment and the rather not glamorous task of stan-dardization. Certainly few ven-tures have had more of the bless-ings of concentrated money, of long experience and prestife, and the services of such a qualified and proved technician as Dr. Charles S. Johnson. The venture is indeed bold. There are many grounds for doubt, but there are just as many auguries for success that have ever attended any venture in race re-lations. Certainly a planned, studied and financed new day ought to have its chance.



57a-1943

ARIZONA

# Interracial Group Makes Suggestions

New York, N. Y.

Amsterdam News

Tucson, Ariz. (ANP)—Describing  
Meeting Points Out Needs  
For Re-education Program

TUCSON, Ariz. (ANP)—Describing the spread of racial discrimination as a symptom of fascism, Harold C. Wheeler, city police chief, at a meeting of the Tucson committee for interracial understanding last week, told 65 persons that the local community had not escaped from this national trend. The curse exists despite the fact that the United States is engaged in war against fascism, he told his audience.

The police chief suggested education as means of remedying such a situation. Education of the minorities discriminated against—the Negro, the Jew, the Indian, the Chinese, the Japanese, but the discriminator, the white man who feels a superiority merely because of the color of his skin, must also be educated, he said.

## Must Reach the Whole Man

"By education I do not merely mean the gathering of college degrees, for that alone is not education," Wheeler said. "A true education must reach the whole man, his heart and his mind."

He said that in the United States the principle of being "our brother's keeper" is one of our democratic ideals.

Had we been our brother's keepers, the world war would have been averted; had we been our brother's keepers, all the races would be looked on as equal, he asserted.

## Educate the Discriminators

Benjamin Kessler, a local salesman, said that the real job is to educate the discriminators, and not those discriminated against.

The inferiority complex of the Negroes, Jews and other minorities is another cause of racial discrimination, said Wheeler, whereupon the Rev. Walter Dill Scott declared that the superiority complex of the whites is just as much or more of a cause.



# Hollywood Canteen For All

Kansas City Call  
Star Overrules

Objection to  
Mixed Couples

Kansas City M.  
HOLLYWOOD. (ANP)—

Springs for the week-end. So this worried individual called her by long distance and asked if it was not wrong for colored and white to be dancing together. Miss Davis answered without hesitation, "Of course not, let them dance if they want to."

And now since all the colored hostesses are pretty, ladylike young and nicely dressed, they are as much in demand as dance partners as their fair skinned sisters of the opposite race.

Chicago Defender  
Chicago, Illinois

## Bette Davis Upholds Mixed Couples At Movie Canteen

HOLLYWOOD. (ANP)—

One more blow was landed on color prejudice by one of the most famous Hollywood celebrities a few days ago when Bette Davis settled the question of mixed couples dancing at the elaborate Hollywood canteen.

Only recently opened, and with servicemen of all races welcome, the Hollywood Victory committee have been reporting nightly and either in entertaining or the manual work of waiting table, serving, washing dishes, etc.

For instance, such stars as Lana Turner, Bette Grable and others have donned aprons; "Rochester" and Ben Carter both worked as waiters and entertained, and in this part there was no hitch.

Of the nearly 100 colored hostesses signed up to help entertain servicemen at camps and centers, a number reported at the Hollywood canteen each night. However, so few colored soldiers found their way out to Hollywood that most of the girls were "wallflowers."

As there were never enough white girls to go around, the colored girls began asking the white soldiers to dance. They did, all in the best of relations. On one occasion Miss Tommy Lee, pretty little Pasadena movie player and socialite, was in such demand that white soldiers cut in on each other to get to dance.

Some one of the white women who considered a breach of official propriety. Bette Davis of the Hollywood Victory committee and the official who would have to be contacted, was away at Palm Springs

for the week end. So this worried individual called her by long distance and asked if it was not wrong for colored and white to be dancing together. Miss Davis answered without hesitation, "Of course not, let them dance if they want to."

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for the week end. So this worried individual called her by long distance and asked if it was not wrong for colored and white to be dancing together. Miss Davis answered without hesitation, "Of course not, let them dance if they want to."

And now since all the colored hostesses are pretty, ladylike young and nicely dressed, they are as much in demand as dance partners as their fair skinned sisters of the opposite race.

Chicago Defender  
Chicago, Illinois

One more blow was landed on color prejudice by one of the most famous Hollywood celebrities a few days ago when Bette Davis settled the question of mixed couples dancing at the elaborate Hollywood canteen.

Only recently opened, and with servicemen of all races welcome, the Hollywood Victory committee have been reporting nightly and either in entertaining or the manual work of waiting table, serving, washing dishes, etc.

For instance, such stars as Lana Turner, Bette Grable and others have donned aprons; "Rochester" and Ben Carter both worked as waiters and entertained, and in this part there was no hitch.

Of the nearly 100 colored hostesses signed up to help entertain servicemen at camps and centers, a number reported at the Hollywood canteen each night. However, so few colored soldiers found their way out to Hollywood that most of the girls were "wallflowers."

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## CALIFORNIA

by their prejudiced attitudes, pave the way for dissension and differences among us." Committee delegation, the Hastings Men's Clothing Store has junked a Jim Crow policy denying Negroes the right to buy clothing.

### Major Weapon Seen in Schools

The report, which was based on the testimony from more than fifty witnesses, emphasized education as the major weapon on which we must rely for the long-term solution of the problems of racial relations.

"The committee recommends a broad plan designed to integrate into the course of study of all grades in our public school system," it continued.

The public library system, it said, should develop "a broad plan designed to spread knowledge and information in the field of racial relations"; a radio program, sponsored by the board of education every year should be set aside for participation by all community relations, and the police department procedure a special course, required of all officers, in the problems of racial relations.

Asserting that the police occupied a key position in the whole field, the report stated that such a course should acquaint the police with the minority groups with which they must deal, give them the background of such groups and familiarize them with problems of racial relations and techniques for meeting special problems.

The board recommended that members of minority groups be integrated into the personnel of all city departments.

The report had this to say about discriminatory hiring policies: "Many such discriminatory policies are predicated on a prejudiced belief that minority groups cannot work alongside members of the majority groups, that the colors will not mix." The report continued, "No better evidence of the falsity of that attitude is available than the testimony of labor leaders, both AFL and CIO, in which they affirmed the beneficial results which have been and are being obtained where Americans of every race, color and creed work together."

San Francisco has been one of the spots in the country where experts expected riots to flare up at any time, the rapid expansion of Negro population from 3,000 or 4,000 to 20,000 in little over a year, desperate migrants from the deep south to adjust easily in this highly cosmopolitan city, all pointing to definite racial trouble. Dr. Johnson, who brought two assistants with him and a local committee of "One of the reasons for hopefulness in San Francisco," said Dr. Johnson, "is that the concentration of Negro workers in this city is in its beginning. San Francisco therefore can start a watch and see that better solution may be arrived at than has been true in many large eastern, mid-western and southern cities."

Five problems are faced, Dr. Johnson pointed out. These are industrial occupations, housing, transportation, schooling and recreation for Negroes.

"We will attempt to arrive at a pattern for incorporation of minority groups in the framework of city planning," said Dr. Johnson. "We hope to relax the fears and con-

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## FRISCO LAUDED FOR TOLERANCE

Defender  
Chicago, Ill.

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## Racial Troubles San Francisco Acts To Prevent

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into the course of study of all grades in our public school system," be put into effect.

The need for acquainting police with the minority groups with which they must deal, was also stressed. A special course required of all police officers which would give them the background of minority groups and familiarize them with problems of racial relations and techniques for meeting special problems, was strongly recommended.

Speaking of discriminatory hiring policies the report stated: "Many such discriminatory policies are predicated on a belief that minority groups cannot work alongside members of the majority groups, that the colors do not mix. No better evidence of the falsity of that attitude is available than the testimony of labor leaders, AFL and CIO, in which they affirmed the beneficial results which have been obtained where Americans of every race, color and creed work together."

The board suggested too, that members of minority groups be integrated into the personnel of all city departments.



# Hartford Sets Up Inter-Racial Committee

*Daily Worker*  
(Special to the Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 20.

Following approval of a resolution by the Court of Common Council (Hartford's Board of Aldermen), Mayor O'Connor appointed a Hartford Inter-Racial Committee of 15 members here this week.

The Mayor set up the Commission to "make any recommendations as appeared necessary to solve any inter-racial problem."

In a letter addressed to the Court of Common Council requesting au-

thority to set up the commission the Mayor wrote, "In discussions with a committee named at a recent conference of racial problems called by the Hartford Industrial

Union Council, CIO; representatives of the American Federation of Labor; a committee representing the Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance of Hartford and vicinity, and others, the view was advanced that a committee of the nature proposed could serve as a clearing house for any racial grievances which might appear. At the same time the group would be in a position to make such recommendations as appeared necessary to solve any inter-racial problem.

Of the fifteen named to the Commission, four are labor people, two each from the CIO and AFL, indicating the growing awareness of labor's strength and contributions to the solution of problems of race-discrimination.

Named to the Committee were: Aldermen - at-Large Patrick C. Ward, CIO Council president; Alderman Harry H. Kleinman; Alderman John H. Hurley; Rev. David R. O'Donnell, St. Michael's Church; Rev. Robbins W. Barstow, president, Hartford Seminary Foundation; Rev. Robert A. Moody, president, Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance; Rev. W. W. McCullough, presiding elder, Phillips Temple Colored Methodist Church; Rev. J. M. Lambert, St. Monica's Church; Joseph V. Cronin, AFL co-chairman, Hartford's United Labor Public Affairs Committee; William A. Scott, president, CLU; Mildred Aslin, membership activities director, Colt's Local 270 UE.

CIO; May N. Egan; Saul Berman, president, Hartford chapter, American Jewish Congress; Dr. Allen F. Jackson, president, Hartford NAACP; Mrs. Mary A. Johnson, member Juvenile Commission.

## Carver Foundation Set Up In Norwalk To Aid Negro

Amsterdam Star-News

New York, N. Y.

NORWALK, Conn. - Announcement of the incorporation of the Carver Foundation of Norwalk was made October 5, when the state papers were filed here. It is believed that the organization will be of great interest to all as a sample of Democracy at work.

The movement is based on the principle that if Democracy is to succeed in our homeland, all citizens should be given at least an opportunity for decent living.

The story of housing needs could be written of every city and town where Negroes live, but the war has accentuated these needs. A group of local citizens realizing this fact decided to do something about it.

The aid of interested Negroes themselves, was enlisted and by them a survey was taken to gain the facts. After many informal meetings, it was decided to organize a society for helping Negroes of Norwalk to help themselves.

The purposes of the Carver Foundation as set forth in the charter are: to advance public sentiment in favor of and to help make available adequate housing for the colored people of Norwalk and environs; to provide proper social and recreational facilities for their advancement and general welfare; to secure for them educational and cultural opportunities; to foster and establish a spirit of fraternalism and good fellowship among members of all races.

The plan includes a housing project to relieve over-crowding in the homes of Negroes who have been citizens of Norwalk over a period of years and the establishment of a Community Center for their educational and social programs, both for children and adults. To this end, land has already been purchased and ground will be broken in the very near future.

Membership in the Foundation is open to all and a campaign will be launched next week for subscriptions.

The newly elected President is the Rev. Sewall Emerson of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and the vice-president is Dr. W. H. N. Johnson, physician, who was recently selected to serve on the Norwalk War Price and Rationing Board. The secretary is Mrs. Elizabeth Corwin, and the chairman of the board of trustees is Howard W. Gorham.

Others interested and working on this project include Rabbi B. H. Tumin, Rev. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Monahan, Mrs. P. A. Rock, former president of the Norwalk Branch of the American University Women, Miss Parker and Miss Murry of Welfare work, Mr. John M. Glover, Frank Brazil, George L.



57a-1943  
Afro-American  
Baltimore, Md.

## Dining Room J. C. Relaxes

MAY 15 1943

WASHINGTON

Colored employees of the Bureau of the Budget and of the State Department have been eating meals in the better dining rooms of the State Department Cafeteria, on without incident since April 19.

Previously they ate in a special jim crow room, which contains old furniture and the employees lockers.

### No Biased Policy

White and colored members of the United Federal Workers of America (CIO) submitted a letter to the cafeteria manager requesting a written statement of policy. He replied that there was no policy of racial discrimination in the cafeteria.

White and colored union members and sympathizers then sat down in the main rooms to lunch together. Nothing happened. Now they do it every day.

## End Negro Ban in Capital Cafeteria

Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, April 26. — For the first time, a Washington cafeteria has announced that it will begin serving Negro customers as well as whites.

The Little Palace Cafeteria, at 14th and U Sts., N. W., which has been doing business since Dec. 15, 1914, had never served a Negro, in keeping with the Jim Crow policy of the nation's capitol. However, since April 16 the "Direct Action" sub-committee of Howard University Civil Rights Committee has been picketing the cafeteria. After a conference with Arthur Douglass Gray, head of the Washington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Louis Chaconas, the owner, agreed to the new policy for the establishment.

The Committee for Jobs for Negroes in Public Utilities has been carrying on a campaign for jobs for Negroes on buses and street cars. This campaign will be climaxed by a week of picketing beginning next week.

## To Liberalize Post Office Canteens

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)

—Segregation in canteens and cafeterias of the Post Office Department has been ordered discontinued, according to Lafayette F. Ford, president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees.

Following a conference he and W. J. Arnold, welfare director of the alliance, held recently with Frank Walker, Postmaster General, Ford announced that Walker had promised to issue the order, effective at once.

The order will apply to all canteens and cafeterias operated in post office buildings. Failure of compliance, it was said, would be sufficient reason for the closing of any of the eating places. The development is an outcome of a fight which has been waged by the alliance for more than a year.

## Group Breaks Racial Barrier at Peoples Drug Store

Washington Tribune  
Washington, D. C.

Following up their experiment in D.C. public places, such as restaurants, interracial groups again last Saturday contacted the Peoples Drug Stores at Fourteenth and U Streets, Northwest, and Eleventh and G Streets, Northwest.

The experiment conducted at the Fourteenth and U Streets store was slightly different from the one used the previous Saturday. Instead of the interracial group going into the store, it was planned to use an all-colored group. When the colored group went into the store and sat down, it was served. This experiment proved that the racial barriers had been broken down at this store.

When one of the interracial groups went into Peoples

D. C.

Drug Store at Eleventh and G Streets, only the whites were served. So, after being served, the white members shifted their food or drinks over to the colored members and then ordered more. Therefore, all were served.

Members of the mixed group had conferences with two officials of the Peoples Drug Store. One was with C. B. Aldrich, chief of personnel. He said that Peoples Drug Store did not have any policy as far as serving colored is concerned. In addition, he said that Peoples has a number of colored customers. The other conference was with G. B. Burrus, vice-president of Peoples Drug Store. He said that in view of the fact that the Fourteenth and U Streets Store was in a colored neighborhood, the colored people are to be served. The inference drawn from this statement is that all Peoples Drug Stores located in colored neighborhoods are to serve colored. There are sixty Peoples Drug Stores in Washington.

## Race Relations Group Seeking Chest Support

The Citizens Committee for Race Relations is now investigating possibility of including the committee as a Community War Fund project, beginning with the current year if possible, Harry Wender, chairman of the race groups fiscal committee announced yesterday.

The work of the race relations group is too important to keep its functions on a volunteer basis only, Wender maintained, and if war funds cannot be secured, Wender said he was sure funds could be raised in a separate campaign for contributions and public subscription.

A paid executive secretary at least one clerical assistant, and an office will be needed to help carry on effectively the hearing and investigation of race problems. Wender said. "Mr. LaRoe (Wilbur LaRoe, temporary chairman) has

been most generous with his time and office so far," he said, but added that the city could not expect him to shoulder such a heavy load indefinitely.

Founded at the instigation of the Federation of Churches, the committee now is composed of representatives of business, professional, civic, church, and industrial white and colored groups selected to represent a cross section of Washington. A further organizational meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, August 17.

Assisting Wender on the fiscal committee are Dr. Howard Long, Negro assistant superintendent of schools, and Vincent Saccardi, Metropolitan Life insurance agent.

## CIO Council Urges Congressmen To Vote For Measure Granting D. C. Negroes Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala. COLUMBUS, Oct. — (ANP) — Ted F. Silvey, secretary-treasurer, Ohio council, in a letter to Cong. John M. Vorys, 12th Ohio district, asked the congressman to give his influence in behalf of House resolution 1995, by Cong. William Rowan of Illinois. The measure which is now buried in the house judiciary committee, provides Negro people in the District of Columbia, full citizenship rights.

Silvey's letter stated: "Even though we are very concerned about discrimination against Negroes, I would leave this matter entirely to the people of the District of Columbia except that there are no laws which prohibit them the right to vote. It is therefore necessary that people over the country become concerned about district affairs.

"We are carrying the Ball in Ohio to prevent Negro discrimination and to utilize to the fullest extent the services of colored Citizens, so it is proper that we comment on the matter in the District. "Discrimination against Negroes (and Jews) is an instrument of fascism and to the extent that it

prevails we have fascism in this country. I would therefore urge that you sign the discharge petition and speak and vote for this measure.

## Dee Cee Forms Atlanta, Georgia Interrace Group

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—The nation's capital has taken its first concrete move to head off any possible racial outbreak as has happened in other parts of the country, as evidenced in the announcement of the names of 59 persons who have accepted membership on the newly formed Citizen's committee on Race Relations.

About half of the names listed in the announcement are Negroes, according to Wilbur LaRoe, Jr., temporary chairman, who gave them out. Daily World

The individuals have been taken from every walk of life in Washington including such organizations as the Urban League, NAACP, YMCA, YWCA, Rotary Club, Girl Scouts of America, Howard University, Women's International League of Peace and Freedom, Federation of Christian Youth, District Legislative council, Federation of Civic associations, Federation of Parent-Teacher associations, metropolitan police department, board of education, Office of Civilian Defense, War Manpower commission, National Capital Housing Authority, and various religious, labor, civic, educational, and municipal groups.

The committee will hold its first meeting on Thursday for organizational purposes. The meeting will be held to elect officers and appoint sub-committees. Techniques will be discussed for approaching the problem. Housing will be one of the subjects listed for early consideration.

## Negroes Aid Daily World War Effort In Atlanta, Georgia Latin America

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—A review of the cooperative efforts made by the United Nations to implement the Atlantic charter has been made by the Office of War Information on this the second anniversary of that important document.

It points out that while the den. The charter was signed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on Aug. 14, in the United Nations are Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Haiti and Panama. The Re-doing its part to help win the war.



Brazil's navy and air force have been effective in their anti-submarine warfare, helping to keep open the South Atlantic sea routes for passage of men and munitions. Brazil played an instrumental part in the success of the North Africa campaign by allowing the united nations the use of bases on its strategic "bulge" facing Dakar.

The development of the vast Amazon basin rubber-producing area has aided considerably in meeting the requirements of the united nations, particularly after the great losses occasioned by the occupation of the Netherland East Indies by the Japanese.

#### PRODUCE RAW MATERIALS

Just last Thursday, Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian minister of war and representative of President Getulio Vargas, left Rio de Janeiro for Washington where he intends to discuss ways and means whereby Brazil may put armed forces into the field against the axis.

The Central American and Caribbean members of the united nations are producing a host of forest and farm products both as raw materials for war manufacture and as food to supply allied soldiers on far-flung fronts. Sugar, sisal and hemp, cinchona for quinine, and a variety of light and heavy woods for airplanes and naval vessels are some of the products. Haiti, incidentally, was the first nation to declare war upon Germany and Italy following the Pearl Harbor attack.

As a nation France is not a member of this motley group that is fighting to save democracy. Nevertheless, from the North African bastion of this empire French soldiers, largely colonials, are receiving lend-lease aid and are putting up a valiant battle.

#### MARCH ACROSS DESERT

French troops under Gen. LeClerc, organized in the Chad of French Equatorial Africa, marched across the Libyan desert in December and January of 1942-43 to strike sudden blows that had telling effect upon the ultimate defeat of the enemies in North Africa.

As evidence that cooperation is more than a matter of war-time expediency, the OWI cited also the recent united nations conference on food and agriculture, admittedly a dress rehearsal of things to come. At this conference—"a beginning of united nations collaboration in planning for the post-war world"—delegates discussed methods of giving concrete meaning to the charter's advocacy of freedom from want.

It was concluded at the conference that freedom from want can-

not be realized unless other freedoms designated by the charter are implemented also.

### Community Fund Aid Not Sought By Racial Group

The Citizens Committee on Race Relations, organized about a month ago, does not seek aid from the Community War Fund until the committee has proven its worth. Harry Wender, chairman of the race group's financial committee, said Monday.

"We decided at a meeting last week that we should establish a policy and platform before asking for any money," Wender said. "Meanwhile, we are accepting any contributions to cover nominal operating expenses."

The only general policy that the committee members have in mind now is to promote a better understanding among races, Wender said. A meeting of the subcommittee on policy is being arranged for one day next week by its chairman, Albert W. Atwood, former chief editorial writer for the Saturday Evening Post.

The race committee was founded at the instigation of the Federation of Churches, which is composed of representatives of business, professional, civic, church and industrial groups, both Negro and white.

Washington Tribune  
Washington, D. C.

## Many Negroes Accepted Committee Membership, Officers To Be Elected

A large percentage of the 59 members who will compose the newly formed Citizens' Committee on Race Relations will be some of the District's most prominent Negroes, according to an announcement by Wilbur LaRoe, Jr., temporary chairman.

Mr. LaRoe further stated that the committee will be sufficiently broad in scope to embrace all interested groups. The Capital Transit Case and many others of such nature would be type of problems that would fall within the province of the committee. Officers for the new organization will be elected at a meeting to be held in the near future. The temporary chairman reiterated.

#### Committee Members

Among those who have already accepted membership on the committee are:

James Arnold, secretary, Twelfth Street YMCA; Albert W. Johnson, president of the Rotary Club; Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, chairman, National Advisory Committee of Girl Scouts of America; the Rev. Robert W. Brooks, pastor of Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church;

Mrs. J. B. Calkins, World YWCA; Mrs. Pauline R. Coggs, executive secretary, Washington Urban League; Frank Coleman, professor of physics at Howard University; Dr. Paul B. Cornely, head of the Howard University School of Medicine;

Miss Dorothy Decker, executive secretary, Women's International League of Peace and Freedom; Rev. Francis W. McPeck, director of the Department of Social Welfare, Federation of Churches; tian Youth; Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld of the Washington Hebrew Congregation; Lawrence S. Jo V. Morgan, attorney; the Gichner, of the Gichner Iron Works; the Rev. Arthur Gray, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People;

Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, president, Board of Director of Phyllis Wheatley YWCA;

Mrs. Gregory Hankin, president of District Legislative Council; Dr. E. F. Harris, president of Federation of Civic Associations; George E. C. Hayes, instructor at Howard University Law School; Miss Dorothy Height, executive secretary, Urban League; Mrs. Elizabeth Phyllis Wheatley YWCA; E. B. Searle, secretary, Washington Industrial Union Council; G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State; Ulysses Simpson Tate, member of Area Advisory Committee of War Manpower Commission. The Rev. Halley B. Taylor, pastor of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church; Franklin Thorne, housing manager, National Capital Housing Authority; Winfield Wietzel, president of Junior Board of Commerce; Harry S. Wender, president of Federation of Citizens' Associations; Allen J. White, secretary of the Florida Avenue Friends' Meeting; Mrs. Dean R. Wickes, president of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of schools in charge of schools in Divisions 10 to 13; the Rev. Peyton Williams, chairman Social Service Committee, Episcopal Diocese; the Rev. R. M. Williams, president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, and Rufus Byars, manager of Lightman theatres.

#### Other Committeemen

Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary, National Council for the Prevention of War; Mrs. Inabel B. Lindsay, head of school of social work, Howard University; Dr. Howard Long, chief examiner and head of the research department of the Board of Education; Mrs. Virginia Mcsecretary, Board of Girl Scouts; the League of Peace and Freedom; Rev. Francis W. McPeck, director of the Department of Social Welfare, Federation of Churches; tian Youth; Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld of the Washington Hebrew Congregation; Lawrence S. Jo V. Morgan, attorney; the Gichner, of the Gichner Iron Works; the Rev. Arthur Gray, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People;

versity; Horace J. Nickels, professor of theology at Howard University; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Office of Civilian Defense; John R. Pinkett, realty and insurance man; Leon A. Ransom, acting dean of Howard Law School.

Dr. Frederick E. Reissig, executive secretary, Washington Federation of Churches; Daniel Schwartz, president of District Council of CIO; Judge Armond Scott of Municipal Court; Emmett J. Scott, former member of District Parole Board; Samuel Scrivener, first vice-president, Urban League; Mrs. Elizabeth Phyllis Wheatley YWCA; E. B. Searle, secretary, Washington Industrial Union Council; G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State; Ulysses Simpson Tate, member of Area Advisory Committee of War Manpower Commission.

The Rev. Halley B. Taylor, pastor of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church; Franklin Thorne, housing manager, National Capital Housing Authority; Winfield Wietzel, president of Junior Board of Commerce; Harry S. Wender, president of Federation of Citizens' Associations; Allen J. White, secretary of the Florida Avenue Friends' Meeting; Mrs. Dean R. Wickes, president of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of schools in charge of schools in Divisions 10 to 13; the Rev. Peyton Williams, chairman Social Service Committee, Episcopal Diocese; the Rev. R. M. Williams, president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, and Rufus Byars, manager of Lightman theatres.



57a-1943

England

## Realize Importance Of Racial Harmony Today

# British Spread Goodwill Between White, Colored

JUL 10 1943

Carnegie

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE PADMORE  
(London Correspondent)

LONDON, July 8—Realizing that while the United Nations will win the war, peace and world reconstruction cannot be achieved without bringing about closer co-operation between the white and colored races who constitute the overwhelming majority of the world's inhabitants, leaders of British public opinion are making efforts to bridge the present gulf between the races.

At a function held in Liverpool to mark the opening of a new Negro welfare center, where members of the colored community and their English friends have been provided with facilities for recreation, social and cultural activities, the Rt. Rev. Dr. A. A. David, bishop of Liverpool, stressed the need for greater co-operation between the colored races and white people.

### ADMITS NEED

The bishop announced that plans are underway for the establishment of a community welfare center for colored children in Liverpool. "We have been very uneasy about the lack of such facilities," the bishop admitted.

The function was presided over by James E. Taylor, former Cambridge law student from the Gold Coast, West Africa. Another African, J. Mahoney, of Gambria, attached to the Welfare Department of the British Colonial Office, and Councillor Bankole Renner, of Accra, Gold Coast, representing the West African Students' union, brought greetings to the function.

The new center, under the management of E. J. du Plan, is one of many hostels for colored British colonials who have arrived in Britain since the war to work in munitions factories and other kinds of war-time activities.

The hostels serve as a common meeting place for West Indians, East, West and South African natives, as well as seamen from British Guiana and other parts of the empire sailing in the British Merchant Marine, bringing food and other war materials into Great Britain.

Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle

### Negro Community Center In Liverpool

LONDON, Oct. 18. (AP)—Britain's first community center for Negroes is to be opened at Liverpool under the sponsorship of the Colonial Office, which has furnished \$12,000 for the purchase of the premises. The operating costs will be provided locally.



## armed services.

"Such instances of mob madness cannot be treated as single cases, because they are profound in their effect in this country and lasting in their impression throughout the world.

**Need Decent Housing**

"These are merely rights that the colored man of our community shares with other citizens. We must see to it that he gets them

"Two-thirds of the people who are our Allies do not have white skins. And they have long, hurtful memories of the white man's superior attitude in his dealings with them. But in addition to his rights are certain human needs which he shares with his fellow citizens. And they, too, must be cared for. The most pressing today for black and white is ade-

"Today the white man is pro-quate and decent housing. fessing friendship and a desire to "If this cannot be secured cooperate and is promising op-through the operation of our priv- portunity in the world to come ate economy, it is an obligation when the war is over. They won- that must be undertaken by gov- der, when the necessities of war ernment—preferably local, but i- cease to make cooperation val- necessary Federal. uable to the white man, will his "There is one thing further promise mean anything? Race which seems to me to have a rea- riots in Detroit do not reassure bearing on the welfare of our col- them. ored citizen. It concerns his poli-

**"Must Find Basic Causes"**  
 "The situation is grave both at home and, in its effects, abroad. We must therefore seek the basic causes and find the ways for their elimination — practical, direct, positive ways.

"One-tenth of the people in this country belong to the colored race. In the spirit in which our independence was gained and our republic established, there are certain things these citizens are entitled to—not as a matter of patronage or tolerance, but as a matter of right.

### Basic Rights Listed

"They are entitled to protection under the law; and when their safety demands it, to prompt and vigorous enforcement of the law."

"It is their right that there shall be no discrimination against them in the administration of the law, in federal, state or local governments.

"They are entitled to the same opportunity to acquire an education—an education of the same quality—as that given to other citizens."

"They have a right — as has every citizen—to the elimination of all arbitrary restrictions on voting, through taxation or otherwise.

"Their right to work must equal that of any citizen and their reward should be the same as the reward of any other citizen for the same job."

"Their economic opportunity should not be limited by their color."

"And last they should have the right of every citizen to fight for his country in any branch of her

## Need Decent Housing

"These are merely rights that the colored man of our communities shares with other citizens. We must see to it that he gets them."

"But in addition to his rights are certain human needs which he also shares with his fellow citizens. And they, too, must be cared for. The most pressing today, for black and white, is adequate and decent housing.

"If this cannot be secured through the operation of our private economy, it is an obligation that must be undertaken by government—preferably local, but if necessary Federal.

"There is one thing further which seems to me to have a real bearing on the welfare of our colored citizen. It concerns his political status.

**Political Approach Scored**  
 "Our two major political parties have their separate ways of approaching the colored vote. One has a tendency to ask the colored man for his vote as recompense for an act of simple justice done eighty years ago.

"The other retains political power by, in effect, depriving the colored man of his right to vote in one part of the country, while seeking his vote in another on the plea of great friendship for his race.

"Both attitudes must be changed. One party cannot go on fooling itself that it has no further obligation to the colored citizen because Lincoln freed the slave. And the other is not entitled to power if it sanctions and practices one set of principles in Atlanta and another in Harlem."

**Fascism Dangerous**  
Our whole purpose today is  
with our Allies, to defeat Fascism.  
But all the forces of Fascism are  
not with our enemies.

"Fascism is an attitude of mind, an attitude which causes men to seek to rule others by economic, military or political force or through prejudice. Such an attitude within our own borders is as serious a threat to freedom as the attack without."

"The desire to deprive some of our citizens of their rights—economic, civic or political—has the same basic motivation as actuates the Fascist mind when it seeks to dominate whole peoples and nations.

"It is essential that we eliminate it at home as well as abroad.

the subject "A High Priest Unto Truth," addressed himself to the practical problems of living as spiritual persons in the situations confronting people today. He challenged his hearers to create within themselves expressions of the Kingdom of God by the complete dedication of all their talents and potentialities to the realization of God's will for their lives and the society of which they are a part.

"The occasion was the Annual Men's Day observance of the church. All of the surrounding communities were represented by persons of both races who came

# Large Interracial Audience Hears Dr. Howard Thurman

*Courtesy, Pittsburgh Courier*

be difficult in any way more congregation at the historic  
fortunate occurrence for the racial-Eighth and Towne First AME  
ly tense Los Angeles' community church, here last Sunday. Fresh  
than the quiet incisive and force-from the stimulating discussions  
ful message of Dr. Howard Thurman of the Ninth Annual Institute of  
In se-man, Dean of the Chapel of How-International Relations at Whit-  
it would ard university to an overflowing tier college, Dr Thurman, under

(By Staff Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, July 29.—In se-man, Dean of the Chapel of How-International Relations at Whit-  
it would ard university to an overflowing tier college, Dr Thurman, under

**(By Staff Correspondent)**

LOS ANGELES, July 29—In various times like these, it was



In his speech at Detroit Sunday Vice-President Henry W. Wallace said: "We cannot fight to crusade against Nazi brutality abroad and condone race riots at home." He also asked for equality of opportunity for people everywhere in his opening address to thousands at a meeting sponsored by Motor City civic and labor groups. In the background are R. J. Thomas, UAW-CIO president, and Mayor Edward Jeffries.—Photo by Searcy.

Jeffries.—Photo by Searcy.

**Willkie Pleads for Racial**  
**Justice to Save Allied Harmony**

**Afro-American**  
**Baltimore, Md.**

JUL 31 1943

NEW YORK—(ANP) — Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential candidate, appealed to the American people to end racial discrimination and pointed out that "all the forces of fascism are not with our enemies," in a broadcast Saturday evening.

The Willkie statement was added as a postscript to a Columbia Broadcasting System dramatization of the Detroit race riot, designed to focus attention upon the dangers of racial disturbances in this country.

The production, entitled an "Open Letter to the American People," took the time usually assigned to the radio show "Manglically in Detroit has its counter-Behind the Gun" and was carried part, actual or potential, in many

Broadcasting System dramatized by stations from the Atlantic seaboard to the west coast.

The text of Willkie's address follows:

**JUL 31 1943**

**"Time for Sober Words"**

"This is a time for serious thought and sober words. For the situation which flared so tragically in Detroit has its counterpart, actual or potential, in many



to share the inspiration of this occasion. The complete financial report of the Men's Division will be made Sunday evening, August 8, at the conclusion of the Women's Day observance. Returns at this time were nearly a thousand dollars of the fifteen hundred dollar goal," said Rev. Frederick A. Jordan, the pastor.

## Prominent Leaders Amsterdam Star-News New York, N. Y.



PEARL BUCK will be the chairman of the board of the Committee Against Racial Discrimination in the War Effort.



WENDELL WILLKIE will be a member of the board of a new committee that is being organized to fight discrimination in industry, public housing, trade unions, government civilian employment and the voluntary services.

# Improving Ourselves

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

OUT of a welter and maze of confusing and confounding situations that sometimes render us discouraged and disparaged, we find, in the sober search for remedies and alleviation, the definite and positive assurance and solid conviction from a great majority of our people and almost all of the white people, who have expressed interest and

concern, that if the colored American improves his general public conduct and decorum that many of the rocky roads that have impeded his progress will be made easier and smoother.

There is no denial that definite and determined improvement should be made in the general behavior of the colored people. It is admitted that even though the poor behavior of too many colored people can be explained and perhaps justified and excused, still there is no logical doubt existing in the minds of our ambitious people, that disturbing short-comings in public demeanor must be overcome and eradicated.

## CONDUCT CAMPAIGN ATTRACTS FRIENDS

No cultured Christian, nor any believer in Divine Providence and the codes of civilized society, is not horrified and amazed with the spread of rioting and the rise of racial friction during the time of war. Most colored Americans stand ready and willing to do any honorable thing to allay friction and to promote goodwill between the American people. After much reflection and deliberation, this writer has concluded that nothing can and will advance the status of colored people, and attract more friends to his cause than determined effort and concrete action to improve the conduct of the colored people.

MORE good can be derived from subdued voices, soft, well-modulated and carefully chosen speech; brisk, alert and conscientious activity on the job; cleanliness and conservative clothing; sobriety, frugality and calm reserve, than from all the brilliant speeches and interracial parleys now in progress.

## TOO MUCH BEPUGNANT CONDUCT HURTS

Too many colored people are to be seen slouched and sprawled down about in ungainly fashion on public vehicles. Too many are unmindful of personal hygiene, and are failing to take advantage of the sanitary facilities placed at their disposal by war-time industries employing them; too many are loud, boisterous and uproarious on the public thoroughfares; too many are to be seen maudlin, hilarious and under the influence

of liquor; too many are heard indulging in vulgar and indecent speech; too many are to be observed squandering their money, and entirely too many reveal surly, antagonistic attitudes towards their employers and their agents.

TOO much of this sort of stuff has been going on for our well-being and sustained progress. These are things that are held against us, even by our friends, and these are the things that are aiding our enemies in provoking friction and stronger antipathies. When the evidence of such repugnant conduct is laid before the advocates of justice and equality, they are compelled to offer ingenious, but ineffectual arguments by way of explanation.



Mr. Bibb

## RESPONSIBLE FOR OUR OWN CONDUCT

It becomes necessary to tell about poor environment, bad housing facilities, lack of educational opportunity and the bigotry and intolerance of the white man. When that line of argument is exhausted, reference must be made to economic and political exploitation. It is helpful to explain how the white man, himself, is to be charged with some responsibility for the bad conduct of the colored man. Regardless of these persuasions and the invincibility of these contentions, the colored man is going to be held in ill repute, disdain and derision as long as he persists in defying the codes and canons of good morals and gentle manners. The colored people will be told, by innuendo and suggestion, that the rights of a poor-behaving minority are not going to be recognized, even in a democracy.

THE colored people in America, while not unshackled and unfettered, are to a large degree their own "free moral agents" and despite restrictions and prejudices, are entirely responsible for their conduct in public places. The responsibility cannot be effectively shifted to other people, even by the most charitable and accomplished of our champions. It is our own job to improve our conditions and conquer the penchants and predilections to make ourselves foolish before the public. It is the job of the enlightened American colored people to guide the renegade members of their race, to uplift them and to set them straight in their general attitudes toward their fellow man.

## NOW IS THE HOUR

An Herculean task lies before us, but it must be recognized and assumed. Now is the psychological hour, now in the heat of discontent, threats and friction, for us to set about to improve ourselves, advance our cause and win more

## Self Improvement in Our Conduct Is Bound to Better Interracial Relations

responsiveness, complaints, reports and informational materials on involving OPA Negro relations."

## OPA Head Names Assistant For Racial Matters

Price Administrator Practiss M. Brown has appointed T. Arnold Hill as Special Assistant to the Administrator to deal with racial matters, according to an administrative order issued this week by Mr. Brown. His orders are as follows:

"The Special Assistant shall be attached to the Office of the Administrator and shall be responsible to the Administrator for the successful performance of his assignments.

"The Special Assistant shall at the request of other OPA officers in the National Office or in the field, on his own initiative, review and analyze plans, programs and proposals, and consult with those officers to assist in developing methods for the inclusion and participation of Negroes in the program and to encourage and insure the support and cooperation of the Negro people for our program. Recommend to the responsible officers such actions as his interpretation and analysis warrant with regard to:

"1. The appointment of Negro members and employees of local war price and rationing boards.

"2. Informational services for and the distribution of informational material to clubs, educational institutions, publications and other public relations outlets.

"3. Other methods of securing compliance with or enforcement of price, rent, and rationing regulations in Negro areas.

"Counsel and advise the Personnel Division on methods of securing paid and volunteer employment of Negroes in the national and field offices.

"Provide consultation and advice to other OPA officers on cor-

many as 12 years ago. During the past six years, 24,000 Negroes have graduated from college—more than had graduated during all the previous centuries of the life of this new race in the New World.

## 500,000 IN UNIONS

"Negroes have become a solid part of the labor movement. Their union enrollment of 350,000 today is five times that of 12 years ago. While still underemployed and kept for the most part in the lower posts, their surge into jobs of all sorts during the war emergency has given them new economic footholds, some of which they will certainly keep.

"In public life, Negroes are national emissaries and are officers of almost every important federal department and agency in Washington. They sit in the legislatures of 12 states and on the boards of aldermen of many cities. One seat in congress has been held by the Negro group since 1929. Colored actors, dancers, painters, and musicians crowd the artistic world. In spite of present tensions and riots, the record of recent decades gives me faith that America is moving toward democracy. I hope that the present world struggle will lead us, more and more, to put into

# "Negroes Are In Position To Demand Rights"-Embree

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

CHICAGO, July 1—(ANP)—That they are in a position to demand rights is the theme of a speech by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald fund, last Wednesday evening at the address of the principal speaker at the anti-lynching dinner tendered by Robert R. Taylor, first Negro chosen chair-war as man of the Chicago Housing au-War of 80 years ago.

"In these times of tension when some of us are inclined to be pessimistic about the progress of democracy, it may be reassuring to take a long view of the advances that Negroes have made in America," said Mr. Embree. "The fact that Negroes are in a position to demand rights is a position, it has climbed from the utter not merely to ask for treat-

## A Bright Episode In History

## 50,000 IN COLLEGES

"Without condoning the discrimination and persecution that continue in America, I still feel that American state or of any but the Negro race in people of a few favored nations. And its education has gone far beyond the rudiments. Nearly 50,000 Negroes are in colleges and universities today, three times as





Daily World  
Atlanta, Georgia

JUL 29 1943



THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

*Thanks and Congratulates*

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURES

**"BATAAN"**

which gives those at home a needed brutal picture of what war really is, and shows how superfluous racial and religious prejudices are when common danger is faced. May we learn, too, how dangerous such divisive prejudices are before we lose here the liberty fighting men died for on Bataan.

More than ever before in motion picture history, Hollywood finds itself faced with an important three-fold job. It must entertain the masses; build formulas for victory and keep uppermost the American way of life. Out of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's studio in the production of "Bataan," a stirring picture of thirteen gallant heroes, Hollywood has lived up to its every task. Starring Robert Taylor, "Bataan" is more than just another war picture as it brings to life the courage and ideals of every American fighting on the far-flung fronts of the world for the freedom of all men. With a courage akin to those men, the producers allied with the company stepped out and for the first time in generations, gave a Negro a fighting role of dignity, casting Kenneth Spencer, the staging actor, as Private Epps, who fought and died so that democracy might live. Well pleased with the role given the great Negro actor, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, presented Metro with a scroll in recognition for a democratic job well done. He is shown on the left presenting an award for democracy to Silas F. Seadler, an executive of the motion picture company.

The Union  
Cincinnati, Ohio

# FROM CHICAGO DAILY TIMES!

## Plain Talk by Graftis

Page 22-July 23-1943

WHILE EVERY AMERICAN WITH ANY SENSE IS TRYING TO FIGURE OUT THE RIGHT ANSWER TO RACE RELATIONS, ALONG COMES WENDELL P. DABNEY, EDITOR OF THE UNION, A NEGRO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT CINCINNATI. DABNEY PROBABLY GOT CUSSSED OUT FOR PLAIN SPEAKING. HE WROTE

"WHEN WE CONQUER OURSELVES, ALL THE CIVIC BLESSINGS FOR WHICH COLORED AMERICANS HAVE LONG PRAYED, SACRIFICED AND DIED WILL BE GAINED; BUT AS LONG AS WE TOLERATE AND CONDONE AMONG OURSELVES, PUBLIC MISCONDUCT, IMPOLITENESS, SPENDTHRIFT HABITS, SLOVENLINESS, UNCLEANLINESS, WE NEED NEVER HOPE TO ATTAIN THE STANDARDS THAT WHITE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP INDORSES, THE RIGHTS THAT THE U. S. CONSTITUTION ACCORDS!"

THAT'S THE SORT OF STRAIGHTFORWARD THINKING THAT MUST BRING WHITES TO THE REALIZATION THAT THEY TOO HAVE BEEN TOLERATING AND CONDONING DEFECTS THAT ARE FAR SHORT OF THE INDORSED STANDARDS.

OF COURSE, IF THE COUNSEL OF EDITOR DABNEY WERE PROMPTLY TAKEN TO HEART BY THOSE WHO SHOULD APPLY HIS SOUND ADVICE, IT WOULD MEAN THAT SUCH NEGROES NOT ONLY ATTAIN EQUALITY, BUT SUPERIORITY, OVER THE CLASS OF WHITES WHO CARRY RACE RIOT CHIPS ON THEIR SHOULDERS.

THEY ARE GO-  
ALONG WITH DABNEY, GEORGE S. SCHUYLER IN  
HIS COLUMN IN THE  
WRANGLES STIRRED UP, AND AS LONG AS THEY CAN  
DAMN DABNEY AS A TRAITOR TO HIS PEOPLE FORING TO MAKE THEIR LIVING THAT WAY.  
BUT IT PROBABLY WON'T BE, AND SOME WILL HEAT UP THEIR RESPECTIVE CAMPS  
TALKING STRAIGHT. IT'S A GOOD RACKET FOR  
SOME NEGROES AND WHITES TO KEEP RACIAL  
WRANGLES STIRRED UP, AND AS LONG AS THEY CAN



NEWSPAPER, THE PITTSBURGH COURIER, COMES OUT WITH A BLUNT AND HONEST JOB WHICH BEGINS:

"IT IS ABOUT TIME TO LAY OFF THE WHITE BROTHER AND LAY ON THE BLACK ONE. WEEK AFTER WEEK WE PUMMEL THE CAUCASIANS FOR THEIR SHORTCOMINGS, BUT IT MIGHT MAKE FOR MORE TOLERANCE IF WE LOOKED IN THE MIRROR MORE OFTEN."

AFTER THAT LEAD SCHUYLER DETAILED INSTANCES OF NEGROES' OWN DEPARTMENT PUTTING THE RACE BEHIND THE EIGHT BALL BY CONSPICUOUSLY DEFICIENT PERFORMANCES THAT DECENT NEGROES CONDEMN MORE THAN THE WHITES DO.

THOSE TWO FELLOWS, DABNEY AND SCHUYLER, HAVE HIT ON A POLICY THAT THE WHITES HAD BETTER ADOPT AMONG THEIR OWN FOLKS WITH A LOT MORE VIGOR.

IF THE WHITES DON'T, AND IN COURSE OF TIME THE CANDID COUNSEL OF MEN LIKE DABNEY AND SCHUYLER IS TAKEN, THE DAY WILL COME IN A FEW GENERATIONS WHEN THE AMERICAN NEGRO FROM SUPERIOR STATUS WILL LOOK DOWN UPON A MASS OF WHITES STILL UNEDUCATED IN CIVILIZED LIVING. BRUTE FORCE NEVER COULD BRING THAT DAY BUT BRAINS CAN

With A Grain of Salt  
Journal and Guide

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

Norfolk, Virginia

RECENTLY I had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, field worker for the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, as she addressed the Hampton summer school. A clever, able, and convincing speaker, Mrs. Ames, it seems to me, stated the case for the Southern white progressive (she objects to the term "liberal") more persuasively than I have ever heard it presented; and though I disagree radically with some of her contentions, I admire her frankness, and, as a Southerner myself, I can feel some sympathy for her stand.



DR. DAVIS

Some of the more articulate Negro leaders, Mrs. Ames asserted, either through ignorance or indifference, fail to recognize that there is a definite historical, industrial, and political alliance between the white reactionary of the North and of the South. Therefore when these leaders blame all of the racial troubles in America on Southern influence and when they persistently attack Southern white progressives, they are really working with the reactionaries of both sections to retard the progress of race relations. Moreover, Mrs. Ames continued, Negro leaders who demand immediate racial adjustments because of the war not only stir up the Southern reactionaries but alienate the progressives as well.

Although the latter are conscious of the many injustices in the South and wish to remove them, they realize that

the "gradual" approach is the only realistic approach; and they consequently feel that the criticism of Negro leaders, particularly Northern leaders, makes their job but the more difficult. All of the Supreme Court decisions in the world, Mrs. Ames stated, cannot force certain things in the South until the majority of Southerners are ready for them. She therefore advised Negroes to use their "inherent sense of strategy," their ability to get the things they want without alienating their friends, the white progressives, and without arousing Southern reactionaries.

The above paragraph is, I believe, a fair resume of the highlights of Mrs. Ames' speech. The impression, however, that the audience received was varied with two viewpoints predominating. Some felt that Mrs. Ames' theme was that Negroes should evolve a strategy of adjustment which would include an alliance between Negro leaders and Southern white progressives, an alliance with an understanding so intimate that the two groups would not be working at cross purposes as they seem to be doing at the present time.

Others left the auditorium with the feeling that Mrs. Ames had implied that Negroes should silence their radical leaders and leave the race problem to progressive Southern whites. I must confess that I received the latter impression, but so many of my colleagues whose opinions I respect, have taken the former view that I hesitate to insist upon my interpretation.

Regardless of the impression one received, I believe that the following observations are pertinent. Mrs. Ames, like other Southerners, feels that an important factor (perhaps the most important factor) in the solution of the race problem must be the white progressive. The Southern Negro has long recognized this fact and has trusted in their relationship. But his progress has been so slow under these auspices, he has lost hope.

It therefore behooves Southern progressives to move a little faster. In spite of their contention to the contrary, there is no better time than now to push things. With the whole world in process of revolution, progressives have a dramatic background for radical change at home. But they must stop being so morbidly sensitive to both Negro criticism and reactionary white opinion. They must have faith in themselves and in their cause—the kind of faith the abolitionists had (incidentally there were many outstanding Southern abolitionists).

I am neither suggesting nor expecting martyrdom on their part merely for the sake of the Negro. Moreover, I am honestly and deeply appreciative of the smallest liberal effort of the littlest white man in America. But even a progressive knows as well as I that when he fights for the Negro, his battle is not wholly altruistic; for he is really fighting at the same time for the progress and the spiritual health of his beloved Southland.

Messages Of Vision And Courage  
Daily World

The fortnight statement of Wendell L. Willkie last Saturday evening over the Columbia Broadcasting chain, followed by the devastating logic of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace on Sunday afternoon at Detroit, taken together represent the most critical and far-reaching interpretation of the rights of Minorities yet to be reported.

While in the main, these two liberal Americans aimed their guns in a double-barreled attack upon American color-prejudice and racial violence, the reverberations from them will serve to cheer the hearts of all minorities whether American or foreign-born. "Our whole purpose today is, with our allies, to defeat Fascism. But all the forces of Facism are not with our enemies," Mr. Willkie said.

Answering his own question as to why we should not begin practicing the Four Freedoms in our own back yards," Mr. Wallace said: "we cannot plead for equality

the assume the role of statesmen, as did these two men last week, to that extent will America be able to make democracy a reality to all groups, of whose loyalty and devotions she boasts.

Our American Negroes, no less than other minorities, know that there can be no enduring happiness or security for them, until and unless they can share equally as citizens in American privileges as well as its responsibilities. We can perhaps best state the case of the American Negro in the words of Dr. DuBois when he states: "I believe in liberty for all men; the space to stretch their arms and their souls, the right to breathe and the right to vote, the freedom to choose their friends, enjoy the sunshine, and ride on the railroads, uncursed by color; thinking, dreaming, working as they will in a kingdom of beauty and love."

Not as a matter of tolerance or patronage, but as a matter of right, stated Mr. Willkie, Negroes are entitled to: "Protection under the law, and no discrimination against them in the administration of the law; equality of education, equality of health and hospitalization; thezons in American voting, through We can perhaps best state the case of the American Negro in the words of Dr. DuBois when he states: "I believe in liberty for all men; the space to stretch their arms and their souls, the right to breathe and the right to vote, the freedom to choose their friends, enjoy the sunshine, and ride on the railroads, uncursed by color; thinking, dreaming, working as they will in a kingdom of beauty and love."

Vice-President Wallace and Mr. Wendell Willkie, both, are to be commended for their fearless and frank statements against racial violence and injustices, based upon American color-prejudice. Even greater importance attaches to these statements, when we consider their ranks in American life. To the extent that other American leaders can bury their narrow partisan outlook upon life and



# 50,000 Hear Wallace

"Those Who Fan The Fires Of Racial Clashes--"

By JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Courier Correspondent



DETROIT, Mich., July 29—From an imposing platform, bedecked with American flags, Vice President Henry A. Wallace convincingly answered millions of Americans who have been asking, "What will America be in post-war days?" here Sunday afternoon in the Michigan State Fair

Grounds. His speech, broadcast over the NBC Red network, was carried by many stations . . . but as many more failed to make any mention of it. (The Pittsburgh outlet, Station KDKA, did not carry the speech.)

Fundamentally, Mr. Wallace echoed precisely the same sentiment which motivated The Pittsburgh Courier's now famous "Double V" slogan when he said: "We cannot fight to crush Nazi brutality abroad and condone race riots at home. Those who fan the fires of racial clashes for the purpose of making political capital here at home, are taking the first step toward Nazism."

Speaking before a meeting sponsored by Detroit labor and civic organizations, and to an overflow crowd of more than 50,000 breathless listeners, the Vice President declared that Fascism cannot survive World War II. Reaching fearlessly into the future, Mr. Wallace stated that revolutionary changes are inevitable after the war.

The safety of the world depends upon satisfying ALL of the people who survive the great global struggle, in the opinion of Mr. Wallace. Also, he predicted that lasting peace and universal understanding will grow out of the war. In the opinion of the Vice President, all people have the same general aspirations, whether they dwell in these United States or in far-off Asia or Africa.

Commenting directly upon the fundamental right of every American to use the ballot, Mr. Wallace said: "We cannot plead for equality of opportunity for peoples everywhere and overlook the denial of the right to vote for millions of our own people."

"We cannot plead for equality of opportunity for peoples everywhere and overlook the denial of the right to vote for millions of our own people."

## "ONLY WHEN ALL PEOPLE HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY"

"We cannot hope to reach the literacy of other nations," Wallace continued, "and fail to back the ignorance that clouds many communities in many sectors of our own nation. Democracy can work successfully for that future which is its predestined heritage, only when all people have the opportunity for the fullest education."

"We have learned that starvation in China affects our own security and that the jobless in India are related to the unemployment here. A year ago I cited four duties of the Peoples' Revolution as I saw them: 1. The duty to produce to the

Both the midget Hitlers and the free enterprise and full employment demagogues are enemies of America. Both would destroy labor unions if they could. Labor should be fully aware of its friends and its enemies.

"The world is one family with a future which will be bound with heart and mind and not with chains—The second responsibility, that which will save and share the cultural past and which will work production and full employment, out the peace on a level of high will challenge the best brains and open co-operation—which will imaginations of our industries, make democracy work for man—large and small, our trade associations, and our financial institutions.

## AMERICA'S ASSETS

### WHEN THE GUNS STOP

When the guns stop, America will find itself with the following assets:

"1. Manpower by the million, skilled workers from war industries, military manpower and young people coming of working age.

"2. The largest industrial plant capacity in the world.

"3. The greatest resources, both natural and artificial, to make peacetime products and thousands of new inventions waiting to be converted to peacetime use.

"4. The largest scientific arm plant in the world.

"5. The largest backlog of requirements for housing, transportation, communications and living comforts.

"6. The greatest reserve of accumulated savings by individuals that any nation has ever known."

"With such wealth, who says this nation is now bankrupt? If industrial management can bring the same wisdom for producing for peace that it has shown on many production fronts in the supply program for war?

"The horizons we face are bright. Our industries, trade associations and lending institutions will open the gates of labor's participation overwider. They have the choice of approaching the new world of greatly expanded production with new energies and foresight, or they can hold back and fearfully await the stimulus of their government to expand production and consumption."

"Labor is beginning to do its part in enlightening the public. It is beginning to make crystal clear that 97 per cent of labor has co-operated 100 per cent with our Government in the war effort. More and more in the future, labor will demonstrate that it can new energies and foresight, or they can hold back and fearfully await the stimulus of their government to expand production and consumption."

"The people of America know the second step towards Nazism is the destruction of labor unions. There are midget Hitlers here who continually attack labor terror and desolation will pass. Nothing will prevail against the errors of every other group who shout, 'we love labor, but—'

"The day for victory for humanity will come just as the night of terror and desolation will pass. Nothing will prevail against the errors of every other group who shout, 'we love labor, but—'

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every way.

The proposals of the Richmond ministers followed rather closely the recommendations made in Durham, N. C., last October by a conference of outstanding Southern Negroes. When it is borne in mind that the Durham group was composed, not of agitators, but of representatives of the sanest and best Negro thought on the subject, it will be recognized that these proposals merit the serious thought and study of members of the white race.

Well, what are the recommendations? For such a large city as Richmond, they recommend Negro policemen to serve in the Negro sections of the city. This is a plan that is now working successfully in a number of other large Southern cities. There is one reason why such a plan could not work in Richmond.

The representation of Negroes "on school boards and on the boards of other political, educational, and public social agencies" was advocated. In addition,

"We believe that qualifications for voters in elections and in party primaries should carry no element of racial discrimination." It is not enough to say that the qualifications are the same for white and black voters. It is well known that the application of the law is not always impartial so far as the Negro prospective voter is concerned.

"We favor adherence to the Negro's constitutional right to serve on juries.

"We urge that accommodations equal in kind and quality be provided in public conveyances and in stations."

The report further said, "Recognizing the right of all engaged in industry or in service to organize or to affiliate with existing unions, we believe there should be no element of racial discrimination in admitting qualified persons to the responsibilities and benefits of membership in labor unions. In times of business recession, when it becomes necessary to diminish staffs of employees, there should be no racial discrimination by unions and employers."

Furthermore, "We believe in the public hospitals qualified Negro doctors should be included on the staffs for the same privilege and courtesy as other practitioners."

It seems to us that there is not a single recommendation in the above

that should not command itself to the fairness of any fair-minded member of the white race. If this is true, some-thing should be done about the various items of the report, not only in Richmond but throughout the South and the nation as a large.

There are the group of Negroes as composed of both Durham conference to which we have referred. These men also want action but they realize that gradual adjustments will be preferable in every way so they are men to sudden changes. They do not make the extreme demands of the agitators on anything, notably social equality. In fact, we do not and never will have social equality among the whites them-

Christian Recorder  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
NEWS AT A GLANCE

## THE CRUX OF THE RACE PROBLEM

(The Virginia Methodist Advocate  
Richmond, Va.)

There is much to be gained and nothing of consequence to be lost by a prompt putting into effect of the principles of interracial cooperation mentioned in the recently adopted report of the Richmond (interdenominational) Ministerial Union. Informally, there are some white people who seem to be unable to think clearly on this subject at all. They explode emotionally when the matter is mentioned, and declare that the Negro race is now getting all that it deserves, and make other irresponsible statements of a similar kind. The more rational element among the whites realize that justice is not always meted out to the black brother and that measures should be taken to make conditions more tolerable for the Negro and more fair and Christian in

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As social equality is largely an economic matter, there is question as to how far complete social equality is possible even among members of the same race.

But here is the crux of the race problem as it exists in the South today. The Negro understands and justly desires to improve his lot. Two groups are pointing to him a way out: the extremists and the moderates. Which shall he choose to follow? Unless the white people of the South give their support to the sane Negro leadership and try to secure reasonable changes gradually, the Southern Negro may feel that his only recourse is to heed the unwisdom of extremists and resort to means and seek to attain aims which will do more harm than good to all concerned.

The white man in the South cannot continue to assume that this is not a real problem, or that it is one that will take care of itself. It is one of the most real problems that face us today and how we meet it will largely determine Negro-white relations for decades to come. The Christian church has a social responsibility in this sphere of life that it cannot ignore.

## President Roosevelt Says:

Guardian Boston, Mass.

"We cannot stand before the world as a champion of oppressed peoples unless we practice as well as preach the principles of democracy for all men. Racial conflict diminishes war production, cuts down the flow of guns and planes and increases the toll of American lives. Racial strife destroys national unity at home and renders us suspect abroad."

—From letter to Urban League Conference.

# 18 Win Places On Race Relations Honor Roll

NEW YORK. — Names of 12 Negroes and six white persons on the Honor Roll of Race Relations of 1942 were announced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of the New York Public Library this week.

Each year a nation-wide poll conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library to determine the twelve Negroes (individuals, organizations, or institutions), who have most distinguished themselves during the year, and the six white persons (individuals, organizations, or institutions), who have done the most for the improvement of race relations "in terms of real democracy." This is a feature of Negro History week.

Dr. Reddick, who is curator of the Schomburg Collection, said in the course of the announcement that the efforts of those named "are indeed worthy contributions to national fight for recognition and for its un-

tional unity in that they strengthen morale and quicken faith of the whole American people in the democratic ideal. What is more, these efforts demonstrate to our allies all over the world the capacity of democracy to constantly improve itself and secure the rights of all of the people."

### Whites:

Dr. Franz Boas, (died Dec. 21) distinguished anthropologist, whose scientific studies have done much to shatter the myth of race.

Wendell L. Willkie, who has frankly spoken out for the rights of Negroes and the common man the world over.

Warner Brothers, motion picture studios, for "In This Our Life," an over-exceptional film in that it presented the Negro in a realistic and dignified role.

Lillian Smith, of Clayton, Ga., who as editor of "The South Today" has maintained a consistent liberal attitude in a land where it takes courage to be liberal.

The National Maritime Union, for supporting Captain Mulzac in his fight for recognition and for its un-

Dr. Arthur Melvin Townsend, whose business acumen, against the great odds, has guided the million-dollar publishing company of the National Baptist Convention out of the "red."

The Pittsburgh Courier, largest Negro weekly newspaper, for leading the "Double V" campaign.

Dr. Channing Tobias, for his services in the war bond campaigns, and in the army and navy recreational programs, and as member of the national advisory committee on Selective Service he assisted in formulating a policy of fairness for this agency.

Margaret Walker, of West Virginia State college, for winning the Yale University Younger Poets competition with her book "For My People."

Judge William H. Hastie, former Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, for his heroic effort to achieve full integration of the Negro in the United States Army.

Dr. Alain Locke, of Howard university, for his books and for editing the special issue of Survey-Graphic, "Color: Unfinished Business of Democracy."

Paul Robeson, for symbolizing the folk art of many lands and peoples and for his performance last summer in the leading role of Shakespeare's immortal play, "Othello."

Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., Ph.D., Beta Kappa, for winning his Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of Chicago at the age of 19.

Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Workers of America (Red Caps), for becoming the first Negro member of the executive committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Dr. George Washington Carver, whose recent death brought to a close a career which has focused wide attention upon the contributions of the Negro to science.

Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington, whose contributions to American music for the past twenty years has lifted "Jazz" to new heights of excellence and dignity.

Captain Hugh Mulzac, of the Liberty ship "Booker T. Washington," for becoming the first Negro captain of a United States merchant ship.

compromising stand against racial discrimination in the employment of its members.

The Survey Graphic, for its special issue of last November, entitled "Color: Unfinished Business of Democracy."

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## U S O Director In Nassau Pleads For Opportunity For Negroes

NASSAU, Bahamas. — (ANP) — The American concept that "color is a badge of inferiority" can be overcome by residents here if people can be made to realize that aid can't help themselves. The Negro asks for equal opportunity," declared James C. Thomas in a speech before a Kiwanis club luncheon in the Shadow Lawn cafe last week.

Thomas, who is director of the USO for Negro soldiers in this area, said he believed the people of Nassau were attempting to make the army personnel feel welcome but that we need "more love where there is hate, we need more understanding where there is misunderstanding."

"The colored boy does not want to marry a white girl," declared Thomas. "That is a statement that has been spread around as a smoke screen. The colored man knows the price he would have to pay for such a marriage, and I assure you he doesn't."

"The Negro does not ask social equality, but equal opportunity; he does not ask for favors, but the opportunity to carry his own responsibility."

### Difference of Color

Inquiring wherein lies the difference in Negro and white ability and culture, Thomas, a graduate of Cornell and New York City college who once served seven years as an assistant United States attorney, cited the achievements of the late Dr. George Washington Carver who ranked with Edison, Marconi, and Franklin. He pointed to the colored girl student at Hunter college who surpassed every scholastic record of the institution. These people, he said, prove the theory that achievement is based on color.

"If there is less opportunity in this country of ours for the Negro, it is because somewhere along the line someone has nullified the constitutional guarantee that all men are created free and equal and are entitled to equal opportunity," continued the USO director.

### Pleads for Opportunity

"Color is the badge of inferiority under the skin," he said, "but when our boys step on a gangplank bound for battle overseas, we are all buddies. Then my canteen is good enough for you to eat from and yours is good enough for me to

Disease, poverty, and crime must be fought by all of us to improve the environment of our citizens, stated Thomas, and assure the future good welfare of our nation.

"And when we do it, it will not be for the Negro alone, but for the community, for America. And when we strengthen the home front we strengthen the boys on the firing line."

### "Strengthen Home Front"

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Mr. President, this is a serious matter! Don't you think the United States Nations had better get together and decide pretty quickly, through their highest legislative bodies, whether they want a racist world or like Hitler's, or one free of racism, as envisioned in General Alexander's proclamation?"

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# Urge United Nations To Get Together On Racial Policy

Dear Mr. President:

I know you are busy, and I do not want to waste your time, but may I call your attention to the New York Times report of July 19th which says:

"General Sir Harold R. L. Alexander, in his first proclamation as military governor to Sicily, has dissolved the fascist party and annulled all discriminatory laws based on race, color or creed."

NEW YORK CITY. — (S N S) — Pointing out that a New York Times dispatch reports that the official act of the new military governor to Sicily, General Alexander, was to annul all discriminatory laws based on race, color or creed, the writers of the Saturday evening post called on the President to see to it that the United States take a common race policy. In a letter to President Roosevelt by its national secretary, Morris Milgram, the League said:

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# THE HORIZON

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier  
BY P. L. PRATTIS

General  
**MACON (GA.) EXPERIMENT  
PROVES WHITES CAN GIVE  
NEGROES CHANCE AND GET  
RESULTS IF THEY WILL  
DISCARD FEAR AND HATE**

THINK it's just as well that the writer attempt to add to the sum total of knowledge and understanding in the South by reproducing a column written recently by Don Weldon in the Macon (Ga.) News. Macon has learned, as Mr. Weldon clearly points out, that Negroes in the South will and can do a good job for themselves and their communities, if certain elements among whites will disregard their fear and hatred of Negroes and allow them to function. I hope Negroes who read this column will see it gets to responsible white leaders in their communities. Here is Mr. Weldon:



Mr. Prattis

"While many parts of the old South are spending sleepless nights worrying about the much-heralded 'racial problem,' a group of far-sighted Macon leaders have quietly undertaken an experiment in racial relations that, to date at least, promises to pay big dividends.

"Nucleus of the experiment is the Negro company of auxiliary policemen, organized quietly here when the Macon police department took over that organization from the Office of Civilian Defense shortly after Pearl Harbor. That company of Negro officers, under direction of Negro leaders, has set a record for safe and sane law-enforcement among its own people that will rival that of any similar organization in the nation.

## SELECTION IMPORTANT

"Key to the organization of the Negro company was the selection of intelligent and public-spirited leaders, just as selection of intelligent officers in the white companies was responsible for their success. Company E of the Macon Auxiliary Police Battalion, now numbering approximately sixty members, is commanded by F. J. Hutchings, local funeral director, as captain, with C. D. Ingram and William P. Hutchings as first lieutenants. "All non-commissioned as well as commissioned officers are Negro civil leaders, and they give many hours of time to their volunteer police work each week. The efficiency of their organization was attested this week by Major O. B. Newnan, Chief of Police Robert L. Miller, and J. C. Smith, assistant chief of auxiliaries. All three highly praised Company E for its work during the past year.

"The colored auxiliaries, working without pay and in some of the city's most difficult districts, have set a remarkable record for efficiency," Assistant Chief Smith declared. "They are unsurpassed for their earnest desire to be of service to their city and nation, and have done excellent work in patrolling

"Operating exactly as other auxiliaries, members of Company E patrol Negro communities, armed with pistols and clubs, and wearing gray-blue uniforms which each member purchases out of his own pocket. During the past 12 months they have made hundreds of arrests for everything from drunkenness to murder, and have appeared in recorder's court hundreds of times.

## BIAS AVOIDED

"Contrary to the rule that most rookie officers appear too enthusiastic in prosecution of criminal cases, Company E members have been unfailingly careful to avoid bias and prejudice in their testimony. As a result, they have won the respect of members of their own race and professional officers alike.

"Without the aid of the Negro auxiliary company, Macon's unmanned regular police force would have been hard-put to adequately patrol the congested colored business and residential districts, veteran officers insist. Now, however, every such district is adequately patrolled by uniformed volunteer auxiliaries, with the result that for the first time in years Negro joints and other trouble spots are keeping strictly within the law.

## OLD THEORY DISPROVED

"Operation of the company, too, has apparently disproven the old contention that Negroes will not accept regulation by members of their own race. The few who have tried to 'buck' the auxiliaries have quickly realized their mistake, and if there is anyone more respected now than a uniformed auxiliary, he is hard to find.

"Chief Miller and other city officials are frankly amazed and delighted with the outcome of their experiment in 'safe and sane' handling of the so-called racial problem. And, by making good as citizen officers, the Negro leaders who form Company E are winning, and will get, the right to still further public confidence."

Our only comment is that if the reactionary politicians, business men and planters would keep their hands off, there could be more of this type of co-operation in the South.

The No. 1 Nest  
Enterprise  
Seattle, Washington

SO HELP ME

By JOE STATON

Mass education — the one and best way to make this old world a better place in which to live.

Mr. Willkie's radio address covering the Negro question for the most part a summary of what great men today think about for the preservation of civilization.

It does not necessarily mean Negroes in every sense of the word — it means generally speaking, the dark races.

Mass education — the one and best way to make this world throw off the yoke of Fascism. Fascism? What does that mean? It means A State of Mind. The mind warped to such an extent that it functions only in a base degree; demanding the best for itself and the rest for the other fellow. It, Fascism, is the mind reverted to the dark ages.

Mr. Willkie's trip around the world taught him many things, one was that people of other lands are skeptical about the sincerity of the U. S. and Britain. This makes them easy prey for Axis propaganda, especially Japan who is and has been reminding the conquered nations and India of the treatment accorded them by the white races.

In short Mr. Willkie's speech meant this — either the white race must become human and accord the same rights it enjoys to all peoples, or it will eventually kill itself off by wars and revolutions; or find itself facing the wrath of the dark races who might unite and perhaps enslave this type of co-operation in the South.

**WILLKIE'S "ONE WORLD"**  
Guardian Boston, Mass.  
**IRKS DIXIE DEMOCRATS**  
1944 Elections Loom  
Important to All Races

"We are learning in this warfailed in the United States of that the test of a people is their America. The Colored man will aim and not their color . . . stand it no more.

Race and Color have nothing to do with what we are fighting for more time trying to patch up today . . . Race and Color do an old vehicle left over from the not determine at whose side we shall fight. These are the things the white race is learning through this war. There are the things we need to learn."

## "One World" Policy

The above quotation is from chapter Ten of Wendell L. Willkie's remarkable new book, "One World," available in Hub book stores and libraries. This book is a "must" for every student of international affairs. It is one of the best Post War international, not to mention iner-racial plans yet submitted. It hits at imperialistic exploitation of Colored peoples and demands equal rights. Britain's Mr. Churchill and our own imperialistic sympathizers have tried to hush-hush brother Willkie on this point. It may cost Mr. Willkie his very political future. He doesn't seem to care. He writes these words:

"The attitude of the white citizens of this country toward colored people has undeniably had some of the unlabeled characteristics of an alien imperialism—a smug racial superiority, a willingness to exploit an unprotected people . . ."

Mr. Willkie speaks up for the Jews, for the people of India, for the Chinese and peoples everywhere. In so doing he would be an excellent presidential candidate of the Republican Party. Actually there are forces which seek to keep him on the side-lines entirely.

Certainly not the least of the anti-Willkie forces is the increasing fascist-imperialistic bloc which thrives on the exploitation of mankind.

## Jim Crow Has Failed

The south might as well be come resigned to the fact that the Jim Crow-race-hatred policy of minority exploitation has

There is no use wasting any time trying to patch up a stream-line pace of modern times. Every intelligent white person is fully aware of the fact. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Pearl Buck, Nancy Cunard, Mr. Willkie and countless others have admitted this fact to the world in general. But the so-called "conservative south" has never accepted the change. The south, it seems, never accepts any changes. It hasn't even got around to adopting the Bill of Rights and still talks about "states rights" over the Constitution. Thus the south is a hotbed for enemy agents and Nazi propaganda. Fascism threatens us via the south. Congressman Martin Dies had better investigate certain southerners. Every Axis agent is NOT a foreigner, nor is he always a RED!

## Up to Washington

This riot situation is entirely up to Washington which has been lax in its obligations to our group. Threats and militia will do no good. The Colored man of today can not be cowed and will just as soon die as a civilian against his enemies as on the field of battle. This much, at least has been proven. It is better than standing still and being trampled. We have tried this latter for over 80 patient years and it has done no good. Colored leaders deplore this situation as much as anyone else. Our people are suffering in Racial conflicts more than anyone else. We know there is no mass of race hatred in America and that the current situation will be brought under control. But we also know it can only be solved by inter-racial bureaus, clubs and societies and that such must be established now—in spite of Mr. Bilbo, Starnes, and all the rest.

Congressmen on Spot

Since we are on the subject of have any great desire to be that they "played politics" to the limit which only proves that all mind that Congress is supposed to stand up for the colored people. Many of the Senators and Representatives have seemingly few might tell you that "poli-all. Some Northern Congressmen stood up and simply listened to the southerners! A Be Some Changes Made



## To Oppose Roosevelt

## F. D. R. Great Leader

It is the Congress that makes and maintains the laws and it is often the political party which has a good deal to do with how the laws are made and how they are kept. A Labor Party, a Republican Party, a Democratic Party or even a Communist Party would go at the law making and law enforcement in its own way. This is why the election of a party is of such great importance and will be even more important in the framing of the Post-War World.

convention candidates including Sen. Douglass MacArthur, Wendell L. Wilkie, Tom. Dewey, Senator Taft, and probably Governor Leverett Saltonstall. This is going to be a vitally important election not only for the United States but also for the United Nations of mixed races, creeds and colors. This is not too far in advance to study the coming Elections. The results will mean not only to civilians but also to our boys returning home.

# The Watchtower

Her latest permanent document on the toughy race

**Mr. Wilkins**

### Four Needed Freedoms

1. Equality before the law...for any race or color...justice without prejudice.
2. Equality of education for everyone because of the need for an equal opportunity in life.
3. Equality in the economic field...so that all men who want to work will have work and

## Prejudice Can Be Overcome

# Plea in House On Race Amity

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Rep. George H. Bender (R., O.) asked Congress yesterday to appeal to the Nation for racial cooperation in the winning of the war. The Ohio Congressman, a supporter of anti-

"Whereas, recent racial conflict in Los Angeles, Beaumont, Tex., Mobile, Ala., and Detroit, Mich., have seriously impaired production, and  
**JUN 25 1943**  
"Whereas, racial conflict strikes at the principles of tolerance and brotherly love  
"Whereas, racial unity of the American people are needed now as never before in the his-  
needed to win the war, and  
"Whereas, racial discord is a weapon in  
"Whereas, racial co-operation at home."



# SHOULD NEGROES SIT AT THE PEACE TABLE

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

OCT 16 1943 By DR. F. D. PATTERSON  
(President, Tuskegee Institute)

I am too pessimistic to believe that Negroes will be included at the peace conference or that any specific discussion will be given which will relate to the interests of Negroes per se. My view is that the interest of Negroes will be served in terms of the serving of the best interests of our nation in the preservation and practice of the ideals of democracy. Unless Negroes are invited on the basis of what they can contribute to the overall liberation in the above terms, I doubt that there is much possibility of attendance from this group.

Inasmuch as America is composed of many ethnically distinct groups, an invitation extended to a Negro as such would not be possible in my opinion without extending a similar invitation to other races or nationalities.

Inasmuch as the problems to be considered will be those related to international conditions and how to settle them amicably, the attempt to add the special and peculiar problems of races within nationality would probably result in more confusion than otherwise.

I believe Negro Americans must pin their hope for the future on a fully functioning democracy. Whatever representation goes to the peace table should be supported by all races and groups who are citizens of this nation in proportion as it works in terms of the above.

By DR. CHARLES WESLEY  
(President, Wilberforce Univ.)

As we face the post-war world today, we are thinking in terms of an abiding peace. We do not want this awful spectacle of world war to occur again and we are now proposing a lasting peace.

But every peace treaty from the period of the impositions of the Congress of Vienna in 1815 to the Treaty of Versailles in 1918 was envisaged as a final settlement. Each of these peace arrangements, however, has proved to be only the prelude to other conflicts. Victories have been gained on the battlefield only to find that they have to be refought at a later time.

This may be true, but the following this war as a period of reconstruction. However, it is proposed by some that the older program of ending wars—that of armistice, conference and signed treaty—be replaced by a transitional period be inaugurated to discover to see. In these there is still a color and discuss the aims of peoples, the reconstruction of governments, the decline of arrangements. If these are not revengeful thinking and the elements in the making of some permanent settlements in the world.

Even if this should be the way

Changing World

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theless, darker color corresponds to and not the view of an alarmist. One of the ways to avoid this catastrophe is to see that the colored peoples have a voice in the peace settlement which is to be made and that consideration be given to their demands. Many minorities will have a seat at the Peace Table or in the array of consultants. In such representation. There will be diplomats of the Allied Nations and the larger nations, who will expect and plan to occupy the seats of the world trend of democracy will increase the participation of peoples in the peace process of democracy against the "ghosts" of the dominant nations, Lloyd George and Clemenceau march again into power. The nations of Europe and Asia will be represented without doubt.

Moreover, few of our diplomats associate the status of the American Negro with a suppressed India or subjugated Africa or repressed Jewry. And yet, there are definite connections, for they are parts of the same pattern of rationalization of racial relations. If these are not taken into consideration now, we might as well plan also for the next war.

The white peoples form one of the minorities in the modern world. This, they do not seem to realize, for not only in the United States where they form a majority but in references to China and India in China and in Africa where they constitute a minority, they foster color separation and discrimination. While doing this, they carry their Bibles and say their prayers. In the same breath they write their discriminations into the constitution of the Union of South Africa and territories.

Then inscribe the phrase, "The people of South Africa acknowledge the sovereignty and guidance of Almighty God."

But what of the brotherhood of peoples of Europe, who have been the man of color? The 450,000,000 sufferers under Nazi occupations, the Chinese, 340,000,000 Indians, 50,000,000 in India-China, Thailand, Burma and Malaya, 70,000,000 in the East Indies, 70,000,000 Japanese, 150,000,000 in Africa, the millions in South America and the West Indies will undoubtedly have the groups of Hindus, Brahmins, untouchables and their minorities represented. The women of the United States have already seen to it that Texas, Detroit and elsewhere, will ultimately find that a war of colors will begin which will make the present one appear to be only a flash in the pan. The white race may find then that it too can be jim-crowed, subjugated, exploited, despised.

History has a way of doing these things to the arrogant, and pride has always a way of going before a fall. This is the lesson of history

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tions in order that there may be the establishment of a better post-war world.

## Post-War Planning

There are now 150 agencies, governmental and private, on a national scale engaged in post-war planning. This list does not include the thousands of informal groups who are discussing peace problems, including the regional post-war commissions, the business and local committees and the college groups, labor unions, trade associations and farm organizations. The State Department, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, the Board of Economic Warfare and the National Resources Planning Board have been giving thought to the post-war period. In fact, throughout the United States, informal groups of people at dinner table and evening sessions and post-war problems. One organization has received more than 1,200 proposals for a proposed post-war world.

Behind all of these is the idea that the world can be remade on a mechanical plan. But no plan can be better than the people who make it and are to use it. The corruption present in our souls and our living

as a nation or as a world cannot be eradicated by the adoption of a peace plan. There must be the spirit and practice of brotherhood and the inclusion of all groups in its considerations for higher standards of conduct, not only for diplomats and statesmen but also for all peoples.

What of the participation of the intelligent, thoughtful leadership of Negro Americans? It has become increasingly apparent that the subject peoples must be permitted to speak for themselves, and none of the group of colored peoples in the west is more articulate than the American Negro. The time is rapidly passing when whites assemble in the United States to discuss the Negro problem with no Negro present. There is fair agreement that if it is only their "kind" of a Negro; or, as at Durham, that Negroes meet to plan a program for submission to whites at Atlanta.

Aid To War Effort

The black Frenchman, the black Portuguese, the black Italian, the black Spaniard have often thought in the past first of their nationalisms and of the interests of the so-called ruling planters and moneyed classes with whom they have been associated, rather than the masses of black folk. The black American has had the experiences which have led him to sympathize and to seek

which must be reckoned with in modern times in terms of the free-difficult task of war, for which we, those of average Americans?

can and French revolutions of the were ill prepared. Shall we prove our American to be as unprepared for peace as we were for war? When our young men return from war, what a long war and that peace must be at the peace conference. The Jews, the Roman Catholics, the Masons, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Rotarians and the United Mine Workers, to name only a few of the groups that make up our country.

On second thought, however, the idea does not look so good. If min-

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ities and special interests are to be represented, there will be no end to the problem of it will become necessary to have representatives from the Jews, the Roman Catholics, the Masons, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Rotarians and the United Mine Workers, to name only a few of the groups that make up our country.

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The more I think of it, the more I think that we have been overdoing this bloc business. My desk is piled high with publicity material from racial, religious, industrial and geographic groups.

There is an appalling multiplicity of committees, leagues, institutes, associations and what not. So far, the country has been able to stagger along under this burden; but the time may come when these cleavages will be too much for it.

What we sorely need is more people who think in the simple terms of national unity.

We also need more people who think in terms of what IS, rather than what SHOULD be.

We Americans have a rather special talent for setting up programs of improvement—and then assuming that the program has become a fact.

We are a mental and unstable—perhaps a touch hysterical. We like to look on the brighter side of things, resolutely shutting our eyes to the side which is not so bright. We are impatient and rather dangerously addicted to what we think.

We tend to think of ourselves as an inherently superior people. We somehow manage to believe that the wealth and resources of our land are the product, exclusively, of our intelligence and industry.

The fact is, of course, that this land, as nature provided it, was virtually foolproof. Everything was there—minerals, fuel, rivers, lakes and fertile soil. We didn't plan it that way. No matter what we did, we could not avoid prosperity.

But, because we have been prosperous, we have a naive conviction that we can teach the rest of the world how to be prosperous, too. We don't know very much about the rest of the world—indeed, we don't know too much about the seamier side of our own country—but that doesn't bother us. We plunge blithely on, announcing the sundry "freedoms" we are about to bestow.

Sometimes, in more mystic moments, I shudder at what heaven may have in store for us, as penance for our presumption. We could do with a touch of humility.

## Does Favor Delegation At Peace Table

Says Race Must Not

## Be Satisfied With Present Conditions

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, speaking at the USO Club here on Tuesday, November 9, declared that he had been misquoted in several newspapers recently when he is alleged to have stated that he did not favor Negroes sitting at the peace table when the treaty to follow the war is signed.

Dr. Patterson further stated that Negroes should sit at the table to represent Americans and not Negroes only, since hopeless confusion might result from having delegates represent the numerous racial groups that compose America.

### MUST NEVER BE SATISFIED WITH CONDITIONS

The Tuskegee Institute president, speaking to a large audience of business and professional men and women, declared that Negroes must never be satisfied with present conditions that doom many of the race to the rank of second-class citizens. However, he declared that colored Americans must not permit segregation and discrimination to warp their personalities and thus develop into frustrated anti-social individuals.

Dr. Patterson, accompanied by Claude Barnett, President of the associated Negro Press, spoke at the USO Club while on a recent statewide tour of South Carolina for the Department of Agriculture. They were accompanied on the tour by Harry Daniels, state agricultural demonstration agent, and W. C. Bunch, farm demonstration agent of Spartanburg. The group was welcomed by E. L. Raiford, director of the club.

## Racial Relations Program Outlined

By Associated Press  
A Negro educator declared that racial relations could improve in the South through two primary concepts: Recognition by white people of the "progressive element of our group" and improvement by the Negro through "self-help and self-determination."

W. A. Fountain Jr., president of Morris Brown College and son of a Methodist bishop, told the Atlanta Rotary Club Monday that "if there ever was a time when we needed true friendship between races it is now."

Fountain asserted that "too long has emphasis been placed on the lower elements of both white and Negro races, which has caused prejudice and misunderstanding instead of fairness and understanding."

standing."

The youthful college president said any group could be reached through "religion and education."

He cited Morris Brown College as an example of self-help, asserting that it had always been largely supported by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgia and "from the meager earnings of cooks, washerwomen, sharecroppers and common laborers has come an annual contribution of \$37,000."

## World-Telegram New York, N. Y. President Asks Racial Harmony

By the Associated Press  
CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—President Roosevelt says "Negro and white Americans must co-operate effectively in winning the war and in developing harmonious peacetime living as a foundation of lasting American democracy."

He made the statement in a letter made public on the eve of the annual meeting of the National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes. The message added: "The integrity of our nation and our war aims is at stake in our attitude toward minority groups at home."

## Justice Black Asks Freedom For All Groups

Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
By LEON LEWIS

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Sept. 2—"Citizens, like the personnel of the armed services, must strive to give full contribution to the war effort in our fight for a victory that must guarantee a post-war peace designed for world enjoyment of the Four Freedoms irrespective of race or color."

U. S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black told 1285 graduates of the Army Air Force Officers Candidate school here last Saturday morning. Twelve of the graduating 2nd Lieutenants were Negroes, with 2nd Lt. Joseph G. Echols, of Englewood, New Jersey, winning the athletic award. Military and academic awards were won by white candidates.

Negro candidates receiving their 2nd Lieutenant bars last night were: Joseph G. Echols, Englewood, N.J.; Arthur F. Williams, Pasadena, Calif.; Benny Perkins, Camden, N.J.; D. W. White, Kansas City, Mo.; C. W. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind.; Edward Simmons, Steubenville, Ohio; Robert Harlee, Darlington, S.C.; Paulus Taylor, Burkeville, Va.; Thomas Henderson, Mobile, Ala.; W. B. Wyatt, St. Louis, Mo.; Rice Carruthers, Chattanooga, Tenn., and

Conley of Alabama.

Temperamentally cool and with all the dignity of his position, Justice Black made his purpose here was to witness his older son's graduation, charged the graduating officers candidates with an added responsibility in their respective units, the maintenance of high morale and general unity of effort to prepare themselves for the most devastating offense against a brutal and ruthless enemy.

Johnson City Times Chronicle  
November 16, 1943

## Morris Brown Prexy Calls For 'Unity'

ATLANTA, Nov. 15. (AP)—The youthful Negro president of Morris Brown College today called upon the South to improve its racial relations through two primary concepts—the white people to give more recognition to the "progressive element of our group," and the Negro to improve his lot through "self-help and self-determination."

Addressing the Atlanta Rotary Club, W. A. Fountain, Jr., son of a Methodist bishop, said, "If there ever was a time when we needed true friendship between the races, it is now. The theme of the day is now. The theme of the world today is unity and that should be our theme at home."

Too long, he said, "emphasis has been placed on the lower elements" of both white and Negro races. "Because of this, prejudice and misunderstanding have a stronger hold than fairness and understanding."

## Urges Policy Of Racial Goodwill

Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—(ANP)—Using the recent Harlem riot as a specific example of racial disharmony, the Rev. Robert Gannon, president of Fordham university, as a speaker last week, urged a policy of racial and religious goodwill.

"The 13 colonies were savagely intolerant. Then we became officially tolerant with the adoption of our Constitution but everyone knows how intensely intolerant we were from 1830 to 1900. We must aim at not more tolerance, but at mutual charity."

## CME Prelate Cites Race-Relations Progress

Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2.—(ANP)—At a celebration of the 75th anniversary of the First Episcopal district of the church, held here last week, Senior Bishop Chas. Henry Phillips declared that the racial relations between Negroes and whites in the South are "fine." These relations, too, "are improving all the time."

The 85-year-old bishop who resides in Nashville, here to address the celebration of the CME church which he said will not actually be 75 years old until 1945. But "on account of the splendid circulation of money at this time and because we cannot prophesy for the future we are celebrating the anniversary now."

What the Negro wants is human equality, not social equality, what he wants is an equality of the rights and privileges of free men, Bishop Phillips emphasized. An authority on racial relations, the bishop cited numerous experiences upon which he bases his optimistic conclusions.

He told of the co-operation and help he had received from whites through the South, especially in Nashville where he resided as a churchman for 40 years, and pastor of the Chestnut Street church here (the church in which the celebration was held) in 1892-3.

He is proud of the fact that he has been a friend of all the presidents of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company since the time of Milton Smith, one of the company's earliest presidents.

Bishop Phillips has resided in Cleveland for the last 20 years, and in citing the improved relations between the races in the South, he declared that the Negro has just as much freedom in Nashville as in Cleveland.

## URGE WAR WORKERS TO ADOPT NEW ATTITUDE

Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 2.—A failure to have a common understanding is responsible for the rising surge of race hatred throughout the country, C. A. Franklin, chairman of the National "Hold Your Job" committee, asserted last week.

Franklin maintained that so many workers are carrying a "chip on the shoulder" attitude toward low-workers of the opposite race. "This kind of attitude will not win the war nor the peace, but a friendly, intelligent, courteous and harmonious attitude pays the count at try rich dividends."

### MAKE SPECIAL EFFORT

Negro workers are strongly urged by the "Hold Your Job" committee to make a special effort to co-operate with their fellow employees and employers in helping to create interracial unity and goodwill.

During "Hold Your Job" week—September 12-18, organizations, groups and churches are urged to observe the week with mass meetings and to use every means to reach the worker in the poolrooms, taverns, barber shops, beauty

shops, night clubs, pledge cards, with the idea of being a more efficient and courteous worker. NAACP, P. B. Young, editor, Guide, and A. Philip Randolph, national director, March on Washington movement.

New York, N. Y.  
Orson Welles Pleads For More Democracy  
By GEORGE COLEMAN MOORE  
CHICAGO, (ANP)—Lashing out at home and abroad, Orson Welles, the star of last week's screen, stage and radio, told an audience of 2000 mixed students and faculty members at Central YMCA College here, that democratic ideals

democratic government was the only hope of a free, peaceful post-war world.

Speaking under auspices of the Free World Association at a special assembly presided over by Dr. Edward J. Sparling, college president, Welles declared that the benefits of American democracy must be extended to all citizens, and be extended to all citizens, and added that the U. S. should enjoy no freedom until all the occupied countries of Europe are liberated. He urged, however, that race hate be abandoned to accomplish these democratic ideals.



# 57a-1943 WALLACE WOULD "FREE" MINORITIES

Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEP 18 1943



Typical of the spirit behind his strong plea for a "fifth" freedom—Freedom from strife between races and nations—is the scene above, which shows Vice President Henry A. Wallace cheerfully greeting little Albert Oliver, whose parents are tenants of the Ida B. Wells housing project in Chicago.

In his Chicago speech last week, Mr. Wallace proposed for America a slogan of "Democracy First." He not only visited Ida Wells' homes, but other colored communities in the Windy City as well.

## Freedom From Strife Proposed By Wallace

Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

President Henry A. Wallace offered the nation the slogan of "Democracy First," and also proposed a fifth "freedom"—Freedom from strife between the races

General and creeds)—to go with the other "Four Freedoms." Wallace's speech was a feature of the Chicago stadium rally sponsored by the Chicago United Nations Committee to Win the Peace, supporting the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill Senate resolution for international post-war collaboration to preserve the peace. This was the second largest crowd to attend a Chicago rally.

While here, Vice President Wallace visited the Ida B. Wells homes, largest Federal low-cost housing project in the world for Negroes, as well as other communities boasting heavy colored populations.

## Pursuit Of Democracy

BY MARJORIE MCKENZIE

PICTURE SEP 18 1943

Many of the pictures show these boys recuperating from their wounds in Army medical centers, where for the first time since their induction into the Army, they find no segregation. It may be that the task is beyond us, but if we believe that, of course, we need believe in nothing else and defeatism is not a popular allied concept.



Miss McKenzie

### JOB SECURITY FIRST REQUISITE

Our prime responsibility is to work for job security. Without economic democracy, social and social democracy are unattainable and useless. The President has promised jobs to returning service men and women. I am of the opinion that proper planning and controls will enable this country to produce enough wealth to implement that promise. But special guarantees must be provided for specially disadvantaged groups and the President's fair employment policy is a war measure. Here is a major problem for our leadership—to see that this policy carries over into the post-war period.

### DISTURBED BY THE FUTURE

As I look at the smiling faces of these young veterans, shocked at the enormity of the task they have put and ashamed of the measure of my own contribution, I am disturbed about the future they face when they leave their present havens of refuge. I think especially of these boys, who have established their right to so much, but I am concerned also about their comrades in arms, who will return, after victory, physically whole and mentally sound.

### STILL HAVE TIME TO PLAN PROGRAM

WHERE, beyond the shelter of northern army hospital walls, will Negro soldiers find democracy? In the homeland they have helped to save from the Nazi threat? Shall we, who have remained at home be able to face them no matter how good our record of war bonds bought and hours spent in volunteer service may be, when they ask for an accounting of our trusteeship of their world in their absence? Shall we have to hand it back to them about as it was, or shall we have fastened a better life as the home front's contribution to the war effort?

### HOW MUCH WILL OUR SOLDIERS SHARE?

White publications, newspapers and magazines, are full of tomorrow's promise. Housing, transportation, recreation, medical services, education opportunity, economic security, are recklessly described in terms beyond our present understanding. How much of this brave new world will Negro soldiers be able to share with their white comrades in arms?

IT HAS been the obligation of those of us who remained at home, the people and the leaders, to translate the service of our armed forces into permanent gain. I believe that we have been aware of our job. Some of us have tried.

Job Security Is First  
Post-War Aim to Secure  
Our Democratic Rights  
Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Abolish Stigma of Segregation, Says Plea to President

An appeal to President Roosevelt to use the power and prestige of his office both as President and as Commander-in-Chief to abolish racial segregation in the armed forces, has just been forwarded to the White House in a letter signed by Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham on behalf of the National Board of the Young Women Christian Association, of which she is president.

Referring to a letter addressed by Mr. Roosevelt to the National Urban League at its September conference in Chicago, Mrs. Ingraham said:

"We agree with you that racial strife destroys national unity at home and renders us suspect abroad. We further believe that until the federal government ceases practices of segregation the efforts of other groups are muted."

### CITES YWCA PROTEST

As proof of this, Mrs. Ingraham referred to a recent protest made by a local YWCA to the manager of an Illinois theatre which segregates Negro patrons, pointing out that such segregation was in violation of the Civil Rights statutes of that state.

"The telling, crushing answer received," said Mrs. Ingraham, "was that as long as the United States Navy could 'get away with it' at the nearby Great Lakes Naval Station, there was no cause for the theatre management to be too greatly alarmed."

This involuntary separation, according to Mrs. Ingraham, not only carries with it a stigma hard to bear but is a "veritable badge of second class citizenship when it comes from the federal government."

Mrs. Ingraham declared that great harm had been done to Negro morale and that American democracy had suffered because of the mishandling and mistreatment of



American Negroes in segregated units of the armed forces. She agreed with Mr. Roosevelt that all true Americans must increasingly accept the responsibilities that go with democratic privileges.

"We believe that great good would result if you would speak out strongly and clearly against segregation," Mrs. Ingraham concluded.

"We respectfully submit, Mr. President, that your leadership now is vital to our country's future."

# LEADERS URGED TO CONSIDER PROBLEMS

Courier

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 — Consideration of the problem of the color line in matter of victory and peace was urged upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in their deliberations in Quebec this week by Walter White, NAACP secretary. The complete message:

"May I respectfully urge inclusion in your deliberations consideration of practical means of inclusion of welfare of colored people of the world. The problem of the color line is one of the 20th century. Unless it is met and solved the colored peoples of India, China, Burma, Africa, the West Indies, the United States and other parts of the world will continue to view skeptically assertions that this is a war for freedom and democracy. Failure to solve this problem will inevitably mean other wars caused only incidentally by the struggle for freedom of colored people.

"More certain as a cause would be continuation of white imperialism in exploitation of colored people. We know you both are aware of the need of solving this question. We feel reasonably certain it is included in the agenda of the present meeting. However, we urge you to take such action as will galvanize into even more active support of the United Nations by colored peoples because they too will share in the freedom for which we fight."

# Pearl Buck Hits Intelligent Leaders for Lack of Fight

LOS ANGELES. — (ANP) — declared here Tuesday.

Much of the responsibility for creating a better understanding between the colored and white races in America rests upon the shoulders of intelligent colored leaders. Pearl Buck, noted white authoress,

tion."

As one solution, she urged that colored persons open their own business enterprises, cater to everybody and employ whites. Taking a pot shot at Hollywood for its refusal to portray colored persons in a favorable light, she said wealthy colored people could "get together and have their own Hollywood."

**Cites Jew as Example**

Stating that there "must be some kind of competition among colored people," she cited the Jew as an example. She warned against anti-Semitism, however, declaring that the Jew cannot live unto himself and that his problem concerns not him alone, but all peoples.

Told that many Chinese restaurants in Los Angeles are guilty of discriminating against colored people, Miss Buck declared that "whoever does that is an inferior Chinese, for in China there is no racial discrimination. I guess it's only a matter of business."

Expressing the belief that now is the time for colored people to ask for a full stake in America, she declared that the race is in a key position now to force a change in the international picture and that we must fight to prevent being regarded as second-class citizens here and abroad.

# Says Poll Tax Aimed at Both Races in South

**Afro-merican**

**White Woman Tells  
Why Dixie Fears U.S.  
Aid to Education Bill**

**'WHITE SUPREMACY  
TOOL OF THE BOSSES**

Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Jessie D. Ames

Urges Fight for Vote  
and Absolute Equality

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — "The poll tax fight is not one that filibustering Senators fear because it will enfranchise colored citizens, but whites as well," Mrs. Jessie D. Ames of Atlanta, field director of the Atlanta Commission on Interracial Co-operation declared in an address here Monday.

Continuing, Mrs. Ames, who spoke in the college's 1943-44 lecture series which will feature an address by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune November 8, said "They also know that Federal aid to schools will raise the educational

status of the whole South, not only that of colored persons.

Blaming racial difficulties on attempts of Northern and Southern industrialists to dominate the area, she urged a relentless fight for the ballot, "absolutely equal educational facilities and the opportunity to work at equal pay" in order to help destroy this dominance and break the traditional economic patterns of the South.

**White Supremacy "Shibboleth"**

She describes as a "shibboleth" the doctrine of white supremacy which, she declared, was used to stir up race hatred and disfranchise colored citizens after the "agrarian revolution" in the 80's when colored and white persons banded together in what is known as the Populist party movement.

**Cites Fear of Administration**

"The attitude of the present Washington administration toward colored Americans is not threatening white supremacy, but the traditional economic system of the South," she said. "And the object of this system is to keep all labor weak."

# Passing Parade

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS FOR ANP

(Your columnist this week gladly turns over his space to John Henry Owens, Los Angeles poet and writer who once was clerk in the Washington office of Sen. Medill McCormick of Illinois. Mr. Owens is corresponding secretary of the Los Angeles Forum and a member of the board of directors of the Western Poets congress)

**By JOHN HENRY OWENS**

There is considerable discussion through the columns of the various newspapers concerning the probability of the use of some mythical "secret weapon" on the part of the axis powers. Much conjecture has been unfolded relative to its probable potential effectiveness. Some have even expressed fear that the allied powers might lag behind in the development of a counter secret weapon and hence lose some temporary advantages.

I trust that I am divulging no secret of the war department when I say that America already has a secret weapon so potentially powerful that Nazi doctrines, fascist philosophy, together with their military power will crumble before it as straws in a tropical typhoon. And they will be whirled by its invincible force into the limbo of eternal oblivion.

Before I describe the weapon itself I must tell you something of its effectiveness. And this effectiveness will be determined by the courage and vision of American leadership in using this potential weapon, if they will make use of it at all. Only God and time know the answer to this secret. Here is a list of a few things which this secret weapon will accomplish:

1—It will weld all of America into one mighty, invincible force against which totalitarian forces cannot stand.

2—In doing this it will wipe out all sectional differences as between north and south, east and west.

3—It will erase distinctions between citizens based upon creed, color, differences of physiognomy and geographical points of natal origin.

4—It will blot out distinctions between native born and naturalized citizens—all citizens will be simply "citizens."

5—Before its powerful effectiveness, economic and social discriminations will fade over night and will become as dead as Nazi ideology will be a generation hence. These are simply a few results of the use of this weapon; this list could be extended over the entire

our federal law-enforcing agencies would abolish jim-crow cars, unequal educational opportunities in certain sections of the nation, unequal social consideration and economic discrimination. Every man would have the right to an economic livelihood determined only by his capacity to produce and not by his color or his place of birth.

Discrimination in the armed forces would melt away like snow before the warm rays of spring sunshine, and a genuine spirit of brotherhood would prevail in America against the invincible force of which no ugly Nazi or fascist beast would dare raise its ungodly head. It is only through the enforcement of this plainly written section of the 14th amendment that the noble pronouncements of the Atlantic charter, the freedoms and other national policies are being put into effect. Through the enforcement of this Section No. 1 of the 14th amendment, and through this alone, the beautiful words in the "Pledge to The Flag" become a living reality.

No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any person deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall any person within its jurisdiction be denied the equal protection of the laws.

Can anything be more simple, more clear and direct? It needs no "interpretation" by a constitutional lawyer. It is as clear as the 10 residue commandments. Its enforcement by the various states wherein they reside, and the federal government, will be the final step in the process of making the United States a truly democratic nation.

And now that you have become of the use of this weapon; this list could be extended over the entire



# War Changing Pattern Of Dixie

## Race Relations, Memphis Agrees

### SEES GROUND BEING LOST

By ENOC P. WATERS JR.  
(Special Defender Correspondent)

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — The "One Minute" is a large barny food emporium here in this Mississippi River city where pig's feet, beer and people are conspicuous.

It was this spot that I chose to letas to whether or not progress is becoming feelers out on interracial relations in Memphis.

I tried the fellow next to me at Rev. Owen D. Whitfield, who led the bar.

Evidently the new prosperity hadcroppers in southeastern Missouri a passed over him for his clothes were few years back and who is now or in tatters and he nursed his mugganizing for the CIO United Can-of beer in a manner which led us tonery, Agricultural, Packing and Al-believe he could not afford tolled Workers of America, in Mem-buy another when that one wasphis was hopeful.

*This is the second of two articles on Memphis by Enoc P. Waters, Chicago Defender correspondent, who is making a tour of the South to observe how the war is affecting race relations. His articles on other cities will appear at regular intervals.*

gone. I picked him out as a likely person to talk with after several others were uncommunicative except to give a grunt in recognition of our greeting which we tried to make friendly.

"How do Negroes and white get along around here?" I asked after urging him to drink up and that the next one would be on me.

"Some Good, Some Bad"

"Don't know much about them things," he responded.

"Well, how do you get along with the whites around here?"

"I just stay out of their way," he replied. "Sometimes I run into white folks. But they's just like us: some good, some bad."

"Do you think there're more bad ones than good ones?" I asked as he drained the last of the beer from his mug.

"Oh, I don't know. They's just about equal I'd say."

While nothing he said struck me as being particularly significant I wondered as I left the place if this was the general attitude of all Negroes of his type. As much as I'd probed him, he'd given no indication

tion of being dissatisfied with conditions as they relate to relations between the races.

No Unity of Thought

But if that man was apathetic and if he was typical of one group, persons a little higher on the economic ladder are far from being indifferent.

But there is no unity of thought as to whether or not progress is being made in bringing the two races into closer harmony here.

Rev. Owen D. Whitfield, who led the roadside demonstration of share-

The solution of the problem, at least as it relates to poor Negroes and poor whites, he said, lies in the labor unions. For example Local 19 of the union has all Negro officers, but has an appreciable number of white members.

"Right Road"

"Working together day after day, attending union meetings together and learning that their problems regardless of their race, are the same, is making them, the whites I mean,

wonder why all these efforts are made to keep black and white apart.

"Of course," he continued, "we don't have a Utopia, but I think this is the right road."

In running through a little paper put out by the local I ran across a statement made by Jacob Clady,

Negro president of the Buckeye Unit of Local 19.

The statement is significant:

"We Negroes assume leadership in the Buckeye unit because there apparently were no white men who were willing to assume the responsibility. We will cheerfully relinquish our official posts as soon as it is required of us. We will

loyally support any elected administration of our unit. We expect only that all the workers in the plant be good, loyal members of our union."

No Color Line

A. J. Marcus, international representative of the UCAPAWA, said that Negroes were taking more readily to unionization, and while the whites evince no opposition to it, they are inclined to wait and see how the union operates before joining. Though slowly, he said, they

are at a standstill.

Lieut. George Lee, in charge of war bond sales to Negroes, who is widely conversant with conditions in the city and has authored several books, believes race relations

are at a standstill.



DR. J. E. WALKER

Leading Memphis insurance man who doubts whether the war is bringing any lasting change in interracial relations in the South. Any gains he sees "as only temporary."

are coming into the organization in increasingly large numbers.

Since the CIO doesn't recognize a view, is beginning to realize that color line in setting up its locals, he's going to have to make some concessions to the Negro's demands for recognition and to the world's present trend toward democracy.

But at present, Lee says, he's waiting to see just what's going to happen, having already determined not to give up more than he is required to.

He will relinquish none of his controls of the Negro row for fear of having to yield more later on.

"He's just trying his best to keep things where they have always been," Lee said.

"Definite ground is being lost in the matter of race relations here," Dr. J. E. Walker, head of the Uni-

versal Life Insurance company, told me. Several months ago, he said, in illustration of his opinion, a rumor became current that Negroes here were planning a riot. The whole city, he said, was aware of the rumor before Negroes were.

Almost Breaks Out

It reached the point, he said, that white folks were leaving their jobs early to avoid being caught on the street when the outbreak came. Negroes, hearing the rumor and fearing that the whites might strike first, became concerned and many armed in anticipation of the fight.

The night it was rumored that the riot was to break out found the entire city jittery and Mayor Walter Chandler was so concerned that he visited Beale street. Police were on the alert, but nothing happened, though he said he believed both sides were well prepared for any emergency.

"The slightest incident," he said, "perhaps just the placing under arrest of a drunken disorderly Negro could have been spark which would have touched off the riot. When conditions like this exist," he pointed out, "there are no race relations. The races are so far apart that each is suspicious of the other. If a good healthy relationship existed, the rumor could have been scotched at the very beginning."

No Advances

He regarded the incident as a sign that something should be done. He was also doubtful that any progress is being made anywhere in the South.

"Progress along the lines of race relations is not made during war periods. If there is what might be called hopeful signs here or there, it is only temporary, an expedient brought on by the abnormal war period."

Though many Negroes here have overcome vast handicaps imposed upon them by whites and by social traditions to achieve success in many fields, the obstacles are too great for the average man to hurdle.

This means that the progress of the masses is checked and the lot of the Negro cannot be regarded as a happy one except comparatively.

It is apparent, however, to a newcomer that Memphis is on the verge of a great change brought about by the war. What that change will be, no one at this time can tell.

Only time can tell whether out of this will come a Negro free in every respect to exercise his innate and civic rights, or whether he'll find himself further stultified by an obviously unfair social system.



# Are Race Relations Showing Any Improvement?

Journal and Guide

EDITOR'S NOTE: Whether or not race relations in the United States are showing any improvement in the face of certain conditions resulting directly from the war and other factors, is one of the most widely discussed questions of the day. The accompanying stories originating in widely scattered sections of the country would seem to indicate that the question can be answered affirmatively.

## Elimination Of Segregation Advocated In Statement

NEW YORK—A "Statement on the Race Relations Crisis" urging the elimination of racial segregation in American life was issued this week in behalf of 317 leading figures in the fields of education, religion and labor in 37 states, by Oswald Garrison Villard, former publisher of the New York Evening Post and the Nation.

Bishop Francis J. Haas, former chairman of the FEPC, is quoted by the signers on the need for knowing one's neighbors, as shown by the lack of friction during the Detroit rioting in the section where Negro and white families lived on the same block, and on the need for exalting the "the ideal of 'togetherness' in place of separateness and division."

The statement then declares that "discrimination by the dominant white community, not togetherness, has been the almost universal pattern . . . Frustration of those suffering the insult of segregation and discrimination in employment, housing, the armed forces and in political, social, economic and religious life, begets hatred and bitterness."

### OUTRAGED BY JIM CROW IN ARMED FORCES

Charging that "Negro Americans are outraged by segregation in our armed forces, where the gulf between professed war aims and their application to hundreds of thousands of Negro soldiers is so great as to make a mockery of the Four Freedoms," the statement declares the general policy of segregation in much of American life "proves an insurmountable barrier to true happiness or even human decency."

"It torments the Negro people daily like a dagger which is always in the flesh. At the same time, by setting white against black in the competition for jobs, a fatal handicap is raised to every effort to achieve adequate economic standards and a genuinely democratic existence for the masses in the majority group."

The statement concludes: "If they are to stop fearing and hating each other, Negroes and whites must KNOW EACH OTHER. But

how can they know each other so long as segregation fosters ignorance and fear in the people of both races? Therefore we call to all America:

### TO BUILD A WORLD OF BROTHERHOOD

"Open wide the doors of all churches, all schools, all unions, all fraternal bodies and all businesses to people of every race and color. Only by working, playing and worshipping together, day by day, can you wipe out the misunderstandings which are fertile soil for race hatred."

"Unite Negro and white schools, churches and other institutions so that together you may help solve the economic, social and political problems which beset all people everywhere. Only in that way can we build a world of brotherhood, with peace, liberty and justice for all."

## President's Aide Asks Opportunity

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(ANP)—Jonathan Daniels, former editor of the Raleigh, N. C., New and Observer, now serving as administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, told the Rotary club here last week that people in the South would all stay poor together or all be richer together.

"Fortunately for the south," Mr. Daniels said, "there is leadership in it which is neither lost in

### Norfolk, Virginia

dreaming or raving in demagoguery. It is native leadership which does not regard the people of the south, white or black, as merely colonial labor working in poverty for the enrichments of a few.

"It has faith in the southern people. It has seen the demonstrations of their skill. It does not believe a southern worker is worth less than a northern worker, nor that the south is served by his cheapness."

### RULE NOT MERELY RACIAL

"Such a leader," the speaker continued, "does not dismiss any mass off his fellows as poor whites, nor expect the south to be rich and free of heart by the deliberate denial of an economic chance for decency to its Negroes. We are hearing a lot about the race problem today, much of it angry and a great deal of it sad."

"The one certain thing about it was said by a great Alabama educator a good many years ago. He was Booker T. Washington, who told us the only way the white man is going to keep the Negro in the ditch is to stay there with him. It's a rule which is not merely racial. We shall all stay poor together in the south, or all be richer together."

## To Teach Racial And Religious Tolerance

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—(ANP)—The Springfield (Mass.) plan for teaching racial and religious tolerance has been approved in principle by the Pittsburgh board of public education and according to officials, a program of adaptation is being arranged for inclusion in the school curriculum here.

Mrs. F. B. Chalfant, a member of the board, is sponsor of the local movement. Mrs. Chalfant recently made a study of the system while visiting the city. She reports that its methods are probably the best thus far devised for combating bigotry and racial bias.

Dr. Charles E. Manwiller of the board's research department has been appointed to draft a practical approach to the problem.

The Pittsburgh program is expected to lay considerable stress on the Negro problem, which is of primary importance here where

about 17 per cent of the 80,000 pupils in public schools are Negroes.

The plan, according to Mrs. Chalfant, will embrace the fundamentals of democracy through all lines study, recreation and activities of the school system, without a direct approach which would definitely label the courses.

## Ali Races To Observe Freedom Day

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(ANP)—A. J. Stoddard, superintendent of the public schools of Philadelphia, has just notified Maj. R. R. Wright Sr., president of the citizen's committee sponsoring National Freedom day, in observance of the freedom of Negroes in America, that the public schools in this city will observe the day.

The observance will not be confined to schools in the colored districts, but will be city-wide.

"We hope to bring National Freedom day to the attention of all the schools throughout the country," said Maj. Wright. "I am certain that the constant presentation of the idea of the contribution which colored people have made to our country will aid in many ways."

## THE EDUCATION OF WHITE FOLKS

Philadelphia, Pa.  
By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER  
Christian Recorder

One of the favorite topics selected by American writers and scholars for less discussion is the Negro problem. A plethora of pamphlets, books, articles, studies and editorials have been pouring from the public presses at an astonishing rate for several generations with not too great an effect on the course of race relations. With the burden of all these pieces we are familiar almost to the point of nausea. They analyze, exhort, prophesy, deplore, view with alarm, suggest, insist.

Implicit in all these theses is the assumption that something must be done for, to or with colored folks in order to usher in an era of sweetness and light here and abroad. Precious little is said about what must be done for, to or with white people to achieve the interracial Utopia. One would imagine that Negroes were responsible for creating the problem and for perpetuating it. Actually there is no Negro problem. This is both an invention and an evasion. The real problem is one of

educating white people so that it will be possible for colored people, here and elsewhere, to live in peace and security without being humiliated, expropriated, exploited and persecuted by white people on the basis of mythical race. It is not Negroes who have invaded white folks' lands, carted them off into slavery, destroyed their cultures, ravished their women and stolen their manhood. It is not Negroes who have passed jim-crow laws, perpetuated jim-crow customs, maintained economic discrimination, established racial ghettos, and carried on three-hundred-year propaganda to strengthen the fiction of white racial superiority. The Negro's increasing racial chauvinism is but a normal human reaction to similar prejudice on the part of whites.

It has been a thousand years since a Negro wrote anything to prove the superiority of black over white. No colored nation has any white colonies. The international capitalists who control the lives of a billion colored folks in Asia, Africa, Australia and the Americas are all white people. Colored people do not belong to this select group, and, in the main, are not even permitted to serve them as engineers, technicians, lawyers, military men, artists and the rest of the intellectual gendarmerie. When employed at all, they are on the economic fringe as laborers and servants.

The problems of Negro poverty, ill-health and dis-ease are the by-products of this exploitation. It is the same in Egypt, China, Kenya, Jamaica and Harlem. Can the white people be completely civilized? Of course all problems can be solved in time but colored folk would greatly delight in seeing some solution before they are utterly debased and perhaps exterminated. Contrary to Hitler and the thousands of Negro-phobic propagandists who preceded him, colored people, too, are human. Our white people sorely need mass education. It is not so much the majority that is responsible for the perpetuation of the white problem, but the ruling minority and its sizeable fringes of middle class men-at-arms. Those few, representing those whites who pass and interpret the law; own and publish news papers, magazines and books; manufacture and distribute motion pictures; control and regulate the radio; administer educational institutions; own real estate and enforce segregation, interpret and administer religion and the church, are the ones to blame.

peoples would not live in peace, associate together, worship together, it were not for the police and the "pillars of society" who control the media of information, instruction and government. Indeed, large numbers have always done so surreptitiously, as indicated by the any progressive lightening of the Negro's



the social inhibitions against fraternization by counteracting white supremacy indoctrination through wholesome reconditioning of the white mass mind. As a result of this lack of education, the average white person has no information beyond that supplied from sources poisoned by learned charlatans. How can he accept the colored citizen as an equal when he has been taught from the cradle that the Negro is diseased, sub-human, inferior and incapable of being entrusted with manhood rights and privileges?

The government, which is an instrument of the ruling class, does not favor such a program. So it is up to the millions of men and women of good will in all classes to initiate, support and expand such an educational program. The means of doing so are at hand. The media of transit advertising, billboards, newspaper displays, motion pictures, radio and cheap pamphlets are available. The information has been collected and disseminated in preparation of greater tolerances and brotherhood. As such an educational campaign it can be easily secured. Moreover, war timeless prosperity increases the number of liberal donors with sufficient funds to support it.

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This insignificant beginning was financed by some 200 associates. It can, with increased funds, be expanded to include displays in newspapers and magazines, shorts over the radio, movies and inexpensive pamphlets widely distributed. By stressing a single idea, making the appeal attractive with illustrations and a few well-chosen words, it can be hammered home to millions within a short time. Such a mass educational program will unquestionably alter white public opinion in the direction of greater tolerances and brotherhood. As such an educational campaign spreads, we should see less and less opposition to a host of more civil rights acts and put an end to mixed schools, residential segregation and economic jim-crowism.


In warfare every military campaign is preceded by a propaganda campaign to undermine resistance. Actions cannot be changed unless minds are changed. The best fighter in the world is handicapped if the opponent is convinced that he is right. It is the purpose of propaganda to either convince or introduce doubt. Such a program as that of the Association for Tolerance in America can supplement and aid our efforts for improvement of race relations, and for this reason it should have the support of all groups working toward this end. It is certainly a Christian program, and there

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# OUR COM

**W**HAT IS THE NEGRO TH  
I got some answers to th

As far as international politics are concerned, I found a great sympathy for Russia. There was a feeling that if Russia is victorious and occupies a conspicuous place at the peace table, it will have influence on the position of dark people throughout the world. Pro - Russian sentiment among Negroes is stronger than it is in the white population.



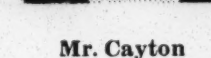
Mr. Cayton

**THERE IS** a widespread feeling that President Roosevelt is pro-English, is being taken in by the British, and will support the English in their colonial policy toward Africa after the war. This may seem like the line of the Chicago Tribune, but any honest reporter of Negro journalism will find it to be true.

I WOULD judge that if a presidential election were held tomorrow, Dewey as a Republican candidate would get 60 per cent of the Negro vote and Willkie as a Republican candidate would get 75 per cent. I'm not going to editorialize on the significance of this statement either.

—BY HORACE R. CAYTON—<sup>Cour</sup><sub>Pitt</sub>

As far as international politics are concerned,



ON THE OTHER hand, while Negroes feel that many white liberals have deserted them, they have developed a new regard for the role of organized labor and have seen the possibilities of a political and economic alliance with labor. Negroes have caught the vision of a new freedom which is wider and broader than simply the liberation of Black America. They have realized the significance of color on a world-wide basis and are comparing their position with that of other non-white groups. In some few instances the vision of Henry Wallace's common man which would include the small people of the world, both black and white, has begun to trickle down to the masses. In one sense, and an important one, Negroes are more internationally minded, more in tune with the progressive movements of the world than other groups.

This is the problem as I find it. I may be wrong, but I've talked to barbers, business men, Pullman porters, shipyard workers, and these are the conclusions I've come to. Can the schism which is dividing Negro thought between the programs of the American Fascists and the idealism of Henry Wallace be breached? Will the Negro finally align himself with the progressive forces of the world, even though it means temporarily abandoning deep-set emotional antipathies? The answer to this question is that the Negro is simply reflecting the confusion of his time and the contradictions of the great struggle in which we are engulfed which is broader and more important than the war in which we are engaged.

**TO BE ABLE** to develop a strategy, the Negro will have to regard this conflict in terms of a struggle both at home and abroad to realize a better world for the common man. Then he can pick his allies and realize who are his real enemies.

burgh, Pa

### Measured by Treatment

Just as the Jew considers the treatment of Jews in other lands as the measure of the liberal spirit, so must the treatment of the Negro and other minorities be the barometer of democracy in America, Rabbi J. X. Cohen declared in a challenging address made at New York's Free Synagogue, where he is associate rabbi.

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He told the synagogue audience: "Try this psychological trick on yourself. Whenever I cite an instance of Negro abuse, substitute the word Jew for Negro. Notice how your blood pressure rises. That is exactly the way Negroes react to the abuse of Negroes. Americans we should react with the same indignation over Negro misdeeds as we do over Jewish injustice."

Speaking bluntly, and on the subject *Is This a White Man's War?*, Rabbi Cohen referred to the feeling ascribed to some Negro quarters that there should be movement to end the alleged anti-Negroism among some Jews. He said he recently had been approached by a prominent Negro judge to initiate such an action.



enemies use propaganda to mislead the audience. He added: "This is certainly the time for people, to create rasping frictions and blazing disunities among racial and religious groups. This is the same way do we Jews demandal and our rightspropaganda clearly stems from the justice in Palestine, and wherever race prejudice seeks to sinister influence, designed to destroy us as a nation."



# VIEWS and Reviews

By **GEORGE S. SCHUYLER**

*Courier*  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)



From many parts of the country correspondents have been writing to me and enclosing newspaper clippings illustrating the bad conduct of far too many colored people. A New York high school teacher told me some time ago that annual football games between a certain high school with a predominantly colored student body and another high school with a largely white student body might have to be ended because of the bad conduct of the colored boys and girls. The latter brought liquor to the games, got drunk and threatened the opposing team and student rooters with pot bottles, knives and clubs, resulting in several white students being injured. A principal of a Michigan high school—who is certainly not prejudiced against Negroes—has asked for advice on how to curb the hooliganism and provocative acts of colored high school lads.

— GSS —

From the Pacific Coast come many ominous reports of Negroes "choosing" white people who happen to run against them on crowded streets, buses and trolley cars. In San Jose a Negro snatched a white man with a razor for no apparent reason. In San Francisco a colored woman was recently sentenced for threatening a civilian chef at Fort Mason with a butcher knife. A contributing factor in the increasing ill-will between white and colored workers in several localities has been the belligerent attitude and filthy language of a small minority of rough, uncouth Negroes on and around the job. So many reports coming from so many points cannot all be false or biased. It seems apparent that many colored folk are going around with a chip on their shoulders daring white people to knock it off. This is an effective method of erasing whatever gains we are making.

— GSS —

The usual "solution" to this problem is to form an interracial committee of people of purported good-will who sit around "viewing with alarm" and guzzling weak tea. These committees are probably all right as far as they go; but, truth to tell, they accomplish little. Too often the Negro leaders assume that all the work for tolerance should be done by the whites. Of course, even if the Negro masses were angels, that would not solve the problem; but it would not feed fuel to the flame of racial prejudice, as is too often being done now. One of the curious phenomena in connection with this bad conduct is the change that comes over many of these Negroes when they migrate from Bogalusa, Dublin or Birmingham to Los Angeles, New York or Detroit. Where, in their natural habitat, they are courteous and retiring in their attitude toward white people, immediately they land in the North, East or West they are ready to break the jaw, slice the throat or shatter the eardrums of some white person they have never seen before on the slightest provocation. Many of those reared outside the South also regard this period of tension as an excellent time to parade their hooliganism. They become quite offended, indeed, if some other Negro has the temerity to urge them to be ladies and gentlemen.

— GSS —

Since there are very few of these Negroes who are planning to emigrate to Africa, the West Indies or South America, it needs to be impressed upon them that they have got to learn to adjust themselves to the behavior patterns of their communities. Cussing people out and threatening them with bodily violence is certainly a poor way of

## GENERAL

building tolerance. If we want to be accepted as equals, we have to act as if we are. We do not become ladies and gentlemen by mere assertion. We are judged by our actions, not by our propaganda. We can fight for our rights without becoming obnoxious, and will be more likely to get them.

# "We Haven't Solved Problem Anywhere"

OCT 23 1943

"Complete acceptance in American life" is the goal, Mr. Wallace tells AFRO. He acknowledges debt to the late Dr. Carver, thinks migration of Southern farmers to better-paid jobs in the North is "natural," and is opposed to poll taxes. Colored people have the same rights as others "to personal dignity and freedom"; no race has the God-given right to exploit other races.

AFRO-American

Baltimore, Maryland

By **MICHAEL CARTER**

OCT 23 1943

WASHINGTON

Vice President Henry A. Wallace, who first came into public prominence as Secretary of Agriculture, credits Dr. George W. Carver as the man who first interested him in agriculture.

The Vice President admitted his debt to Dr. Carver in a speech made at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York back in 1939. He was Secretary of Agriculture then. He said:

"When I was a small boy, George Carver, a colored man, was a good friend of my father's at Iowa State College. Carver at that time was specializing in botany. He took me along on his botanizing trips. It was he who introduced me to the mysteries of botany and plant fertilization."

Exclusive Interview for the AFRO

In an exclusive AFRO interview he said: "No scientist can say that the so-called backward races do not have inborn genetic qualities which might flower in many fields provided economic opportunities and social custom permit it."

All this was not empty theorizing devoid of actual practice. Henry Wallace, best spokesman for America's war aims, includes the colored people in all his plans for a richer, freer America.

Migration North Is Natural

For example, he is not alarmed at the migration of colored people. He states:

"In view of the fact that many farmers, black or white, cannot earn even 10 cents an hour on Southern farms, it is only natural that they will be attracted to higher wages in the North. You cannot blame a man for moving to greener pastures."

"I am a partisan to agriculture, but I cannot blame a man for trying to improve his condition in life, and I don't want to see him restricted."

"What I really mean is this: colored people — and whites too — should solve their problems as quickly as possible. Things move with speed today. If you miss one little chance to solve those problems, you may have missed the best chance you ever had."

Naturally, the Vice President must speak guardedly on certain issues. To make open statements would be to ruin him with the people who keep him in office. I think his implication on this point is clear.

Poll Tax and Human Rights

Wallace has blasted the poll tax on many different oc-

casions. I asked him whether he felt that Federal legislation and thought should give some pause.

The argument presented by Postmaster General Frank Walker and Vincent M. Miles, Solicitor of the Post-office Department, seems to us to merit close study.

They contend that such a law, aside from being unconstitutional and a violation of the right of free speech, would increase rather than decrease racial prejudice and would present serious administrative difficulties.

Not only that, but the passage of such a law would necessitate the expansion of the already-swollen bureaucracy to unheard of dimensions in order to examine everything sent through the mails and to hold hearings and trials on debatable matter, with taxes necessarily increased to pay the cost of this super-snooping.

Prohibition demonstrated to the satisfaction of most Americans that the country could not be legislated into temperance, and it is doubtful whether the people can be legislated into tolerance.

There is certainly anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic and anti-Negro material being sent through the mails, which indicates that there are millions of Americans who hate Jews, Catholics and Negroes; but will censoring the mail stop

## The Race Libel Curb

*Courier*

Legislation to ban racially discriminatory literature or pictures from the mails was urged upon the House Postoffice and Post Roads subcommittee in Washington, D. C., last week by representatives of labor and minority groups.

The proposed law would bar from the mails defamatory and false statements against racial or religious groups, and is being pushed by the CIO, the AFL, the American Jewish Congress, National Negro Congress, and several Jewish and Catholic groups.

Of course Negroes, having been the worst victims of racially discriminatory and defamatory literature and pictures sent through the mails, would be among the first and foremost to want something done to stop it, but sec-



this hatred?

There was anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism and anti-Negroism long before there was a postal service or a popular press.

Quite aside from these considerations, however, is the danger of legislation which curbs freedom of expression and establishes domestic censorship.

Under such a law a Negro newspaper, reporting the truth about a lynching in Georgia or the skullduggeries of officialdom in Ohio, could be charged with sending through the mail literature and pictures discriminating against and defamatory of white people, and would doubtless be found guilty, what with the federal bureaus loaded down with Southern Negrophobes.

As it is now, Americans are free to mail both favorable and unfavorable opinions about each other through the mails. If the statements are libelous of any individual or organization, redress can be had in the courts.

If the labor unions, Jewish and Catholic groups want to do something really constructive toward lessening racial hatred, we make the following suggestions:

(a) All labor unions cease discriminating against Negro workers, as many now do, and establish an educational fund in each city to undermine the foundations of racial prejudice.

(b) All Jewish organizations get their members to not discriminate against Negro workers solely because of their color.

(c) The Catholic churches and organizations to end all discrimination against and segregation of Negro Catholics, and to urge all Catholics to not discriminate against Negro workers because of their color.

If these groups will concentrate on educating their own members and the general public by practicing toward Negroes what they preach to others to do, racial hatred will rapidly decrease because American racial and religious prejudices have Negrophobia as their foundation.

Prejudice against Jews and Catholics grows because prejudice against Negroes is encouraged. Eliminate the latter and you kill the former, which is more than any federal law will do.

## With A Grain of Salt

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

Journal and Guide—Norfolk, Virginia

LAST WEEK one of my readers sent me a copy of an article which I should have seen before but which somehow I had missed.

Entitled "There Are Things To Do," it is a reprint of an editorial by Miss Lillian E. Smith, one of the editors of *The South To-day*, a quarterly printed in Atlanta, Georgia. "There are Things



DR. DAVIS

To Do" addressed to Southern whites, but every Negro possible should read it, if for one purpose only—to find out that there are white men and women like Miss Smith in the Southland. In this apparently hopeless racial mess that we have, it somehow helps to know that a white woman in the heart of the Deep South can feel and write as Miss Smith does in this article and in her work generally. As Pearl Buck has said: "If there are people in the South able to think like this, it gives hope to the whole country and to people everywhere."

Born and reared in the South, Miss Smith knows her people, their strengths and their weaknesses, as no outsider can know them; and she has addressed her appeal to the "many Southerners of good will" who would like to work for better conditions in their section, but who hesitate for fear of stirring up

trouble for the Negroes whom they would help.

"From childhood to old age," Miss Smith writes, "the sensitive white southerner whips himself with this cutting fear of doing harm until humane impulses worn out, decency exhausted, courage bruised and flabby, he learns to move through his southern way of life like some half-dead thing, doing as little harm (and as little good) as possible, playing around the edges of great life issues, blinding himself to the ever-increasing misery, the ever-increasing frustration which his very lethargy is bringing to his land."

Miss Smith then makes a list of things which white Southerners should do now to ease race tension. Her list begins with the simple undramatic things that any white person of good will can do and ends with the steps to be taken by that brave "few" who would bring true democracy to the Southland. In her remarks on segregation, Miss Smith has done some of the plainest, straightest, and most sensible talking that has come from any Southerner—white or black—in recent years.

Although there is great temptation to do so, I shall not give a resume of "There Are Things To Do." The whole purpose here is to urge as many as possible to secure this pamphlet and to read it. It really gives one a "lift."

Though readily understandable, it is unfortunate that even educated Negroes do not often know persons like Miss Smith as well as such persons should be known. And in many cases, even when we do know them, we are as afraid of them as we are of Negro so-called radicals. The reason is obvious. The Smiths and the Thomas Sanctons do not always have the approval of even the "progressive" Southerners.

But in spite of all this, it is salutary to know that there are Southerners who can be objective about the race issue; it is salutary to know that there are Southerners without the "blind spot" which we glibly and erroneously attribute to all of them. Above all, it is salutary to know that there are Southerners who can rise above and ignore both white and black disapproval and fight for a new day in America.

## Sanity In The South

In the main, Southern white leadership has lacked the courage, the vision and the statesmanship to do anything fundamentally to destroy, or at least undermine, the causes of social tension and disintegration which are rooted in the color caste system.

Instead, these men and women, who otherwise possess many fine qualities, have criminally wasted their time, their money and their intellect defending a vicious system of undemocratic rule, at once senseless and unjust, which brought the South to ruin and has seriously retarded its civilization.

It is heartening, then, to have a Southern leader of note like Virginius Dabney, editor of the *Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch*, come out boldly for the immediate abolition of the jim crow car and bus, as he did in an editorial on November 13, 1943, entitled "To Lessen Race Friction."

Calling for the rescinding of the laws requiring separation of colored and white passengers, Mr. Dabney wrote, in part:

"The purpose of these laws when they were enacted, was to keep the races separate. Actually, under existing conditions, they have the opposite effect, and they are a constant irritant. Hundreds, if not thousands, of times a day, these regulations serve to throw the races into closer contact than ever, and at the same time to wound the feelings of the Negroes.

"The laws result in closer interracial contact than would otherwise be the case because whereas white and colored passengers usually sit in separate seats, the invariably crowded condition in the aisles of street cars and buses at rush hours throws the races together never before. Colored passengers who get on crowded cars have to push their way to the rear through a dense

Every white Southerner who has traveled outside the South has accepted the democratic transportation arrangements of the more civilized areas with generally good grace; and yet, having stood or sat alongside colored Americans in Chicago and Detroit without the sky falling in, he has hitherto backed the wit and the courage to denounce the anachronistic Southern system upon his return to Dixie. Perhaps Mr. Dabney has started a revolution which, if it succeeds in Richmond and Virginia, may conceivably if it spreads to the more enlightened areas of Dixie and eventually to the entire section.

If it should so spread, it would do more to make the sane suggestion from the distinguished Richmond editor, and wonder why similar sentiments are not forthcoming from the thousands of other Southern white editors and country politicians who claim to have the interests of their community at heart.

All Americans who love their country will hail this spread to the more enlightened areas of Dixie and eventually to the entire section.

Transportation jim crow is only about 50 years old. It is senseless, expensive, unjust, undemocratic, annoying, and tends to bring about the very social conflicts which everybody deplores and pretends to want to



# 12 NEGRO, 6 WHITES ON RACE RELATIONS HONOR ROLL

Chicago Bee

Chicago, Illinois

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—(ANP)

—Names of the 12 Negroes and

the six white persons on the

Honor Roll of Race Relations of

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Lawrence D. Reddick of the

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Each year a nation-wide poll

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Dr. Reddick, who is curator of

the Schomburg collection, said

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The citations are as follows:

**NEGROES**

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erty ship "Booker T. Washing-

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merchant ship.

Edward Kennedy "Duke" El-

lington, whose contributions to

American music for the past 20

years have lifted jazz to new

heights of excellence and dignity.

Dr. George Washington Car-

ver, whose recent death brought

to a close a career which has

focused wide attention upon the

contributions of the Negro to sci-

ence.

Willard S. Townsend, presi-

dent of the United Transport

Workers of America (Red Caps),

for becoming the first Negro

member of the executive com-

mittee of the Congress of Indus-

trial Organizations.

Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., Phi

Beta Kappa, for winning his

Ph.D. in mathematics from the

University of Chicago at the age

of 19.

Paul Robeson, for symbolizing

and promoting the folk art of

many lands and peoples and for

his performance last summer in

the leading role of Shakespeare's

immortal play, "Othello."

Dr. Alain Locke, of Howard

university, for his books and for

editing the special issue of Sur-

vey-Graphic, "Color: Unfinished

Business of Democracy."

Dr. Arthur Melvin Townsend

whose business acumen, against

great odds, has guided the mil-

lion-dollar publishing company

of the National Baptist Publish-

ing convention out of the "red."

The Pittsburgh Courier, for

leading the "Double-V" cam-

paign—victory for the united

front and victory for dem-

ocracy at home.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, for his

services in the war bond cam-

paigns and in the army and navy

recreational programs, and as

member of the national advisory

committee on selective service he

assisted in formulating a policy

of fairness for this agency.

Margaret Walker, of West Vir-

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the Yale university Younger

Poets competition with her book

"For My People."

Judge William H. Hastie, for

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**WHITES**

Dr. Frank Boas, (died Decem-

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Birmingham Post-Herald

March 22, 1943

## The Shackles Of Humanity

The "idealists" and the "realists" are at it again. Their battleground this time is that of postwar planning. The so-called idealists picture a world of cooperation and educational development and lasting peace. The so-called

realists remember the deep-rooted racial antipathies that exist and ridicule ideas of change as visionary. And thus the battle rages. It is an old and, in a sense, an irreconcilable conflict. The two viewpoints can never coincide exactly, any more than one can expect night and day to coincide, or hope and despair to lie down together, or love and hate to walk hand in hand. But the two viewpoints can have a meeting place, and it should be sought in this field of postwar planning.

It ought to be possible to get all sides to agree on the proposition that mankind can be improved, that civilization can be lifted. If the possibility of conscious growth is negated, then we might as well throw up the whole business, shut down our schools, level our churches, burn our libraries and tell the Nazis to move in. The idea of development for the better has to be admitted or the case for mankind is hopeless.

That does not mean, of course, that progress is steady or even continuous. There are periods of retrogression, even though at the time they may be imperceptible to most men. The advancement of civilization is an intermittent process.

The so-called idealist is a man who thinks this progress upward is fast, or can be hastened. The so-called realist holds that the advance is slow, even microscopic, and that little can be done to quicken it. The two do not differ, necessarily, in the goal; they differ chiefly as to the rate at which man approaches that goal, or as to the amount of influence man can bring to bear upon the rate.

In the field of international and interracial relations, the idealist emphasizes the like-

nesses of men; the realist emphasizes their differences. The idealist stresses the points of contact; the realist stresses the schisms. The idealist thinks of the peace conferences; the realist remembers the wars.

When Tom Marshall was vice president, he described himself as a progressive with the brakes on. Perhaps the best idealists are those with brakes on. They look upon the weaknesses and faults of humanity as constituting brakes to man's progress, but not as shackles binding him to the past. Perhaps they see the wisdom of Browning's remark that "a man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a

heaven for?" but bear in mind the implications of Grover Cleveland's famous words about facing "a condition, not a theory."

But let the arguments continue. Out of them may come at least a middle ground of progress.

Atlanta Constitution

June 23, 1943

## Dr. M. Ashby Jones Talks At Indianapolis Meeting

"Democracy is a form of faith—faith in human life," Dr. M. Ashby Jones, of Atlanta, told delegates of the National Education Association at its 23d meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., last night, the Associated Press reported.

Known as the honorary head of the Interracial Commission of the South, Dr. Jones added "This faith is justified by the words of our forefathers."

Delegates from all states in the Union attended the meeting.

Marietta, Ga., Telegraph

July 8, 1943

## SPEAKS TO NEGROES

CAMP STEWART, Ga., July 7 [AP] — Camp Stewart Post Commander Colonel William V. Ochs in an address to Negro Independence day celebrants at Ochs grove school said that the best tonic for any race is that of proper education and Christianity in face of a mad world.

## The Pulse of the Public

The Constitution welcomes letters from its readers. The more the better. But, please, keep 'em short.

## OPPORTUNITY FOR NEGRO.

Editor, Constitution: I wish to commend Harold Martin on that splendid article, "Dark Restlessness," in Sunday's Constitution. He expresses the true sentiment of the southern "white folks" for the Negro.

The Negro race is a great race of people endowed with many talents. Those who have developed their talents, Booker Washington, Dr. Carver, radio and screen stars, orchestra leaders and others have received the same

From a colored paper I quote the following: "How the president feels on negro problems is fairly clear—as may be seen from his frank hour's discussion with negro church leaders recently. He wants the poll tax abolished. He wants effective punishment for lynching, although he has doubts as to whether an anti-lynching law can be passed and whether it is in fact the best way to solve the problem. The frankness with which he met every issue raised by the negro clergymen left them almost speechless with joy. As Bishop R. R. Wright put it: 'We have just talked with the greatest citizen of the world.'"

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recognition for their work as the white man. They are outstanding characters in our nation.

Recognition comes by development of character and talents living in harmony with God's laws, and is something that cannot be seized by violence.

The negro has the opportunity in this country to rise by his own efforts, and he will find that the white folks will do all they can to help him.

We are living in a new era, and there are adjustments to be made, and they will be made in a spirit of friendliness and not through strife.

"Time was, of course, when negroes

JENNIE FAIN.

Atlanta.



Annual Race Relations  
Honor Roll *Feb. 27, 1943* Announced

Feb. 27, 1943

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—(ANP)—Names of the 12 Negroes and the six white persons on the Honor Roll of Race Relations of 1942 were announced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of the New York Public Library Sunday.

Each year a nation-wide poll is conducted by the Schomburg collection of Negro literature of the **New York Public Library** to determine the 12 Negroes (individuals, organizations, or institutions) who have most distinguished themselves during the year, and six white persons (individuals, organizations, or institutions), over the same period, who have done the most for the improvement of race relations "in terms of real democracy." This is a feature of Negro History week, which began Sunday. No attempt is made to select names.

Dr. Reddick who is curator of the Schomburg collection, said in the course of the announcement that the efforts of those named "are indeed worthy contributions to national unity in that they strengthen morale and quicken the faith of the whole American people in the democratic ideal. What is more, these efforts demonstrate to our allies all over the world the capacity of democracy to constantly improve itself and secure the rights of all of the people."

The citations are as follows:

# NEGROES

**NEGROES**  
Capt. Hugh Mulzac, of the Liberty ship "Booker T. Washington" for becoming the first Negro captain of a United States merchant ship  
Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington, whose contributions to American music for the past 20 years have lifted jazz to new heights of excellence and dignity.

Dr. George Washington Carver, whose recent death brought to a close a career which has focused wide attention upon the contributions of the Negro to science.

Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Workers of America (Red. Caps), for becoming the first Negro member of the executive committee of the congress of Industrial Organizations.

Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., Phi Beta Kappa, for winning his Ph. D. in mathematics from the University of Chicago at the age of 19. Paul Robeson for symbolizing and promoting the folk art of many lands and peoples and for his performance last summer in the leading roll of Shakespeare's immortal play, Othello."

Dr. Allen Locke, of Howard University, for his books and for editing the special issue of Survey-Graphic, "Color": "Unfinished Business of Democracy."

Dr. Arthur Melvin Townsend, whose business acumen, against great odds, has guided the million dollar publishing company of the National Baptist Publishing Convention out of the "red" The Pittsburgh Courier for leading

The Pittsburgh Courier, for leading the "Double V" campaign—  
Victory for the United Nations abroad; victory for democracy at home.

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The Survey-Graphic, for its special issue of last November, entitled: "Color; Unfinished Business of Democracy"

# Equal Opportunity for Races Urged by Methodist Group

ATLANTA, Feb. 20.—(AP)—A group of 80 Southern women leaders of the Methodist Church de-

"The establishing of an economic order upon the ruins of the war, such that men may have food and clothing, work, security, and a standard of living consonant with the world's riches is an imperative. We believe that although the church cannot set up an economic order, it can prepare the minds of the people for it."

"DEFINITE SOURCES"

The women, representing the leadership of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, came from the states of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky. They concluded a four-day conference on Christian social relations and local church activities.

Their "findings" report discussed the economic problem of the South is that of racial tensions, the conference report said "It is apparent that these racial tensions issue from certain definite sources, such as discrimination in housing, education, sanitation, facilities, health, policing, courts of justice, industry, war productions, and the right to share equally in fighting for freedom."

Under economics, the report asserted the discussions proved that a permanent policy is the

clear responsibility of all govern- The report declared "We give  
ment, and of the national govern- approval to every measure possi-  
ment primarily to adopt vigorous ble working toward equal oppor-  
affirmative plans for maintaining tunity in all phases of education  
just, an ordered, and a balanced for all people; the federal aid bill  
economic life for all of our people. ization of education in the South, equal-  
We realize that in these nine- ization of salaries without dis-  
southern states the economic crimination as to race; a more  
status of the South is the cause of adequate social health program in  
any of our major problems. the schools, communities, camps  
"Since the South is predomi- and defense areas and any other  
nantly agricultural we realize the places where local situations re-  
rmanent improvement require it.

Of liquor, the report said "we realize that in spite of a statement to the contrary, there are serious drinking problems in and around our army camps."

"We deplore the fact that space is being used on our cargo ship to and from America for the transportation of alcoholic beverage instead of greatly needed war supplies."

PM  
New York, N. Y.  
**Bethune Tells Negroes  
Of Their Postwar Role**

"Study our problems from all angles and seek to find the best and most constructive solutions, and then work toward these—again with your heads. We must learn to use less emotionalism and more idealism."

The meeting was presided over by Dr. R. W. Mance, president of the Lambda Psi Lambda Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha, which sponsored the occasion. The Rev. J. A. Macoats introduced the speaker. Mr. A ceremony dedicating a service flag bearing ten stars honoring the members of the local fraternity, the armed forces of the country, now used the meeting. A large audience was present.

Alabama Press  
"PULLING TOGETHER"  
The editor has received a letter from Monday of Tuskegee Institute, stating sending us a copy of "Pulling Together" magazine being published at 1024 1/2 Ins. the purpose of cementing better race ship. We haven't yet received the

## entation At re Table Asked

Touching on the racial problems in various parts of the world, Dr. Logan pointed out that everywhere there was what he termed "inter-minority exploitation," and that because the world could hope to find a just and durable peace this must be overcome by education.

**Avoids Emotional Appeals**

Saying that this audience might expect more excitement from his speech if he had been speaking in

als, he said: "I am not going to be emotional. I urge you not to be emotional, but with serious study and deep prayerful thought, I urge you to join in the marches and activities of the hands and shouting against racism, and are not what we need in our serious times. I urge you to join with your heads."

# World Peace

the given seats at the peace conference was urged by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, dean of the graduate school at Howard University, Washington and national president of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, in an address in the auditorium of Allen University on Sunday afternoon on "The Negro in the Postwar Settlement."

work toward it now," he declared, before adding that "unless the rights of colored and fairly met there can be an just and durable peace."



# Urges Negro Leaders To Ally Selves With Great Causes And Ignore Aggressive Minorities

Newport News, Va. Press  
February 1, 1943

## Meacham Traces Improvement And Gains of Race

William Shands Meacham, Virginia State parole commissioner, told a congregation in Memorial church at Hampton in the afternoon that the greatest service to the cause of inter-racial relations today is being done by those alarmists who profess to see in the utterances of a few extremists in the Negro group, and those agitators of the white race who fan the flames of race prejudice, a menace to the future of race relations in the South.

Delivering the main address at the annual Founder's Day observance at the college, of which he is in full military uniform, and headmaster, Meacham urged Americans to ally themselves with the Negroes to ally themselves with the social movements in which they would have the support of the white race, rather than to rely upon "aggressive minorities" in seeking their goals.

With martial music by the college band, they marched and appeared to Negro statesmanship," he declared. "The leaders of the race will be reviewed if they ally themselves with the great causes upon which hinge the hopes of the many, rather than to rely on the action of 'aggressive minorities.'"

Tracing the improvement that has taken place in Negro education, and the gains that have been made for the colored race in social, welfare and economic fields, Mr. Meacham also said:

"There is still no sovereign approach to the solution of the perplexities which vex us, just as General Armstrong knew there was none in his day, yet we have come far along the road he pointed out to us."

### Armstrong's Dream Fulfilled

"The dream he had here—and it was a great American dream—has been in large measure fulfilled. It has been fulfilled here, in the institutions Hampton graduates have founded, and in the work of graduates who have influenced for the better the lives of many thousands of people."

"The way of the good life, in the broadest sense of the word, is the way of education, of character, and

of integrity of purpose.

Meacham was introduced by Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier as "one of the greatest workers in the field of social service in the South today, a product of the New South, dedicated to a wise use of both its natural and human resources."

His speech marked the climax of Hampton Institute's 59th celebration in honor of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, who founded the local institution 75 years ago. The Founder's Day celebration was also marked with a historical play and an address by J. Henry Scattergood, chairman of the board of trustees, in Ogden Hall Saturday night, and a Founder's Day dinner in Holly Tree Inn yesterday afternoon.

### ROTC Parades

Highlighting yesterday morning's events was an impressive parade and review by over 300 student cadets in the ROTC battalion of the college. Appearing for the first time in full military uniform, and headmaster, Meacham urged Americans to ally themselves with the Negroes to ally themselves with the social movements in which they would have the support of the white race, rather than to rely upon "aggressive minorities" in seeking their goals.

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## General

to North Carolina Negroes at the opening of their 1901 State Fair he said:

"No thoughtful, conservative, and up-wright Southerner has for your race aught but the kindest feelings, and we are all willing and anxious to see you grow into the highest citizenship of which you are capable, and we are willing to give our energies and best thoughts to aid you. . . . But to do this it is absolutely necessary that each race should remain distinct, and have a society of its own. Inside of your own race you can grow as large and broad and high as God permits, with the aid, the sympathy, and the encouragement of your white neighbors. If you can equal the white race in achievement in scholarship, in literature, in art, in industry, in commerce, you will find no generous-minded white man who will stand in your way; but all of them in the South will insist that you accomplish this high end without social intermingling. This is well for you; it is well for us; it is necessary for the peace of our section."

Forty-one years after these words were uttered, they still seem to us to offer the soundest program for white and colored races in our Southern country—mutual respect, good will, friendship, and cooperation at all times, but with definitely separate and distinct social life."

## PM BANS RACE IDENTITY IN MOST CRIME STORIES

Pittsburgh Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Believing that racial identification in a crime story tends to promote race prejudice, John P. Lewis, managing editor of PM, the liberal Marshall Field daily newspaper, has drafted the following memo for his office staff:

"Use of racial identifications in crime stories sometimes is discriminatory in that it associates a race with the acts of an individual. Racial identification often is legitimate or even necessary, but it is not necessary every time a member of a minority group commits a crime."

### Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

## Race Relations Honor Roll For Year Is Announced

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year, and the six white persons (individuals, organizations, or institutions), over the same period, who have done the most for the improvement of race relations "in terms of real democracy." This was a feature of Negro History week, which began Sunday. No attempt is made to rank the names.

Dr. Reddick, who is curator of the Schomburg collection, said in the course of the announcement that the efforts of those named "are indeed worthy contributions to national

Dr. Arthur Melvin Townsend, whose business acumen, against great odds, has guided the million dollar publishing company of the National Baptist Publishing convention out of the "red."

The Pittsburgh Courier, for leading the "Double V" campaign—Victory for the united nations abroad; victory for democracy at home.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, for his services in the war bond campaigns and in the army and navy recreation programs, and as members of the national advisory committee on selective service he assisted in formulating a policy of fairness for this agency.

Margaret Walker, of West Virginia State college, for winning the Yale University Younger Poets competition with her book "For My People."

Judge William H. Hastie, former civilian aide to the secretary of war, for his heroic efforts to achieve full integration of the Negro in the United States army.

### Whites

Dr. Frank Boas, (died Dec. 21) distinguished anthropologist, whose scientific studies did much to shatter the myth of race.

Dr. George Washington Carver, whose recent death brought to a close a career which has focused wide attention upon the contributions of the Negro to science.

Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Workers of America (Red Caps), for becoming the first Negro member of the executive committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., Phi Beta Kappa, for winning his Ph. D. in mathematics from the University of Chicago at the age of 19.

Paul Robeson, for symbolizing and promoting the folk art of many lands and peoples and for his performance last summer in the leading role of Shakespeare's immortal play, "Othello."

Dr. Alian Locke, of Howard university, for his books and for editing the special issue of Survey-Graphic.

### Negroes

Capt. Hugh Mulzac, of the Liberty ship "Booker T. Washington" for becoming the first Negro captain of a United States merchant ship.

Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington whose contributions to American mu-

Wendell L. Willkie, who has frank liberal groes and the common man the world ly spoken out for the rights of Ne- The National Maritime union, for supporting Capt. Mulzac in his fight for recognition and for its uncompromising stand against racial discrimination in the employment of its members.

Lillian Smith, of Clayton, Ga., who as editor of "The South Today" has maintained a consistent liberalism in her writing.

The Survey-Graphic, for its special issue of last November, entitled: "Color: Unfinished Business of De-

Warner Brothers' motion picture Studio, for "In This Our Life," an exceptional film in that it presented the Negro in a realistic and dignified role.

Lillian Smith, of Clayton, Ga., who as editor of "The South Today" has maintained a consistent liberalism in her writing.

The Survey-Graphic, for its special issue of last November, entitled: "Color: Unfinished Business of De-



# "World Cooperation or White Extermination," Says Pres. Embree

JAN 28 1943

JAN 28 1943

The Union Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW ORLEANS.—The world is heading, after this war, toward a United Nations of the World patterned much after the United States of America, with wide powers centralized in a world congress. Each individual nation will retain autonomy except in certain specific realms, such as military power, where authority will be centered in the union government. Further, the world's white tions, and particularly the United States and Britain who as leaders are before the bulwarks of white supremacy, will be compelled to concede equality and full representation the coalition to the overwhelmingly numerous non-white peoples of the earth's population. Either this, the entire white race faces literal termination "within the next 25 to years" by dark races now fast arning the white man's formula for mination.

THIS GRIM WARNING WAS SOUNDED BY DR. EDWIN R. EMBREE, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, in A SPEECH DELIVERED AT DILLARD UNIVERSITY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20. On the same program appeared Dr. Will Alexander, one of the co-founders with Dr. Embree of Dillard and the institution's first head, having served as acting president until the appointment of Dr. Stuart Nelson in 1936.

Dr. Embree illustrated his talk with a map of the eastern hemisphere and pictured graphically how and where and why civilizations had risen and fallen during the past 100,000 years.

The rise of each civilization, said Dr. Embree, had been generated by similar factor combinations: (1) vitude virtually the whole world, are rich, vitalizing blood admixtures; 2, the only reasonable postulation for a

exposure to ideas from external sources; 3, favorable physical surroundings, and 4, a vital new invention. After each rise of a special civilization there was a leveling off as other peoples learned to use the vital new invention with equal skill and more aggressive effectiveness. This was true of Egypt, which invented farming; of Greece, which invented writing; of Rome, which invented the science of organization; and history was destined to repeat itself in the case of the present great Western European civilization which had surged upward into world domination on its high development of power machinery unless that civilization had the wisdom to enter into an era of cooperation on a basis of full equality with the more numerous non-white peoples who had now solved their riddle of greatness. JAN 28 1943

"There is no support, either anthropologically, historically or biologically for the belief that a white skin denotes innate superiority," emphasized Dr. Embree. "All the peoples of the world stem from one common human family and superficial differences such as colors of eyes and skin and length of arms and size of feet, which accrued as the result of living thousands of years under different environmental conditions and eating different foods and the like, are just what they are, mere superficial differences. Fundamentally, physically and mentally, all races are equal in capacities. And the recognition of this truth by the white peoples, the complete awareness that the dark races are fast acquiring wide skills in handling the devices which gave white nations dominance for four hundred years and permitted them, a small minority, to conquer and hold in similar factor combinations: (1) vitude virtually the whole world, are rich, vitalizing blood admixtures; 2, the only reasonable postulation for a

new world order of permanence and common sense and progress. In the other direction lie world chaos, and extermination for the white races within the next 25 to 50 years."

The Union Cincinnati, Ohio  
**RACIAL SUPERIORITY MUST GO!**  
FEB 4 - 1943

PAILO ALTO, Cal.—If America is ever to achieve a realistic peace, its citizens must do away with the philosophy of racial superiority.

This statement was made by Dr. Harold H. Fisher, historian and authority on Russia of the Stanford University, last week.

Pointing to Russia as a practical example of a land where the "race problem" had been solved not only in theory, but in actual practice, Fisher declared:

"First, within the Soviet Union there is no superior race or nation ordained to rule over its neighbors, but all the nationalities, regardless of race, color, culture and number, have equal rights."

"Second, there is a distinction between those activities and institutions which concern the common interests of all the people of the Union and those activities and interests which chiefly concern the people of a particular nationality living in a particular area."

"The first principle not only permits, but encourages national groups to preserve their languages and traditions and to develop their distinctive culture, but not at the expense of other nationalities."

"The second principle promotes and facilitates the cooperation of all these groups, regardless of differences in language, national traditions and size in those economic and other enterprises such as communications which transcend the boundaries of nationality and on which the well-being of the people rests."—(Ex).

Pittsburgh Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Courier's  
'Double V'

Honored  
MAR 13 1943

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (By ANP)—Names of the 12 Negroes and the six white persons on the Honor Roll of Race Relations of 1942 were announced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of the New York Public library Sunday.

Each year a nationwide poll is conducted by the Schomburg collection of Negro literature of the New York Public library to determine the 12 Negroes (individuals, organizations, or institutions), who have most distinguished themselves during the year, and the six white persons (individuals, organizations, or institutions), over the same period, who have done the most for the improvement of race relations "in terms of real democracy." This is a feature of Negro History week, which began Sunday. No attempt is made to rank the names.

The citations are as follows:  
CAPT. HUGH MULZAC, of the Liberty ship "Booker T. Washington," for becoming the first Negro captain of a United States merchant ship.

EDWARD KENNEDY "DUKE" ELLINGTON, whose contributions to American music for the past 20 years, have lifted jazz to new heights of excellence and dignity.

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, whose recent death brought to a close a career which has focused wide attention upon the contributions of the Negro to science.

WILLARD S. TOWNSEND, president of the United Transportation Workers' of America (Red Caps), for becoming the first Negro member of the executive committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

DR. J. ERNEST WILKINS JR., of Phi Beta Kappa, for winning his Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of Chicago at the age of 19.

PAUL ROBESON, for symbolizing and promoting the folk art of many lands and peoples for his performance last summer in the leading role of Shakespeare's immortal play, "Othello."

DR. ALAN LOCKE, of Howard university, for his books and for editing the special issue of Survey-Graphic, "Color: Unfinished Business of Democracy."

DR. ARTHUR MELVIN TOWNSEND, whose Business acumen against great odds, has guided the million dollar publishing company of the National Baptist Publishing convention out of the "red."

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER, for leading the "Double V" campaign—Victory for the United Nations abroad; victory for democracy at home.

DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS, for his services in the war bond campaigns and in the army and navy recreational programs, and as member of the national advisory committee on selective

service he assisted in formulating a policy of fairness for this agency.

MARGARET WALKER, of West Virginia State college, for winning the Yale University Younger Poets competition with her book, "For My People."

JUDGE WILLIAM H. HASTIE, former civilian aide to the Secretary of War, for his heroic efforts to achieve full integration of the Negro into the United States army.

WHITE HONOREES  
DR. FRANZ BOAS, (died December 21) distinguished anthropologist, whose scientific studies did much to shatter the myth of race.

WENDELL L. WILLKIE, who has frankly spoken out for the rights of Negroes and the common man the world over.

WARNER BROTHERS, motion picture studio, for "In This Our Life," an exceptional film in that it presented the Negro in a realistic and dignified role.

LILLIAN SMITH, of Clayton, Ga., who as editor of "The South Today" has maintained a consistent liberalism in a land where it takes courage to be liberal.

THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION, for supporting Captain Mulzac in his fight for recognition and for its uncompromising stand against racial discrimination in the employment of its members.

THE SURVEY-GRAPHIC, for its special issue of last November, entitled: "Color: Unfinished Business of Democracy."

December 2, 1942  
**CO-DIRECTORS OF RACE UNIT NAMED**

CHICAGO, Dec. 2—(AP)—Dr. Will Alexander of Atlanta and Washington, former head of the Farm Security Administration; and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the Department of Social Sciences of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., have been appointed co-directors of the new race relations program begun by the Julius Rosenwald fund.

President Edwin R. Embree of the Fund, announced the appointments and reported that the organization has spent \$1,350,000 on its programs of education, health and race relations during the past year.

Much of this outlay has been made for the preparation of white and Negro teachers for Southern rural schools and for fellowships for 75 Negroes and 45 white Southerners as well as for Negro universities — Fisk, Atlanta and Dillard.

**Interracial War**  
Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier  
**Tabloid Printed**

LOS ANGELES, July 1—(ANP)—What is being eagerly looked forward to as a new departure in newspaper is the "War Worker," a profusely illustrated tabloid which is being readied for its initial bow

on July 1 from its home. Intended to create better relations and deeper interest, it has been planned by William Cummings, publisher. The majority of the pictures in this and following issues are to be actual photos of colored and white working in unity for the one great cause to help otherwin the war.



# STARDUST

By PETER SUSSKIND

## Duke Ellington, Ambassador Of Good Will

I was going to lead off this weekly stint by observing that one Duke Ellington does almost as good a job for this race of ours as all the combined and concerted efforts of the NAACP, but I would not like to have some indignant reader reply with a blast against me and an accusation that I said that the NAACP wasn't worth two hoots in Hawaii.

Truth of the matter is that I feel that the National Association has done and is doing a grand job and certainly accomplishing more than those idle folk who criticize it, but let us not get involved here.

The point I want to make is that in his way, the Washington-born pianist maestro who has contributed tremendous good to the musical culture of our age has also no matter how subtly, accomplished some good healthy propaganda work where it is most needed.

Now you will want to know what I mean by that and of course, the idea behind writing a column is that you toss off some strange-sounding words and then go on to explain what you meant and the stranger the words sound of course, the better the explanation comes out if they're at all connected. So here goes.

I think that prejudice—against Negroes, against Jews—all types of minority group prejudice, starts from the top. I have a tremendous faith in the masses of people and their common sense capacities. So often when I have heard that this firm or that plant has an anti-Negro policy, I clearly see the picture of a swivel-chair executive telling an investigating committee which is seeking to introduce him to democracy:

"Well, now you see gentlemen I have no prejudice whatsoever. As far as I am concerned, I would be only too happy to hire your people in this factory. But there is a problem and you can't get away from it. If you could only suggest to me how it can be solved, I'll be awfully happy to discuss things with you. You see, the workers in this factory object to working side by side with Negroes."

### IF I WERE WHITE

A Religious Editorial

In these stuporous war-torn days, when the entire Christian world is struggling to get its bearings as to its place in the world adjustment; when men are in doubt, and thousands are already

lost, to their loyalty to the Country and its definite place in the world adjustment; when men are in doubt, and thousands are already

## General

uncertain words against race (that we are using larger type than judice, Hate, Oppression and Injustice we first intended.) As it is we have time. I would prove my race superior—let the text run longer.

ity by my attitude towards minority. This is merely by way of explanation; towards oppressed people. I think. We commend the matter to you would remember that of one blood your attention. We should be glad God made all nations of men to have your comments.

dwell upon the face of the earth and Afro-American further His Word "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

MAR 4 - 1943

In the City of Summit, in which we are most interested, I would speak of the unjust housing problem affecting Negroes, the school problem, the movies, the hospital and certainly the Negro physician; the lack of Negro books in the library, the ignorance of Negro history because not taught in our schools. Whether my argument prevailed or not I would be conscience-free before Him with whom I have to do.

—Rev. Florence Randolph,  
Minister, Wallace Chapel  
A.M.E. Zion Church

Editor's Comment

The religious editorial of this week is called "If I Were White" and deals with the racial problem. It was written by Rev. Florence Randolph, minister of Wallace Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church.

Frankly we had some hesitation about publishing it—not because we have the slightest objection to discussion of racial problems—but because we would like to see religious questions discussed in our Religious Editorials. The racial question is a social question, not a religious question.

However, next Sunday has been marked for consideration of racial problems throughout the nation and it seemed to be the sense of the Summit Ministerial Association that the question should be discussed. As we understand it, it was agreed that Rev. Randolph should write on the topic.

We had one other source of hesitation. The subject seems to us too large for the space available. We doubted whether it could be adequately discussed in the 350 words which fill the space set aside (now

Baltimore, Md.

## NAACP President Says Nazis Pleased to See Us Divided

By ARTHUR B. SPINGARN  
President, NAACP

In a world war such as the present, when our whole pattern of life is at stake, it goes without saying that all social problems must be viewed in terms of the major issue. It is because some of us do not fully appreciate the seriousness of the present conflict, that we sometimes thoughtlessly pursue our normal peacetime objectives as though nothing had happened in America since December 7, 1941.

The fact of the matter is that so much is in the balance that we have difficulty in grasping the situation as a whole. Yet we need only contemplate what life is like today in the conquered countries of Europe in order to visualize what life would be like here in the United States in the event of an Axis victory.

It would mean simply multiplying by a thousand the instances of cruelty, oppression and injustice which men devoted to the principles of democracy are right-ly concerned about in the United States in times of peace.

These considerations are particularly important today when war is total war, and when total war involves the participation of every individual citizen in the country in the national effort.

Total war of this sort means, not merely that everyone's effort must be enlisted in the common task, but also that the enemy, knowing this new importance of national morale, utilizes an attack, a psychological attack, directed at every man, woman and

child in our land.

This psychological attack, in the form of propaganda, is calculated to do many things in the direction of weakening our will to win. But its main objective is to sow the seeds of discord in our midst, to stir up confusion, plant doubts in our minds, and set group against group, race against race, class against class, religion against religion.

Old Method In Use

The policy of "divide and conquer" is not new in history. But it is safe to say that never before have circumstances so favored its use, or the attack along these lines been so diabolically conceived as today.

There is no need here to describe this propaganda strategy of the Nazis in all its details. Whole books have been written on the subject. What it is necessary to point out, however, is the specific impact of this "divide and conquer" propaganda on colored Americans.

For the Nazis, in seeking traditional sources of tension in the American population, have not been slow to grasp the possibility of capitalizing on the so-called "race problem." The very injustice of anti-colored prejudice and activities in this country has left America with a sore spot only too susceptible to artificial Nazi irritation.

Nothing I am saying here should be construed as an argument against a vigorous continuation of efforts to eliminate injustice against the colored man. To agitators seeking, not to secure justice for colored Americans but to muddle the nation of colored persons for the alert.

Nazi Anti-Semitism  
Consider for instance the Nazi attempt to stir up suspicion and conflict between colored people and Jews. Anti-Semitism is, of course, one of the major devices in the Nazi bag of tricks—a device for first creating a strong

weakening of our war effort, the securing of a Nazi victory, and thus the undoing of the colored man himself.

Against such propaganda every person must be made alert.

Against such propaganda every person must be made alert.

JAN 23 1943



emotional hatred of the Jews, and then for discrediting every individual, group or doctrine they wish to attack by means of false charges of "Jewish conspiracy" or "Jewish influence."

As we know, this anti-Semitism of the Nazis is not only one of their central doctrines; it is also their major propaganda weapon. The spreading of anti-Semitism among colored persons is simply one part of this major strategy. For if colored people can somehow be made to feel that the Jews are responsible, as a group, for all their troubles, a sizeable percentage of the American population will be more concerned with the so-called "Jewish problem" than with the very real Nazi menace.

#### Beware the Scoundrels

I would be the last to maintain there are not many Jews who are far from having a decent concern for injustices to colored Americans in this country.

There are scoundrels and fools in all groups of our population. And the Jews are no exception. But it is also clear, I think, that serious bad feeling between colored people and Jews is neither logical nor likely. For both groups represent minorities in this country, against which there is serious prejudice. Both groups have been pointed to as scapegoats. Both groups have been unjustly treated, although differently, over a long period of time, and in important ways.

Accordingly, it would seem that Nazi attempts to fan into flame this particular spark of ill-will are not likely to succeed in the long run. For both colored people and Jews as individuals are too intelligent to fall for so obvious a game.

hind The News—

## BUREAUCRATS ALTER TONE OF RATIONING

January 29, 1943

Business Men Find Sympathy And Get Results, Too

### BUT IT'S NOT FROM HEART

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A change of Government rationing tone toward business representatives here has become evident the past two weeks.

A friendlier and more cooperative greeting has been encountered

by most business men in approach in the manner of Gandhists in India. This would be a campaign of violence under the name of non-violence. The Indian with whom Gandhi deals has probably the most phlegmatic, immovable personality of any nationality in the world, and even so, bloodshed has generally followed Gandhi's campaigns.

This is a far cry from the earlier days when all business was kicked from door to door in Washington, with the "Don't you know there is a war on," which was used to cover all educators in North Carolina last November has unfortunately come forward with nothing, and the and mis-moderates on both sides, who takes. might have developed a sound, All that practical educational program, are business finding their voices drowned out man has to by self-seeking politicians who are do now continuing to promote bitterness, dealing with the bureaucrats

Mr. Mallon is to threaten to take his case to the Senate's Small Business Committee or the Truman Committee, and immediately bureaucratic coldness warms.

But the change is only of tone, not of heart. The bureaucrats are just scared, not converted. There has been little change in personnel of the bureaus thus far. Only here and there, underlings of an autocratic temperament have been replaced.

New OPA Director Prentiss Brown has indicated he will wait a week or two before doing anything about the regime he inherited from Henderson.

The struggle within, for control of the various setups, is thus proceeding in a less spirited manner with various cliques of the Frankfurter and other schools vying to maintain their jobs in the face of congressional wrath.

#### Move To Aid Negroes Takes Radical Turn

The movement to improve the war lot of the negro seems to be drifting into radical hands. The two reputable negro advisors of the War and Navy Departments have silently resigned.

The common interpretation is that their moves were intended as a protest against cancellation of a scheduled hearing before Mr. Roosevelt's Fair Play Board, at which the negroes were to air more complaints.

Agitation is being taken up by such radicals as A. Philip Randolph, who calls himself "national director of the march on Washington movement," and is threatening to start a campaign of civil disobedience and nonco-operation. Randolph apparently wants to have negroes violate en masse the laws to which they are opposed

We in this country, black and white, lose our tempers much easier than the Indians. In wartime, therefore, Randolph's plan, which he promises to take up in a May meeting of his following, may assume a serious insurrectionist legal complication in wartime.

#### Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia NEW YORK, N. Y.

(ANP)—That the Negro will not "get any right or freedom which he does not fight for" plus a conviction that he must rely upon his "own strength, organization and self-reliance" to achieve his inalienable rights is the view expressed by Thomas Sancton, a white southern writer, in the January issue of the Negro Quarterly.

After contending that southern liberals have not gone far enough to champion racial justice, Sancton commended them for the varying degrees in which they had stood up for Negro rights. Virginius Dabney, Mark Ethridge, and John Temple Graves were held out as leaders of this type.

"But," he continued, "their liberalism has always been the liberalism of yielding, not dynamic. Fundamentally their liberalism with respect to the Negro has been the liberalism of yielding on points of injustice, rather than an active, dynamic effort to create justice and extend it through the whole, broad field of race relations."

#### FEAR OPEN REVOLT

The article states further that southern leaders fear that open revolt against long-standing jim-crow regulations will result in violence against the Negro. Sancton points out, however, that if he were a Negro he would not be swayed by the white liberal who whispered "take it easy" although

he recognized that a minority group was inevitably the "mathematical" victim of the majority group.

"Gov. Talmadge tried his hardest to set this majority reaction in motion," said Sancton. "The fact that he did not succeed would seem to indicate that the Negro has kept his race militancy below the danger point, but reactions have peculiar laws of their own and pick their own place and time of appearance."

"I think the Negro should take care to keep his race militancy below the danger point."

Point of view

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To the Members of the State Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama:

So much has been said and written about the relationship between the Southern white man and his colored neighbor,—much by those who know absolutely nothing of the subject they are trying to discuss,—that I would like for each of you to read, and pass along to your friends,—especially to the editors of your County newspapers,—an excellent article which appeared in the December, 1942, issue of The Progressive Farmer. I wish every man, woman and child, both white and black, in our State would read this statement and let it be their guide. Race segregation is absolutely essential for our people, and I have never seen a more accurate or thoughtful statement of what should be the true relationship between the white people and the Negroes of the South than the statement made by the late Governor Aycock of North Carolina, which is embodied in this article in The Progressive Farmer, which I will here quote in full.

#### A Platform for Racial Peace

Ever since reports of racial tension here and there in the South began drifting in to us, we have been thinking of writing a little platform for racial peace. Our final conclusion, however, is that nobody is ever likely to cover the whole subject more satisfactorily in a single paragraph than did Governor Charles B. Aycock of North Carolina 41 years ago. In an address delivered to North Carolina Negroes at the opening of their 1901 State Fair he said:

"No thoughtful, conservative, and upright Southerner has for your race aught but the kindest feelings, and we are willing and anxious to see you grow into the highest citizenship of which you are capable, and we are willing to give our energies and best thoughts to aid you . . . But to do this it is absolutely necessary that each race should remain distinct, and have a society of its own. Inside of your own race you can grow as large and broad and high as God permits, with the aid, the sympathy, and the encouragement of your white neighbors. If you can equal the white race in achievement, in scholarship, in literature, in art, in industry, in commerce, you will find no generous-minded white man who will stand in your way; but all of them in the

Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted Negro scientist of Tuskegee, who was born a slave, than the remarkable columns of almost every prominent Southern newspaper, to the memory

#### FOR BETTER RACIAL UNDERSTANDING

Editor's Note: A copy of the following editorial, taken from the December issue of the Progressive Farmer, was handed to each member of the State Democratic Executive Committee by its chairman, Gessner T. McCorvey, with the accompanying comment: 1/28/43

South will insist that you accomplish this high end without social intermingling. This is well for you; it is necessary for the friendship, and cooperation at all times, but with definitely separate South, and especially in the editorial columns of almost every prominent Southern newspaper, to the memory



# Feel Ghandi's Way Is Not Comparable To U. S. Situation

(Compiled by The Pittsburgh Courier's Bureau of Public Opinion)

A representative sampling of Negro opinion by The Courier's Poll Bureau this week resulted in an overwhelming repudiation of non-violent, civil disobedience technique as a means of furthering race progress.

Advocates of these methods in the United States can be traced to several organizations. But the "March on Washington" movement has been the most prominent of the non-compliance project. The Ghandi school of thought as it relates to the problems of the Indian masses, is most often cited by "non-violent" spokesmen as justification for its existence here among American Negroes.

**NEGROES ARE AMERICANS, NOT ORIENTALS**

But the citizens think differently. They do not feel the methods of civil disobedience are suited to the temperament of the American Negro, who prefers and is accustomed to the American way of fighting for his rights rather than the way of the Oriental mind. He also feels that his situation differs from that of the people of India. "We are a minority," said a Northern newspaper man. "And with all due respect to Ghandi and the problems of the Indian people, I am sure of the opinion that the technique would result in stark tragedy for the Negro people here in America."

## FEARS MOB ACTION

Formally worded, the question was put to colored America in the following manner: "DO YOU BELIEVE A NON-VIOLENT, CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN WOULD HELP AMERICAN NEGROES?"

70.6% said "NO"  
25.3% said "YES"  
4.1% were uncertain

Typical examples of critical comments against non-violent methods illustrate the intensity of feeling which the majority answers felt.

An artist: "Such actions would motivate greater activity of reactionary forces in this country that keep race prejudice alive." "All implications of violence develop into mob action. Mob action is bad for all," said a Northern attorney.

## WOULD LOSE

### LIBERALS' SYMPATHY

Emphatically stated another polled citizen: "There can be no non-violent civil disobedience campaign for a minority group. It would mean civil war." A wife, daughter of a real friend among whites, retorted: "We would alienate the sympathy of those thinking Americans who at present have a feeling of good-will to-

ward us and our cause." "I'm not an Uncle Tom," prefaced a prominent physician, "but in the final analysis we as a race are utterly dependent on the Caucasians. By patience and worth we will gain some of our rights—never all under any method."

## "ARE NEGROES CAPABLE?"

Many citizens doubted the spiritual responsibility of the Negro to successfully conduct a non-violent campaign. They wonder if the Negro would be sincere. They questioned the sincerity of its advocates. They were skeptical of it interfering with the war activities of the nation and they warned that it could isolate the Negro from all possible groups which were in a position to help him.

Those favoring the campaign reasoned that it would awaken the complacent white populace to the facts about Negroes . . . that it would gain results if each non-violent act was repeated over and over again . . . that action on the part of a minority group brings progress and because only by dramatic means can we get the attention of the American public.

## New York Times

### New York, N. Y.

#### Protest by Church Council

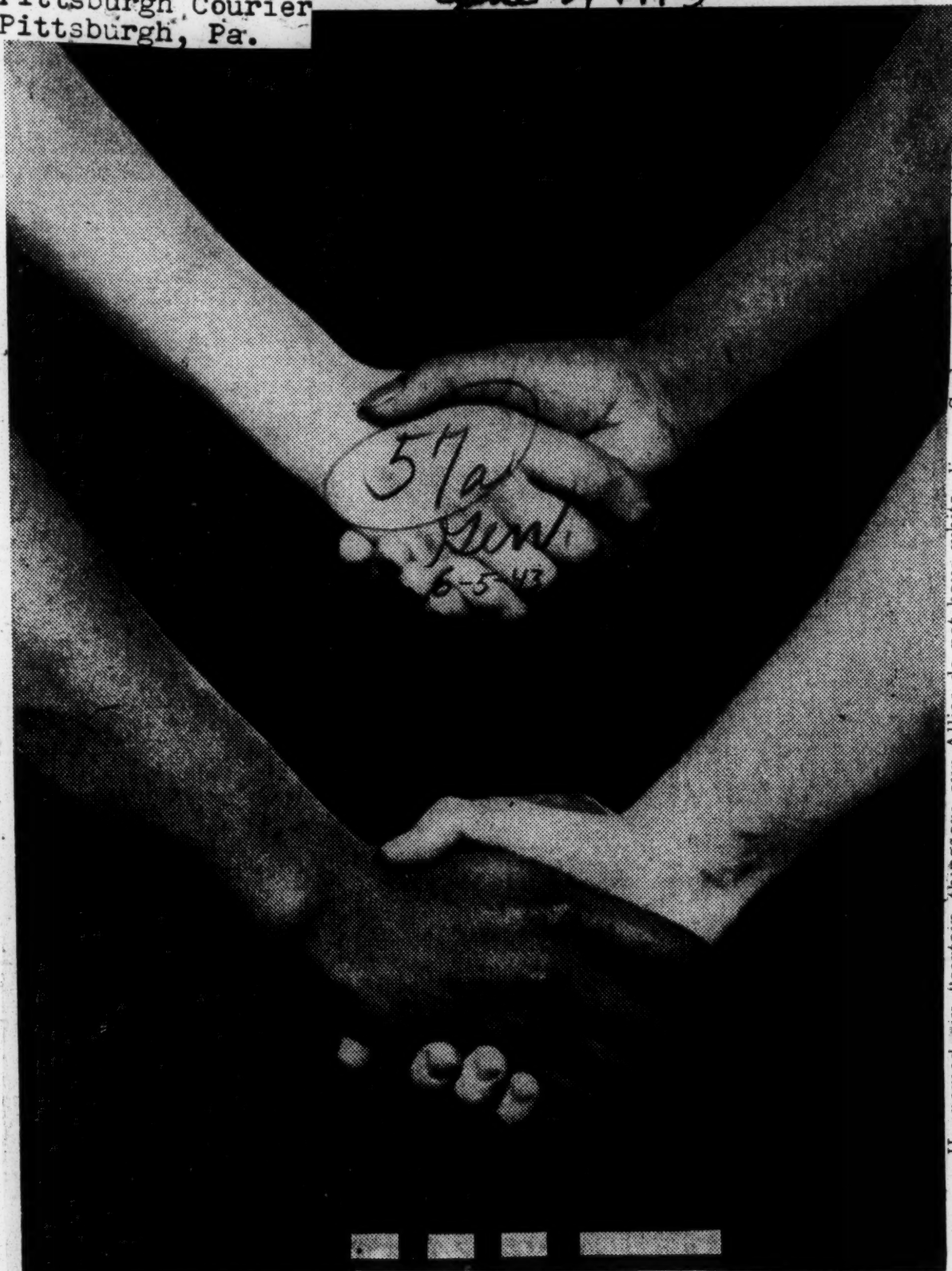
A telegram to Attorney General Biddle condemning the riot in Beaumont and a lynching in Marianna, Fla., was sent yesterday by George E. Haynes, race relations secretary, and James Myers, industrial secretary, of the Federal Council of Churches. They urged the Department of Justice "to exhaust the possibilities of Federal action to assure that those responsible for these outrages be apprehended and prosecuted as criminals impairing the national order."

A second telegram was sent to Sheriff W. W. Richardson in Beaumont praising his courageous action against a "lawless mob."

UNITED FOR "DOUBLE V"  
Pittsburgh Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AND THE FOUR FREEDOMS

June 5, 1943



In a symbolic salute, appropriate for Memorial Day, 1943, own land.—Photo by Frazer. is the unity expressed in the above photo showing the hands of a white and colored girl (top) and the hands of a white and colored boy (bottom) joined in "Double V"—for Victory at Home and Abroad—so that the sacrifices of "our boys" on the fighting fronts will not have been in vain . . . that the Four Freedoms may be established throughout the world and de-

Advertiser  
Montgomery, Ala.

## Willkie Demands Full Equal Rights For Negroes Of Nation

NEW YORK, July 24.—(U.P.)—

He named six "certain things are our Allies do not have whiteudice. Such an attitude within these negroes are entitled to—skins," Willkie said, "and their own borders is as serious a not as a matter of patronage or have long hurtful memories of threat to freedom as is the attack tolerance but as a matter of the white man's superior attitude without.

"The desire to deprive some of economic, civic or political has the Fascist mind when it seeks to dominate the people and eliminate it at home as well as abroad."

In speaking of the negro problem basic motivation as actuates the warthe Fascist mind when it seeks to dominate the people and eliminate it at home as well as abroad."

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He also scored "it sanctions and pay; the right to fight in anycauses men to seek to rule oth-ers by economic, military or practices one set of principles inbranch of the services."

"Two thirds of the people who political force or through prei-

groes and the cause of race right. "attitude of mind" akin to racism.

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New York Times  
New York, N. Y.  
Topics of The Times  
AUG 2 1943

Those at home, and there is a Fighting code for it: I will not measure the scope or extent of my efforts by the clock, but by the limits of my strength. On production line or factory bench, at drafting board or office desk, I will shake off my weariness and work as though I were on field of battle with sweat salting my eyes. For here, too, is the war fought. I will not put this war upon a counting-house basis. These lads who part with sisters, mothers, fathers, sweethearts and take the train that carries them to war face every prospect but enrichment. They will emerge to start lives over in a world of uncertain opportunity. Am I better than they, or more deserving? I will be sparing in my demands, content with small gains, and reckon it within my compensation that a duty well done is in itself a reward appropriate to these times.

I will not complain. And End My Grumbling I shall expect discomfort, inconvenience, yes, and even misery. But I shall look upon these as the normal accompaniment of war, the routine cost of victory, and a further test of soldierly qualities borne by those who, without uniform, see to it that the supply vans get through. I will take care that such minor grumbling as I do is not heard by those who would like to put a wrong construction on it. I will not play the enemy's game, by what I say or do, before those who are soft-willed and flabby in their purposes.

I lend no ear to those who, innocently or willfully, spread counsel of defeat or, what is worse, accept the battle as so surely won that slackened effort will suffice.

I do not abdicate my rights as a free man to criticize those in public office, or to make my voice heard when those in high place mistake their proper course in prosecuting the war. But I will, this season, make sure that my criticisms do not spring from ancient prejudice. I will not prejudge a man's motives because I happen to know his party label. I will assume that both a Democrat and a Republican can be

right—and wrong. I will see to it that when a minority wants to be heard, its rights are protected. I shall listen calmly to that with which I do not agree, and give the firm but temperate answer that the occasion requires.

I will inform myself, so that when those in my hearing depart from truth for partisan purposes I can by setting forth the true fact put matters straight, challenge rumor and contradict falsehood. I shall remember that the enemy is watching and listening to my smallest action and word in these days. He will be hoping not only to hear some little fact that provides the missing link to solution of a battlefield military secret. He will also want to hear of some slighting word said against a Negro, or a Russian, or a Chinese, to make use of it in turning friend against friend. I will not say such a word even lightly in jest. Friends in distant countries are wondering sometimes how firmly I believe in what I say I am fighting for. Yes, the war is fought at home, too.

Nation  
New York, N. Y.  
Strategy, Not Views

Dear Sirs: As my article Strategy for Negroes in the issue of June 26 was sent you in February, some of the temporary allusions are now a little faded. Understandably you have changed my original comment on Soviet policy, since what I then suggested as probable has meanwhile come to pass. But I regret the several other alterations you have made, apparently to spare Negro sensibilities. My own view and my experience is that the Negro deserves and relishes candor like any other man.

Apparently your solicitude springs from a total misconception of my theme. Your elaborate introductory disclaimer explains that you published my article to demonstrate the gap between your position and that of even the most advanced Southern liberals. Now I doubt whether I am qualified to represent Southern liberals, and as I was born in Pennsylvania, many of them would hardly accept me. That, however, is beside the point. In my article my views are never mentioned and, indeed, have nothing to do with the subject, for I was discussing not how I felt toward

the Negro but how the Negro had best act toward the white man. Naturally I have voted for the Negro, but they are held by a minority North and South. Those who advise the Negro to act as if we were in the majority are therefore strategically unrealistic.

The Negro himself has in the past shown realism on this very point. He has given his allegiance, not to John Brown, but to one who denounced the old explosivist—Abraham Lincoln. Times change, but principles do not. I believe that in facing this problem, one of the most baffling in social history, our guide should still be the leader who balanced compassion with wisdom and sought, as we should now, only the utmost the generation can give.

JAMES BOYD  
New York, June 30  
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY  
FOR NEGROES ASKED

Episcopal Church Committee  
on Social Reconstruction  
Stresses Right to Work

SAYS U. S. MUST TAKE LEAD  
New York Times  
New York, N. Y.  
Urges Post-War International  
Military and Economic Body  
Formed by United Nations

A plea for equal opportunity for Negroes is made in a report by the social reconstruction committee of the Episcopal Church. Made public yesterday by the National Council, 281 Fourth Avenue, the report calls for a post-war international military and economic governing body with the United Nations as a nucleus.

The report, which will be submitted to the church's general convention in Cleveland Oct. 2, asserted the United States must accept leadership in the proposed international authority. The committee, headed by Bishop William Scarlett of Missouri, declared there must be equality among nations and that in America every person should be assured the right to work. Asserting loyalty to the principle, "which stems from the Jewish-Christian tradition, that all mankind is one Family of God,"

the committee advocated equal opportunities among nations to develop material resources and human capacities and recognition of "the right of every person without distinction because of race or color to equality of opportunity according to his capacities."

"The application of this principle," the report continued, "should begin at home in our dealing with other nations and races and in the treatment of our minority groups. Our own Negroes, to mention one flagrant example, are in many respects denied equality of opportunity."

"The Negro is not asking for charity or for special privilege, but he is asking for an equal opportunity in training and work and culture to prove his worth as a man and as a citizen. It is difficult to see how Christian democracy can offer less than this. The essence of the problem is that the Negro must be treated as a man and citizen, and not as a Negro."

The proposed international authority should deal with common world problems that are capable of no purely national or regional solution, while within such a world framework, regional affairs would be left to regional groups, the port said.

The church's part in seeking a unified world and an international order consists in being itself a "world-wide fellowship under one people can claim the right of a superior race to rule over subject people" and that the purpose of colonial administration must be to prepare the colonies for self-government, and "be helping to create respect for and protection of the rights of minorities, both at home and abroad."

In declaring that the "right to work is basic," the committee said "the whole people, acting through its government, should assume responsibility for the elimination of unemployment." Where private enterprise cannot provide full employment, the government should employ. Employees should be given the opportunity to escape from the monotonous routine of production and maintenance by participating in the affairs of management, the committee asserted. It recommended broad expansion of social services "to free this country of the scandal of want."

FIRST LADY ADDS  
TO FOUR FREEDOMS  
Equality of Law, Education,  
Economics and Expression  
Listed for Home Front

NEGRO RIGHTS STRESSED  
New York Times  
New York, N. Y.  
Article in New Student Paper  
Says Race Problem Cannot  
Be Settled by Legislation

Four freedoms for which to fight on the home front were listed yesterday by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in an article in the New States Student Assembly. As a supplement to the four world freedoms listed by her husband—the freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear—Mrs. Roosevelt listed the following: "Equality before the law, which assures us of justice without prejudice, for Jew or Gentile, for any race or color, as far as human beings can obtain justice. 'Equality of education for every man and citizen, because of the need for an equal opportunity in life. 'Equality in the economic field, which means we are so organized in our communities and in our system of economics that all men who want to work will have work and that work will be suited to their capacity and will be rewarded without prejudice. 'Finally, because we believe in the democratic and republic form of government, by which we are governed through the consent of the governed, we must give to all the citizens of a democracy a chance to express their opinion, and there should be no impediment which prevents any man from expressing his will through the ballot."

The tone of the article centered around equal rights for Negroes in particular, and was captioned "Abolish Jim Crow." At the offices of the Student Assembly, Madeline Butler, the editor of the publication, said that the caption was her own, and not Mrs. Roosevelt's. Mrs. Roosevelt is a member of the advisory board of the publication, now getting out its second issue. The United States Student Assembly was organized here last May, and one of its first acts at a convention attended by Mrs. Roosevelt was to bar Communists and Fascists from membership.

In discussing the Negro problem, Mrs. Roosevelt said: "A great many people believe there should be no intermingling of races. Hitler has proved with bloody massacres that he holds this belief. Nevertheless, down through the ages, it has been proved over and over again that this is one of the questions people settle for themselves and a lot of legislation will keep them from doing so."

We would not have so many different shades of color in this country today if this were not so. This marriage of the four freedoms is a question, therefore, that I think basic rights of citizens are granted over the world must mean an equal chance for all men here, and that we have to leave to individuals, not to all over the United States, but there will be if they are withheld unless we know that everyone here has that chance. "We fight for no-

thing of real value. Mrs. Roosevelt contended also that an equal chance for men all over the world must mean an equal chance for all men here, and that we have to leave to individuals, not to all over the United States, but there will be if they are withheld unless we know that everyone here has that chance. "We fight for no-



# UNITY AT HOME--VICTORY ABROAD

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editor's Note: Prominent speakers have attacked racial intolerance over a series of radio programs entitled, "Unity at Home, Victory Abroad," sponsored by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York City. This series began shortly after the Harlem riots. The following excerpts are from speeches made during the past figures:

**Walter White**

(Secretary, NAACP)

"From Pearl Harbor to the landing of the Allied troops in North Africa, from which the gloriously successful Sicilian campaign was launched, the people of Great Britain and of the United States were plagued by the fear of possible defeat and of subjugation by the Axis powers. During this period of pessimism, there were many who, in enlightened selfish interest were willing to do something about freedom for India and Burma and China, and about prejudice here at home.

"But the evil lingers on. I am appeared to turn, less was heard of sharing the democracy for which we profess to fight those it has been pleasant or profitable, or both, for us to exploit.

"Too often those in high positions take the easy way of opportunism. For example, the Attorney General of the United States, Francis Biddle, recently made a proposal—which incidentally is a violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution—to deny a man the right to move to an industrial city to work if that man be a Negro.

"There is the question of the kind of world we are today building for ourselves after this war is over. Two-thirds of the people of this earth have brown, yellow, or black skins. The white one-third of the world's population is therefore a numerical minority. Brown men in India and Burma, yellow men in China, and black men in Africa and the United States may be kept down by the sheer force of the military and economic strength of the white world. But tremendous forces of rebellion against this sort of thing stir every day the dark world. Some day the lid is going to blow off and that day may be sooner than many of us today suspect. But even before that may happen, rival groups of white nations may again go to war to see which of them is going to have the right to exploit not only colored men, but white men too. In this conflict are the seeds of future wars, more terrible in their destructiveness than the one in which we are now engaged."

"I am for racial tolerance simply because I love my country and because I fear for its future if the German theory of race hatred and race superiority makes any real headway here. If that German theory does make headway, we will in effect have become Germans. We will have lost the war, no matter how decisively we beat the Germans and the Japanese. We will have lost this war and planted the seeds of another and more terrible one."

**Carl Van Doren**

(Noted Biographer)

"If the United States had been bombed like England, or invaded like China and Russia, Americans would not now be wasting time and strength and spirit on racial or religious hatreds. Instead we would all know we had more important things to do. Anybody who stirred up new animosities, or encouraged old ones, would be unmistakably aiding the enemy, and would be known to be an enemy himself.

"Certain persons have seized the opportunity given them by these troubled times to spread the dark racial and religious hatreds they cherish. And far too many of us have listened to them, and not answered back, and by and by may even have gotten into the habit of echoing them.

"We must share the blame with the little Hitlers who wriggle through our underworlds, hissing and spitting their venom.

"The people of many races and nations came to make up the United States. In their former homes they had been the victims of ancient hatreds. Here they could forget those hatreds, and unite in common labors for the common good. The United States was a laboratory for experiments in tolerance. The United States was a testing ground for exercises in good will.

"Why have we weakly tolerated this increase of hatreds instead of doing everything in our power to check it?

"This is what I mean when I speak of the wastefulness of our disunity. It destroys a precious treasure—one of the most precious we have. It weakens our effort at home. It reduces our reputation and influence abroad. It endangers our prospects of winning victory and keeping it.

"Now or never is the time to take stock again of this greatest of America's spiritual resources, and to resolve that we shall not throw it away."

**H. V. Kaltenborn**

(Radio Commentator) 4

"I have learned here

what I have learned in my travels to foreign lands that human beings are very much more alike than most of us suppose. It is because I am beginning to understand my fellow human beings that I find it increasingly difficult to feel hatred or antagonism towards any large group.

"I once traveled through the Negro slums of a great Southern city with a wise physician. He said to me, 'It seems very strange that the leaders of this community do not realize how much they and their families suffer by permitting this slum district to continue to exist. They don't seem to realize that germs are no respecters of persons, and that in a city whose population is constantly intermingled the diseases of the slums are transmitted everywhere.'

"I wish there were some way of shaming or prosecuting landlords for making Negroes pay higher rents than white people. It isn't honest, it isn't fair and it isn't necessary.

"Not long ago I looked into the faces of some 5,000 colored artillerymen, who were about to be sent overseas to fight for their country. They were fine boys; keen, alert, well-trained, eager to fight on behalf of that human freedom, which their grandparents achieved during the Civil War. Here was living proof that because a man's grandfather was a slave he need not lag behind his fellow-citizens in his ability to serve his country with high efficiency in time of war.

"But what the colored people of our great city needs most is competent help to raise the average achievement of their people. We must help more of them go through our training schools to become competent craftsmen and technicians. We must help more of them to develop those skills, which will enable them to replace whites in serving their own people. I want to see more competent Negro men and women doctors, who can help eliminate some of the quacks now preying upon our colored citizens."

## Dept. Of Inter-Racial Relations

Guardian Boston, Mass

### Would Unify Race Effort

SEP 4 1943

### New Plan Sent To White House

A Department of Inter-Racial Relations under the Secretary of State for the duration of the next 50 years to deal with the problems of all racial minorities in the United States has been outlined and submitted to Washington by Mabray Kountze, an associate editor of the **BOSTON GUARDIAN**. Acknowledgment of receipt of the plan was mailed from the White House last week.

Advocating race representation on every subject relating to Colored people, the plan called for coordinating interracial clubs and societies throughout the nation by a central office in Washington. The plan called for teaching race history in American schools and colleges, promoting scholarships and awards for achievements in bettering relations, and a timely use of the press and literature in educating America to a fuller appreciation of the more worthwhile contributions of Colored citizens, Jews, and all other racial minorities.

## TOLERANCE CARDS IN GARY BUSES

Guardian

Boston, Mass

### New Group Begins Good-Will Drive

NEW YORK—Last Tuesday the 120 buses and street cars in Gary, northern Indiana steel city, began carrying the first of the colorful Tolerance Cards which the Association for Tolerance in America, 270 Convent Avenue, this city, is using to "sell" colored folks to the masses of white people. The card, executed by Elton C. Fax, prominent artist, in red and black, size 11 by 28 inches, and shows the large helmeted head of a colored soldier. The simple text reads: "500,000 of These Lads Are Fighting for You. Let Them and Theirs Share in Our Democracy." The cards will appear for



# Wallace Visits Southside



CHICAGO—(P P S)—Vice President Henry A. Wallace, whose thrilling speech, w 1943 enthusiastic acclaim from thousands on Chicago's black belt southside, is pictured here autographing a book for Mrs. Pauline Keigh Reed, president of the Southside Community Art Center. The photograph was made as the vice-president spent several hours touring the Ida B. Wells Homes where he was greeted and introduced by 14-year old Adolph Slaughter, boy mayor of Wellstown.

## Council of Churches Challenges Race Bias

Challenging the evils of 1943 segregation and racial discrimination, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in its annual Race Relations Message released here last week called upon all Christian people to be "unprejudiced and wise enough to bridge and cross the chasms of racial isolation and segregation." It also urged church people and practices of racial discrimination.

tion in the armed services and in educational effort culminating in Race Relations Sunday, February 13 and during the month of February, designated as Brotherhood Month by the Federal Council of Churches.

One of the most pointed official statements on race discrimination ever issued by the Council, the message declares that "the growing resentment of dark-skinned peoples against white domination and their feeling that they are deprived of the position properly belonging to free men in a democratic society make it mandatory for Christians to speak with prophetic voice and act with apostolic conviction."

Anti-Semitism, ill-treatment of Negroes and Japanese Americans, and race riots in widely separated places were cited as evidences of the necessity for immediate and effective action.

### VICTORY DEMANDS UNITY

Declaring that the cause for which we are fighting is that of millions of men and women of many nations and races who are resisting tyranny, the message pointed out that of these people, 400 millions are yellow, 400 millions are brown and black and 400 millions are white. "We must remember without regard to racial distinctions that China, India and other eastern and western nations are our allies. We cannot achieve a cooperative world order without them—nor should we!"

Warning that we may win the war but forfeit the peace unless we "weave interracial respect and cooperation into the fabric of our thought and life," the message declared that "we must not, like our enemies, commit the sin of racial contempt and domination based upon theories of a master race."

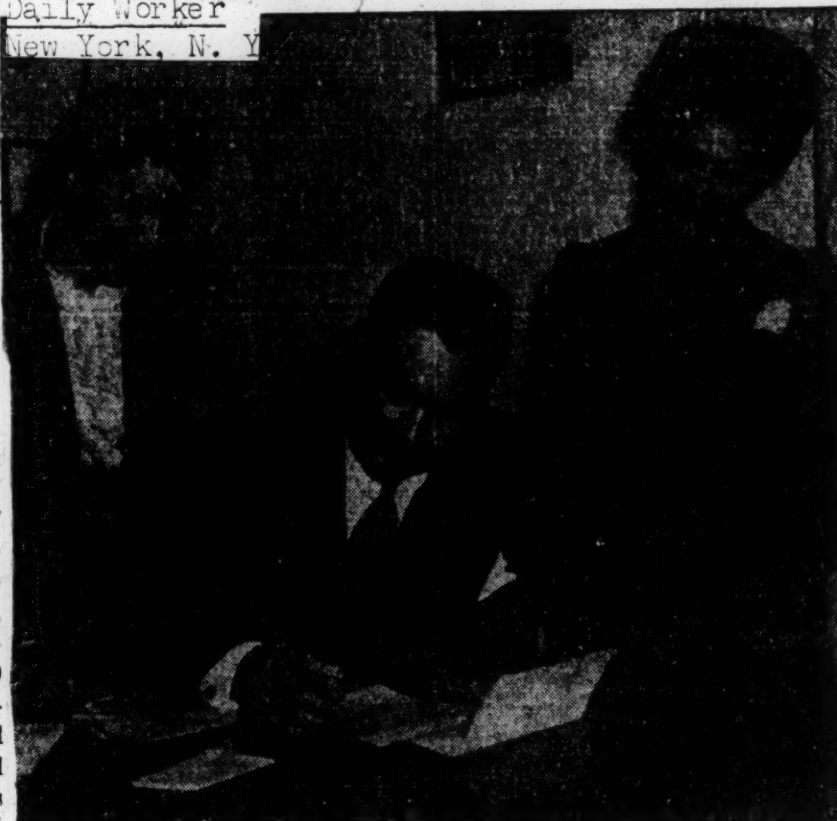
### MUST SHOW GOODWILL

"There must be a change on our part not only of policy but of manner; not only of behavior but of heart," the statement continued. "For the conflict in which every race is involved and in which freedom is a shining goal, we as a nation shall prove our sincerity by achieving within our own boundaries vital community, irrespective of color, or cultural heritage. . . . We must demonstrate in life and the peace and goodwill among all classes and races which we so ardently profess."

The Race Relations Message is designed for use by churches and Church groups as part of an edu-

## Fighting the 5th Column

Daily Worker  
New York, N. Y.



Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., signs "Defend America" petition now being circulated by the National Negro Congress which calls upon President Roosevelt to direct the Attorney General to arrest and prosecute the leaders of the Ku Klux Klan and other anti-Negro, anti-Semitic organizations. Mrs. Dorothy E. Monroe (at left) and Miss Thelma M. Dale of the National Office, National Negro Congress, witness the signing.

## "Dept. Of Inter-Racial Relations" Gains Interest In Washington

"I wish to assure you that your suggestion is receiving appropriate consideration." The message was received this week from the office of Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. in regard to a plan submitted by Mabry Kountze, Guardian associate editor, calling for the creation of a Department of Inter-Racial Relations.



# CHINA SPEAKS

~~BY LIU LIANG-MO=Courier~~  
~~Bitaker~~

Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa

# The Post-War World Must Be Free of Racial And Imperialistic Controls

**WHAT ARE** the Chinese students thinking these days? The World Student Christian Federation sent three questions to China, and the following is a summary of the answers given by the Chinese students as announced by the Student Division of the Chinese National YMCA: 1. What should be the future relationships of countries in Asia and Africa to the so-called West-reform if a third world war is to break out in the near future? What is the sign-bearer to be avoided.

importance of "The  
in the total  
world situation?

Answer: The general feeling is that after the United Nations have won the victory in this war, the countries should be given complete freedom and independence. The "western" countries must abolish their colonial control and imperialistic domination. If this were assured, the relationship based on equality. Less developed countries should be financial and technical to attain their freedom in economic production.

## DEBATE APPLICATION OF "FOUR FREEDOMS"

The general feeling about President Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms" is that they are good principles, but it is not clear how they can be applied. One student suggests the following prerequisites: (a) There should be some safeguard against future aggression. (b) All the democracies should co-operate closely and sincerely. (c) The economic systems in the different countries should undergo a fundamental change so that there will be no class struggle resulting from the contradictions in the economic system and therefore no war resulting from the need of expansion to get raw materials and markets.

## PRAISE SOVIETS

2. How can constructive relationship between the U.S.S.R. and other nations be assured?

Answer: The admiration for the Russian military success in the present war is universal and quite articulate. And it is these military successes that point to the important role which the U.S.S.R. will play in the post-war world. All the students advocate a more sympathetic understanding towards Russia and declare suspicion and fear about Soviet Russia will lead into a world wide conflict.

THE recent dissolution of the Comintern on Russian own initiative certainly paves the way for more co-operation now and in the post-war world. Most students believe that Soviet Russia is experimenting with a new social system and that the other nations will do well to face frankly the evil and contradictions of their own social systems and seek ways of



**Mr. Liu Liang-Mo**

3. What do you think of our basic convictions about the nature of the future world order?

**ERADICATE FOREVER  
ALL RACIAL MYTHS**

Answer: All the students believe that after the war is over, there should be some kind of world organization. One student suggests: (a) That this world organization should have real power, perhaps in the form of international police to maintain peace and order; (b) That the member-states should enjoy genuine equality, and (c) That this world organization should secure the participation of all the nations, even the vanquished.

OTHER students are also concerned about economic and educational reforms. No world order can last if the peoples' livelihood is not improved and the standard of living not raised. This world order will also topple if the member-states do not re-orientate their educational system so as to train the younger generation for the cause of global peace and universal brotherhood. Racial discrimination and the Nordic myth must be eradicated forever. Democracy should be the general aim of all the countries in the post-war world. Fascism should not be permitted to have another chance to survive. "Balance of Power" and "neutrality" policies have proved to be unsound and unhealthy.

## A STUDENT'S ANALYSIS

After all the above is said, it is interesting and also sobering to note one student's analysis of the outcome of the present war. He says that after this war is over—

- (1) The Axis nations will be beaten;
- (2) The colonial nations will rise to fight for their independence and establish a socialistic regime;
- (3) The capitalistic countries like England and America will gradually become Fascist and totalitarian and thus arouse a fierce struggle with the revolutionaries;
- (4) The U.S.S.R. will remain the same as before, and
- (5) China will find herself entangled in a struggle between the Fascists on one side and the Communists and the Liberals on the other, the outcome of which will depend upon international developments. He concludes that a real world order will come only when all the nations take to the road of the planned production of the socialistic economy.

# It Costs to Fight Jim- Crow.

**A**LTON Levy, erstwhile representative of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, became Sergeant Alton Levy in the Army. He probably would still be a sergeant if he had followed the traditional "way of life" in the Army of catering to jim crow.

Because Levy felt that Negroes should sleep on the warmy cots like white troops instead of old canvas cots, and because Negroes were kept in camp while white soldiers were given passes, he complained of the discriminatory practices at Lincoln Air Base at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Levy, who held the rank of staff sergeant and was attached to 420 TG (PP) BTC-AAFTC, at Lincoln Air Base, was summarily punished after 'due hearings.' He was reduced in rank to private. No. 32333639, Guardhouse, Lincoln Air Base, Lincoln, Neb. He was sentenced to four months in the guard house at hard labor with an \$18 a month forfeiture of pay for the "crime" of fighting fascist race discriminatory practice in the Army now in an all out fight for democracy.

This decision is quite in contrast to the one meted out to Col. Colman. He wounded a Negro soldier, was often inebriated, guilty of gross misappropriation and he was reduced only to his permanent rank of captain. His salary still goes on at a captain's rate. Chicago, Ill.

Alton Levy was a "dangerous" man because he believed in human justice regardless of race. America desperately needs more dangerous men or we may witness Paul Robeson's recent warning before a Chicago audience: 'Unless we fight fascism more strenuously now at home it may survive here even after it is extinguished in the countries so-called the homes of fascism!'

use of evolutionary, rather than revolutionary methods, Columnist John Temple Graves, erstwhile of "liberal" on racial matters, told the Jefferson County teachers at their annual institute here Saturday held in Parker high school. Speaking on "Wonders Yet To Be", Graves envisioned a new world remade by science which would need democracy, education and religion to make it better.

Conceding that the Negro along with all other groups was entitled to opportunity for advancement, Graves declared that the "fighting cue depends on the teachers" whose job it is to develop human trouble centers.

excellence, character, intelligence and honesty in children.

After viewing swiftly the war scene, he labelled Hitler "the greatest race hater in history."

Graves grappled with the question of what will be in the victory for the Negro and attempted to appraise the view that the promise to the Negro was not kept after World War 1. He said that if the promise meant progress

The importance of the climactic action at Atlanta last week, marked by the formation of a permanent regional organization, and the proposal for a national committee, designed to seek peace through justice, harmony through opportunity, and progress through the measures of a good society, is that it aims to eliminate the frictions and outbreaks by removing the reasons for them.

instead of setting a right over-  
night every injustice against the  
the Negro, it has been kept.  
He cited incidents and figures  
to back up his reasoning. He  
went on to trace the discovery  
of the Negro by the United States  
Supreme court, the Democratic  
party, the New Deal and the busi-  
ness man, although he thought  
that in some instances the New  
Deal, intended to help the Negro  
had hurt him.

The council's significance lies in  
its freshness of approach, its en-  
lightened refusal to stick to the pat-  
terns of failure, its sound specifica-  
tion of the meaning of its new  
declaration of principles, its down-  
to-brass-tacks platform of "here  
and now" action, its own demon-  
stration of the fact and value of  
interracial cooperation, its striking  
refusal to see its problem as peculiar

The He nervously tipped around to itself but as affecting all races  
discussion of the problems of and regions, and its willingness to  
equal pay, equal political aid other regions when it can and  
economic opportunity affecting to accept the assistance of other  
the Negro in Alabama, and was regions when they can help.

Miss Ruby L. Jackson, president The creation of the council is no  
of the Jefferson County Teachers' open sesame to the end of frictions  
association, later promised the and proscriptions. Neither is a do-  
teachers that "equalization of nothing policy the answer. The  
teachers' salaries was first" onmen and women, black and white.  
the association's agenda. who met in Atlanta last week are

The practice of white school of-trying in good faith and with faith  
ficials omitting titles in address- and perseverance to face and de-  
ing Negro teachers before their feat calamity. It will not be avoid-  
pupils was denounced by Miss ed by inaction and blindness.  
Jackson as "extremely humiliat- When, recognizing "the increase  
ing" and urged that those who do of racial tensions, fears, and ag-  
it should stop. Sixteen male gressions, and an opening up of the  
members of the association have basic questions of racial segregation  
been called to the service dur- and discrimination, Negro minority  
ing the summer vacation, it was rights and democratic freedom, a  
disclosed.

**Race Relations:**  
Journal and Guide  
**Debits and Credits**  
Norfolk, Virginia

## John Temple Graves Says Negroes Must Use 'Evolutionary' Methods

Kansas City Call Kansas City, Mo.  
BIRMINGHAM. — (ANP) — South will depend upon his resist-  
Progress of the Negro in the race to outside agitators and his

When, recognizing "the increase of racial tensions, fears, and aggressions, and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination," Negro minority rights, and democratic freedom, as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South," colored leaders met at Durham last October they declared further that "We have the courage and faith to

believe, however, that it is possible which we as a nation are fighting. That faith and courage are being evolved in the South a way of life throughout the world, that will free justified, first in the following At-  
consistent with the principles for all, white and Negro alike, from a Conference of white leaders, want and from throttling fears." then in the joint meetings in Rich-



mond and Atlanta. From each of these subsequent meetings also came declarations of faith and principles giving impetus to the movement launched at Durham. Put into action, they offer the best guarantee against disaster, the best hope of a better day—not alone for the South and the Negro, but for all regions and all races.

## Collier's Backs Catholic Plea For Justice

COLLIER'S Weekly, in its current issue, editorially endorses the statement issued recently by the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, calling for justice and equal economic opportunity for Negro Americans.

The Catholic statement quoted by Collier's follows:

In the Providence of God, there are among us millions of fellow citizens of the Negro race.

We owe to these fellow citizens, who have contributed so largely to the development of our country, and for whose welfare history imposes on us a special obligation of justice, to see that they have in fact the rights which are given to them in our Constitution.

This means not only political equality but also fair economic and educational opportunities, a just share in public welfare projects, good housing, without exploitation, and a full chance for the social advancement of their race.

When given their rights in fact as well as in law, they will prize with us our national heritage and not lend ear to agitators whose real objective is not to improve but to destroy our way of living.

Regarding this appeal for social justice, the editorial writer for Collier's said:

Norfolk, Virginia  
That seems to us to state the entire Negro question as it faces Americans today, and to state it in the fewest possible words. We do not see how it could be improved upon, or how all of us could do ourselves a bigger single favor than to take that statement to heart and strive to put it into practice all over the United States. Collier's is one of the most widely circulated national weeklies in the United States, its circulation ex-

ceeding 2,000,000 copies weekly. Its cordial endorsement of the courageous statement by the Catholic Welfare Conference, voice of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States, will be read by approximately 8,000,000 Americans. Its appearance at this time, when certain large industrial corporations, and certain trade unions are trying to crush the Negro economically, is significant.

The Catholic Church is to be commended for its continued efforts to bring enlightened social action to bear upon the rather confused areas of industrial and race relations.

The recent Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, at Richmond, sponsored jointly by Bishop Ireton, of the Richmond diocese, and The Catholic Conference of the South, devoted one of its sessions to discussion of "The Negro's Place in the Post-War South." Two Negro speakers, one a professor of sociology and the other a publisher and a member of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, had places on this program.

Other questions discussed during the two-day conference were: "Post-war Planning," "Wages and Prices," "Labor Relations," and "Social Legislation and the New Social Order."

The Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems was organized in 1922, and there is a legend concerning it that it is "a travelling school of social thought."

The Richmond conference, under the able direction of Bishop Ireton and Mr. Paul Williams, an executive of the Catholic Conference of the South, made a valuable contribution to the study and understanding of contemporary social and industrial problems.

New Republic

The regular movie theatres, which were barred to Negroes previously, are said to have been thrown open to them suddenly about four months ago. This was attributed to a desire on the part of the theatre owners to bring about more complete racial equality.

Some observers think the move might also have had a connection with suits filed under an Indiana law which allows anyone discriminated against in such places because of race, creed or color, to sue for \$100. Several suits have been filed in the last year. — From The New York Times.

## Repeal Of Chinese Exclusion Law Favorable Sign For Colored People

Philadelphia, Pa.  
THE WORLD looks with a steady gaze on American democracy in action. Enemies see each inconsistent, hypocritical practise of those who profess a brotherhood of justice. The repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act will bring forth from the faithful cries of "Bravo! Glorious!" This law since 1882 has caused consternation and chagrin to a nation whose people, for 12 years, have faced unflinchingly a ruthless aggressor. With their bare hands and their ancient philosophy, they have met his cold steel without fleeing. They have not Kow-Towed to his insidious propaganda: "Join with me and destroy all that is of the Occident." Where are there worthier people?

Nazis have read the Exclusion Act and whispered to Fascists. "See; at heart Americans are with us on race supremacy." By its repeal, dismay will displace their hope for a subsequent peace worked out on that rot.

To all the darker skinned people of Asia and the islands of the sea this repeal will be the reassuring promise of a brighter future. By removing the stigma placed on Asiatics here, it augurs well for an established sovereignty there and a rising standard of living for the humblest coolie.

The repeal will be a goodly sight to America's own colored people who recognize the act as identical with the prejudice that makes their lot so hard. The changing attitude reflected in this repeal bodes well for any who have been declared "beyond the pale" because they differ in physical appearance from their fellows.

Hereafter, we expect no international "special" legislation since it runs as contra to our philosophy as when it is national, because it singles out a class for a specific kind of treatment.

Immigration laws will then stand foursquare to all people. Quotas can do the rest.

## Says The Race Needs A Leader With Universal Popular Appeal

Norfolk, Virginia  
HAMPTON, Va.—A Negro lead-school.

Speaking in an open panel discussion on "The Next Step of the Negro," Dr. Davis declared that the colored minority lacks at present a leader with the universal popular appeal which Booker T. Washington, for instance, possessed in his day.

He said that the race has yet to produce, in recent years, a leader with the needed combination of a long-time philosophy on the Negro's ultimate goal of full citizenship, a specific program for immediate advances toward this goal, and a personality symbolic of the Negro's aspirations, as Ghandi is the symbol of the people of India, or as Father Divine is a symbol for his followers.

GOAL IS FULL CITIZENSHIP

The long-range goal of the Negro was defined in the discussion by Dr. Lutrelle F. Palmer of Newport News, also a member of the summer school faculty, as "full and complete citizenship for every person in the United States, on an equal basis."

Stating that this goal is often clouded by self-interest-ed persons who confuse it with a desire for intermarriage and social equality, Dr. Palmer said:

"Every thinking Negro feels that Negroes should have full status as citizens and we can each in our own way make our individual contributions toward that long-range goal. If we are not only to admit lack of confidence







AUG 2 1943

**Federal Council's Department of Race Relations  
Issues Leaflet, "To End This Day of Strife"**

## LEAFLET SAYS

"Members of our churches and allied bodies are urged to enlist in the cause of interracial brotherhood beginning where they and work. They are called upon as individuals to dedicate themselves to this task as their contribution to Christian life these crucial times."

**CO-OPERATION NEEDED**

These leaders are urged to organize interracial committees where they do not exist and to

## FAIRPLAY DEMANDED

"The war has now brought a greater demand for fairplay. But such things as segregation in war industries, in the armed forces of our country, separate 'blood banks' for Negro and white blood donors, have aroused the Negro masses. "Is there wonder, then that Negroes let loose when a policeman shoots a Negro soldier? When during a race clash policemen shoot down unarmed Negroes like dogs? When Negro men in uniform are denied food and lodging

"Our churches and churchmen are challenged NOW to throw themselves into the struggle to correct these conditions lest we fail utterly to win any semblance of peace, however victorious we may be in the war."

**V**ICE PRESIDENT WALLACE has met the challenge of the defeatists and/or reactionary business-as-usualists who forced his dismissal as head of the Board of Economic Warfare and are scheming to take over the Democratic Party. His fighting speech in Detroit shows that the Vice-President, far from being cowed or crestfallen, is ready to give leadership to the millions of the common people who, come hell or high water, are determined that victory in both the war and the peace shall be theirs.

To those who hoped to drive a wedge between President Roosevelt and the Vice-President the opening sentence of Wallace's address must have proved a bitter disappointment. For he paid tribute to FDR as the symbol of the "dearest aspirations" of the peoples of Latin America, China, and occupied Europe. And he went on to put his finger on the enemy within: "There are powerful groups who hope to take advantage of the President's concentration on the war effort to destroy everything he has accomplished on the domestic front over the last ten years." These powerful groups he identified as isolationists, reactionaries, American fascists.

The greater part of Wallace's speech dealt with the peace and the postwar world, but his concern was with warning against the machinations of those "imperialistic freebooters" who are today sabotaging the war on the domestic front and who, "using the United States as a base, can make another war inevitable." Postwar questions, as Wallace presented them, thus become the vehicle for waging the battle for President Roosevelt's win-the-war policies. Moreover, on two most urgent immediate issues the Vice President spoke up with a boldness and clarity that should hearten all who work for a united nation and for flesh-and-blood democracy in war and in peace. Speaking in the center of the recent racial outbreaks and before an audience composed largely of war workers, Wallace minced no words in condemning as abettors of fascism "those who fan the fires of racial clashes" and those who seek the destruction of labor unions. In an unmistakable attack on the poll tax he demanded the vote for every American citizen "without regard to color or creed." And to the enemies of labor he declared that "97 percent of labor has cooperated 100 percent with our government in the war effort," and "let that group which can do a more comprehensive effort throw the first stone at labor."

In taking his stand unequivocally against both the Negro-baiters and labor-baiters, Wallace was clearly challenging the reactionary wing of the Democratic Party, the southern poll-taxers who have spawned both the racial incitements of a Representative Rankin and such divisive anti-labor legislation as the Connally-Smith Act. It is these fascist-minded Democrats, together with their counterparts in the Republican Party, who are after Wallace's scalp because he, like President Roosevelt, represents the "dearest aspirations" of millions of plain folk in all countries who are fighting this war to end fascism everywhere.

Complementing the four duties of the war which he had cited in his famous "Century of the Common Man" speech last year, the Vice President outlined three peacetime responsibilities: "the responsibility for enlightenment of the people, the responsibility for mobilizing peacetime production for full employment, the responsibility for planning world cooperation." He expressed his conviction that management, labor, and government must continue to work together in the peace to assure full employment and prevent a "return to a capitalism of scarcity such as that which produced both 1929 and 1932." And he linked this with the question of international cooperation; with the necessity of continuing "our splendid teamwork with the British" and of becoming "better acquainted with our new friends, the Russians."

Wallace's address was in the same rich, humanist tradition as his great "Century of the Common Man" speech and his no less significant speech at the

only by so doing can we hope to preserve our rights and enter into the full stature of a nation that at the moment has the leadership of the world. We cannot grow without saving, we cannot long continue without leading.

"Cotton Ed" hasn't the faintest conception of what is happening in the world," Bryan continued, "nor does he comprehend the principles which I am discussing. Neither does Harry Byrd of Virginia, nor Reynolds of North Carolina, nor O'Daniel of Texas nor very many if any of the members of the senate.

"When you stop to consider that 33 men in the senate can defeat any one of the members of the senate, arrived at, you will readily understand that the future of the world depends

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friendship last November. But what he had in mind was a new militancy that bespoke his readiness to go to a day battle. We feel the Vice President had it been focused more on the immediate peace. Yet the pattern of his leadership, escapist "postwar planning" that has been Wallace's discussion of America's future for the present. His words are a weapon.

Congress of American-Soviet Friendship at Detroit was charged with a new mission in the dust and heat of the day-today struggle. It would have been strengthened had it not been for the issues which are decisive in shaping the future of the world. It was in sharp contrast to the roots of liberalism, popular among some liberals. It permeated with the struggles of the working class and a signpost for the peace movement.

**SOUTHERN CRITIC**  
Nashville, Tenn.

**SOLONS FIT TO**  
Nashville, Tenn. 27 1942

ATLANTA, Aug. 26 (AP)—The opinion that because of their "inborn racial prejudices" there is not a single member of the United States



# The Whole Truth and Nothing But the Truth:

Peoples Voice

New York, N. Y.

## Jimcro Helps Hitlerism Says Maritime Official

LOS ANGELES. — "Hitler's stooges, seeking the weak spot in the fabric of American democracy, found it in the relations with Negroes here," Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the NMU, declared here recently during his West Coast tour under the auspices of the state CIO's minorities committee.

### HEARST VICTORY

"Our government and the decent citizens of America have recognized that discrimination against minority groups undermine the essential unity of the people and hamper the speed of the United Nations victory that we all desire," he went on.

Therefore, he insisted, "the American people must intensify their efforts to counteract the fascist attacks against the Negro people, the Jewish people, the Mexican people, and all other minorities."

### SPOKE TWICE

Smith gave his message at two major gatherings here—a meeting of civic and community leaders at the State Bldg. and a mass meeting in his honor at the Second Baptist Church.

Among those at the mass meeting were State CIO President Philip M. Connelly; vice-president Revels Cayton, legislative director Augustus F. Hawkins, and prominent leaders in the Negro community here.

"Organized community groups embracing the broadest sections of the population, must vigorously oppose the rampant racial antagonism and the lingering fostered by defeatist forces throughout the country," Smith said.

Secretary Smith followed with a vivid description of how such community action "prevented the Harlem race disturbance from becoming a riot last August."

"I'm sure the Hearst press was disappointed when the Harlem situation was speedily brought under control, for that prevented them from hurling further slanders at the Negro people," Smith said.

But in southern California, he reminded the audience, Hearst won a victory for Hitler on January 13 of this year when 17 Mexican youths—15 of them American-born—were convicted in the Sleepy Lagoon case.

"On that day the Axis radio beamed a gloating message to Latin America over this 'yankee persecution' . . . The Hearst press created the lynch atmosphere in this case, just as the southern reactionary newspapers and the white supremacy elements rail against the Scottsboro boys."

"Here in Los Angeles—and in Detroit, Mobile, Beaumont, Boston, and other cities—Hitler's friends have succeeded in their fifth column work to divide the people and hamper the war effort."

## Interracial Dep't Planned For Roosevelt

Daily World  
Idea Submitted To President By ANP Reporter

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Plans for a department of interracial relations, under the secretary of state for the next 50 years for the sole purpose of educating America toward a better tolerance

appreciation and respect of all minority groups has been submitted to the White House by Mabray Kountze, an Associated Negro Press correspondent in Boston.

The author of the plan, in letters to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, pointed out that an early Congress had established a new obsolete department on Indian racial affairs and that the new department of interracial relations would not merely be enlarged and modernized to embrace a new racial minority including the Indians.

The plan, as detailed, would coordinate all existing racial and interracial clubs and societies by means of the department at Washington. It would be a consulting and educational agency blessed by the government permitting its use of the press, radio and motion picture industry, to advance the cause of race harmony.

Special feature of the plan was for submitting literature to American schools and colleges and the annual presentation of awards by the President and individuals and groups making the best achievements toward interracial goodwill.

## Commission Is Named To Aid On Race Issues

Daily World  
Federal Council Of Churches To Get Assistance

NEW YORK — (A N P) — A commission formed of teachers, writers, social workers and others, seek to assist the churches of the United States in dealing with racial and cultural problems, announced Bishop Henry St. George Tucker, white president of the Federal Council of Churches Christ in America Tuesday.

Will W. Alexander, consultant on racial minorities to the War Manpower Commission, was named chairman.

The commission will assist the churches in the following manner:

1. To appraise themselves in relation to the Christian ideal of human brotherhood and race relations in the new world situation brought about by the war.

2. To advance their attitudes and activities and those of their members in overcoming the weaknesses shown by their own self-appraisal and to make them more effective in helping to advance the cause of the Kingdom of God with all that the teachings of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man imply.

3. To overcome scientifically false and un-Christian theories of race which would consign some races to a permanently inferior status involving disregard of the Christian principle of the sacredness of personality.

4. To understand and make known the points of view of modern biology, philosophy and social science and of the teaching of Christianity on the subject of race.

5. To make known concrete experiments of successful interracial adjustment and cooperation which can be studied with profit and followed, at least in principle, by churches and other Christian organizations."

## Powell Aids Drive On Bigot Gangs

Daily Worker  
Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church and member of the New York City Council, here this week endorsed the campaign to outlaw the Ku Klux Klan and other fifth column organizations.

In adding his signature to the petition asking President Roosevelt to direct Attorney General Biddle to take action against these divisive forces, the Rev. Powell called for widest distribution of the petition by labor unions, churches and other win-the-war organizations.

Commenting on the campaign, Rev. Powell said, "The recent anti-Semitic outbreaks in Boston are a continuation of the fascist inspired anti-racial insurrections which have swept the country. They grow out of the same Hitler plot. The pattern of persecution of Negroes, Jews, Mexicans, follows the line that Hitler developed. Every elected leader, locally and nationally, must get

into the fight to beat Hitler's agents here at home."

The signed petition to the President, which is sponsored by the National Negro Congress, labor unions and other groups, is now being circulated widely throughout the country.

## Watching THE Big Parade

Mass Exodus from Dixie Opposed; How North Can Help Her Southern Brothers

By RALPH MATTHEWS

Always in time of war an added impetus is given to the tendency of colored people to get out of the South. The fact that the urge is just as strong now as it was in 1917-18 shows how little the South has changed in its treatment of the race during the past twenty-five years, despite all the platitudes of interracial commissions.

In spite of the justification for quitting the South, I certainly do not subscribe to the campaign being waged by this and other established journals urging a mass exodus northward.

My opposition is not due, as some might suppose, to the type of snobbery which says an influx of Southerners only aggravates our none too perfect racial relationships in the North, although that argument alone is sound enough.

But I do not think colored leaders of the North have any right to encourage people to leave their homes, matters not how miserable they might be, unless they are willing to take over some of the responsibility of helping them adjust themselves to their new environment.

To do less than this is like inviting friends to come a long distance to dinner and when they arrive there is no food in the house.

## No Precautions Taken

It is not enough for our leaders to cry from the rooftops, "Come North! Come North! Come to the land of freedom and opportunity!" and then take no steps either to provide that opportunity or to make any effort to protect the small freedom we of the North already have.

tax, laws equalizing education, health and housing facilities, and the like.

In the North we should see that we have representation on all welfare boards with staffs of trained workers who can work with these refugees and give them sympathetic guidance.

In addition to this, we should set up, out of our own pockets, a volunteer organization, like



the NAACP, call it the Racial Adjustment Association, and carry part of this burden ourselves.

When we take people from the slums of the plantation and dump them in the slums of the city, we are not solving the race problem we are merely transferring it.

## Jean Muir explains about the baby and other timely events

PM New York, N. Y.

ACTRESS JEAN MUIR, curled up in a comfortable chair in the living room of her West 86th Street apartment, gestured with one hand and with the other steadied her 11-month-old son, David, who was perched on her lap.

"I think you react to the times," she said "according to the sort of person you are."

The blonde and beautiful Miss Muir reacts to the times by working long hours for trade unionism, child care and racial equality, moving from Hollywood to Broadway to stock; having a baby and running a large apartment.

Miss Muir has energy, ambition and convictions—one being that if you want or believe in something you have to do more than wish for it—you have to act.

That's why, for example, she launched the Pledge of Unity campaign in New York after the Detroit riots. Believing that racial discrimination made a farce of democracy, Miss Muir went out and persuaded 96,000 New Yorkers to join her in signing a written pledge that read, in part:

"That we shall not be moved to mob activity against any fellow citizen . . . shall not listen to nor repeat any rumors designed to divide us among ourselves. . . ."

The pledge campaign, concluded when Miss Muir turned the signatures over to Mayor La Guardia last month, was the latest in the long series of socio-political activities Miss Muir has been involved in since 1937. That year, with such Hollywood stars as Frederic March, and Ralph and Frank Morgan, she helped organize the Screen Actor's Guild strike for union recognition.

During the Spanish Civil War, she was an outspoken partisan of the Loyalist cause. She helped organize and for a year was executive secretary of the American Baron. It's a Russian family comedy—hasn't any politics or even anything about the war in it. Rehearsals start some time in November. Then I'm working on several committees for racial unity. . . ."

Which, dear reader, is where we came in. "Well, I'm going to take care of David—my nurse is leaving. Then I took a course in child care last Winter and worked for three months in Harlem and I'd like to do

the same thing again this Winter.

"Then I'm planning to produce a play on Broadway with Toni Ward and Milton Guild of Variety Artists.

All this—while she was making pictures in Hollywood (her latest: *The Constant Nymph*), appearing on Broadway and producing and directing plays during the Summer at the County Theater in Suffern, N. Y.

In 1940, Miss Muir met and married Henry Jaffe, lawyer for several theatrical unions.

"That Winter," she says, "I just enjoyed being married. And the next Winter, I just enjoyed having David.

"Right now, I'm neglecting everything because Henry's going into the Army in a couple of weeks and I want to spend all my time with him."

"And after he goes?" we asked.

**FEDERAL COUNCIL RACIAL AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS COMMISSION HAS NEW**

**CHAIRMAN**  
**afro-american**

New York, N. Y.—Dr. Will W. Alexander of Chapel Hill, N. C., vice-president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, has been appointed chairman of a new Commission on the Church and Minority Peoples set up by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to aid the churches to become more effective in dealing with racial and cultural problems, according to an announcement made here by the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, president of the Council.

The director of the Commission, just elected by the Federal Council's Executive Committee, is the Rev. Bradford S. Abernethy, former minister of the First Baptist Church in Columbia, Missouri, who for the last two years has served as Secretary of the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace.

The Commission is one of a number of special war-time emergency groups established by the Federal Council. According to Mr. Abernethy, the new Commission "will work in close cooperation with the Department of Race Relations, of which Dr. George E. Haynes is executive secretary, which will continue its emphases on promotion, education and action. The war, however, has emphasized the need for some additional exploration of denominational and interdenominational policy and practice in order that present prob-

lems with regard to racial and cultural minorities may be more adequately met. To be fully effective, action by the churches must be undergirded with deep conviction and a sense of the urgent need for new patterns of thought and behavior. The Commission will undertake to supplement the work of the Department of Race Relations at these points."

The purpose of the Commission as officially defined by the Federal Council's Executive Committee is as follows:

To aid the churches of the United States

1—To appraise themselves in relation to the Christian ideal of human brotherhood and race relations in the new world situation brought about by the war;

2—To advance their attitudes and activities and those of their members in overcoming the weaknesses shown by their own self-appraisal, and to make them more effective in helping to advance the cause of the Kingdom of God with all that the teachings of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man imply;

3—To overcome scientifically false and un-Christian theories of race which would consign some races to a permanently inferior status involving disregard of the Christian principle of the sacredness of personality;

4—To understand and make known the points of view of modern biology, philosophy and social science, and of the teachings of Christianity on the subject of race;

5—To make known concrete experiments of successful interracial adjustment and cooperation which can be studied with profit and followed at least in principle, by churches and other Christian organizations.

The members of the new commission are: Louis Adamic, author, New York City; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author, Arlington, Vermont; Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Homer P. Rainey, President of the University of Texas, Austin, Texas; Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes of the Phelps Stokes Fund, New York; and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Secretary of Colored Work, Y. M. C. A., New York; Rev. Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, Associate General Secretary of the

Federal Council of Churches; Mr. Eugene Barnett, Secretary of the National Board of the Y. M. C. A.; Bishop William Y. Bell of the Episcopal Church; Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, New York; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Professor of Political Science, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches; Mr. Shelby Harrison, Director, Russell Sage Foundation; Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the Race Relations Department of the Federal Council of Churches; Bishop Paul B. Kern, Bishop of the Methodist Church, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Benson Y. Landis, Associate Secretary of the Research Department, Federal Council of Churches; the Rt. Rev. William Scarlett, Bishop of the Episcopal Church, St. Louis, Mo.; Bishop David H. Sims of the A. M. E. Church, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Thelma Stevens, Methodist Social Action, New York; Miss Olivia P. Stokes, Baptist Training Center, New York; the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, president of the Federal Council of Churches; Bishop W. J. Walls, A. M. E. Zion Church, Chicago; Mr. Forrester B. Washington, Director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Luther A. Weigle, Dean of Yale Divinity School and former president of the Federal Council of Churches; and Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

**Capital Ministers Study Minority Group Problems**  
WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance of Washington, D. C., and vicinity is conducting a two-day conference, November 15, 16, at Asbury Methodist Church, 11th and K streets, N. W., for the purpose of studying the problems of minority groups and to explore the area of racial tension in the community and America.

A mass meeting opens the session Sunday night at 8 o'clock at which time Bishop L. H. King of Atlanta, Ga., will deliver the principal address. Music will be furnished by the senior choir of the First Baptist Church, white and the senior choir of Asbury Methodist Church.

**MRS. BETHUNE SPEAKS**  
At the Tuesday afternoon session Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune and Judge Bolitha J. Laws will be the speakers. The commissions will make their reports and the committee on resolutions will give its statements to the public at 3 p. m. Tuesday. Invitations have been sent to 400 organizations representing all religious faiths and

At 8 p. m. a mass meeting will be conducted with five minute talks by Dr. G. C. Wilkinson, Wilbur LaRoe Jr.; Major Edward J. Kelly and Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, Dr. Frederick Reissig, and E. B. Henderson. The main address will be delivered by Mr. White. Music will

**PUBLIC SESSIONS**  
Public sessions will be held Monday at 2 p. m. at the John Ring National







was no raging Hitler, nor was Hull any threatening, defiant capitalist. Hatred and bitterness played no part in the deliberations. They will play no forceful part in our behalf.

### EXPUNGE HATE WITH LOVE

The colored American will, sooner or later, be brought face to face with the proposition of determining just what he had best do, to smooth over frictions and promote racial better feeling. He will be called to come into the court of duty, self-justice, with clean hands. Hate must be expunged from his soul and madness must be subdued and stifled. Fanaticism and emotionalism will not conquer.

THE Holy Writ, which the world leaders admit is their strength and succor, during these terrible times, gives us the cue as to our attitudes. The magic words are not hate and madness. They are Faith, Hope and Love.

# Interracial Democracy Is Coming Year's Need

Peoples Voice, New York, N. Y.  
By ALFRED McCLUNG LEE

In sending Christmas greetings to the staff and readers of *The People's Voice*, I find my thoughts turning sadly to the interracial tensions as they exist in Detroit and elsewhere in America. I just wish that we might take more decisive steps towards interracial democracy in the year to come—steps that would help to offset districts where whites and Negroes the awful tensions that continue had long enough to get to know and understand each other.

It is the opinion of Dr. Norman D. Humphrey and me, as we expressed it in our book, *Race Riot*, are indicated by the three outstanding lessons that came out of the Detroit riots of the week of June 20, 1943. These lessons are three effective ways of implementing the Golden Rule, three practical objectives for a long-term program. These objectives in the fields of (1) living, (2) learning, and (3) working point vividly to the virtue of the homely expression that "you can learn to like most anyone if you get to know him." their business on Monday, June 21, Here are the senses in which we referred to living together, learning together, and working together:

- Through experiences in neighborhoodliness, or even in mere nearness, we can learn to live nearby people of another race without antagonistic racial frictions. In the Detroit riots, observer after observer reported that no noteworthy trouble occurred in mixed rights as fellow human beings.
- Through the casual experiences of classrooms and playgrounds, white and Negro children and adults can learn to associate with one another in schools and colleges without antagonistic racial frictions. Disorders between whites and blacks have taken place in Detroit's high schools, but that very uncommon incident emphasizes by its uncommonness the rule of (1) living, (2) learning, and (3) working point vividly to the virtue of the homely expression that "you can learn to like most anyone if you get to know him." their business on Monday, June 21, Here are the senses in which we referred to living together, learning together, and working together:
- Through the common experiences of shop work and union activity, whites and Negroes learn to appreciate each other's better qualities and to recognize their rights as fellow human beings.

Here again occasional apparent exceptions develop, such as the Klan-inspired Packard strike that demanded the discriminatory treatment of Negroes; but the details of such cases indicate that they are not actual exceptions; the Packard strike was inspired by the Ku Klux Klan. Major General Henry S. Grand declared on Bloody Sunday, there were no disturbances in the Detroit war plants, and U.S. Attorney General Francis Biddle later substantiated this observation.

These are, in Humphrey's and my estimation, the real hopes in the interracial situation upon which we should find ways of building ever more strongly. And with these hopes in mind, I want to wish you all a very hopeful and thoughtful Christmas.



ALFRED McCLUNG LEE, Ph.D., professor and chairman of the Department of Sociology, Wayne University, Detroit; chairman, Department of Social Service, Detroit Council of Churches; co-author with Dr. Norman D. Humphrey, *RACE RIOT*.

## Negro Scholars Outline Peace Plans For Africa

New York, N. Y. — Age In these times there is much talk about, but few concrete plans for peace and post-war planning. It is for this reason that two articles by two well-known scholars deserve serious study. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Dr. L. D. Reddick, working sep-

real Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland should not be annexed by the Union of South Africa. 5. The United Nations (or the equivalent world organization) should investigate the treatment of the African people in the Union of South Africa. The native Bantu in the Union of South Africa is similar to Hitler's treatment of the peoples of Central Europe.

points are as follows:

1. In all declarations of war and peace aims by the United Nations, the interests and welfare of the African people must be considered on the same level as the interests and welfare of the people of Europe, the Americas and Asia.
2. The African people should be armed and permitted, if they so desire, full participation in the fight against fascism.
3. Any Conferences of commissions which are set up to consider the problem of peace and post-war planning in Africa should include representatives of the native African people; if African citizens are to be members on any of these commissions, American Negroes should be included.
4. There should be no transfer of territory in Africa from one imperial power to another. Imperialism should not be returned to Italy, Germany, France, Belgium, or any other European power; rather, it should be leased to the inhabitants of the territories themselves. This principle would also raise the question as to whether the French colonies in Africa have not been forfeited to the inhabitants of these territories, as in the case of France and Belgium, a matter of fact, no longer exists as nations. Too, this means the African protectorates of Africa.
5. There should be no transfer of territory in Africa from one imperial power to another. Imperialism should not be returned to Italy, Germany, France, Belgium, or any other European power; rather, it should be leased to the inhabitants of the territories themselves. This principle would also raise the question as to whether the French colonies in Africa have not been forfeited to the inhabitants of these territories, as in the case of France and Belgium, a matter of fact, no longer exists as nations. Too, this means the African protectorates of Africa.
6. Labor standards such as those of the International Labor Office should be maintained, with minimum guarantees for all African workers and the abolition of the color bar.
7. Real representation and suffrage rights of the native African people in local, regional and continental government. The continent falls into six major geographical regions which and culturally represent political organization. These six regions together would make up the council of Africa which federated with the council of Europe, the council of Asia and the council of the Americas would constitute the world organization.

Directly attacking the "self-elected colored leaders", Mrs. Ames charged that this group is "alienating a number of progressive white Southerners who do not approve of their policy of force and criticism of white Southerners known for their racial bias." Describing the white primary as an insult to every colored

## Racial Cooperation Urged By Summer School Speaker

Philadelphia, Pa. — HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — recently spoke at the college's summer school urging colored Americans to adopt a better over-all plan of solving this country's race problem. Dr. Reddick analyzes all of the important peace plans which have been proposed and finds that nearly all of them unsatisfactory. They do not meet the needs of the native African people. This, he insists, is the most important requirement.

7 ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS Dr. Reddick presents the seven



# Paul Robeson Disclaims Phony Interview Printed in PM

Daily Worker

New York, N. Y.

terday follows in full:

Paul Robeson, the great American Negro artist who has worked so hard for better understanding between races and countries, yesterday rebuked by inference the newspaper PM for printing an interview last Sunday which quoted him inaccurately on important questions.

In a statement released yesterday Mr. Robeson termed quotations attributed to him in the interview "to say the least, inaccurate."

The article in PM contained statements ostensibly made by Mr. Robeson which any one familiar with his forthright position on many subjects, including the Soviet Union, should have been able to recognize as inaccuracies. One such remark in the article quoted Mr. Robeson as saying: "And I realized that America gives her minority groups more of a chance than just about any country on earth."

As Mr. Robeson pointed out in his statement yesterday, "I visited the Soviet Union many times and decided to send my boy there to school. And there I found the real solution of the minority and racial problems, a very simple solution—complete equality for all men of all races."

## PM CARRIED "INTERVIEW"

Although the newspaper PM is not named by Mr. Robeson in yesterday's statement, it was the only newspaper in New York City which carried the "interview." In an editorial note below Mr. Robeson's own statement, printed in yesterday's issue, PM puts the blame on United Press, asserting the article came to them from that source.

The observations on the Soviet Union and minority problems sounded so peculiar coming from Mr. Robeson, whose acquaintance with and admiration for our great ally is so well known, that they apparently confused even Mrs. Ivy Litvinoff, wife of the former Soviet Ambassador to the United States. In a letter printed in Monday's PM, Mrs. Litvinoff undertook to correct Mr. Robeson publicly for what she mistook for errors on his part, instead of erroneous reporting.

Mr. Robeson's statement of yes-

terday follows in full: "In a recent article some quotations attributed to me were, to say the least, inaccurate. There were two main references, one to my residence abroad and its relation to minority problems; second, in this great dramatist, as far back as 1600, posed the question of the acceptance by a society of one of an alien culture and race; and therefore, this is a play of great interest to us moderns today, as we face the whole problem of the relations between peoples of different races and cultures."

"Also, of course, it is a play of love, jealousy, honor and pride—emotions common to all men. As for the full significance of the play, it would be Miss Margaret Webster, the director and associated producer of 'Othello.'"

"Then came the rise of fascism, and I soon saw the connection between the problems of all oppressed peoples, and the necessity of the artist to participate fully. I worked as much as I could in relief work for the refugees from Germany, Austria, etc., for the Chinese people, the Ethiopian people, and later went to Spain—that important focal point in the fight against fascism."

"During that struggle I realized the need of returning to America to become a part of the progressive forces of my own land. I felt deep obligations to the Negro people who still suffer acutely, and I recognized that their future was bound with the future of the great masses of the American people, including the forces of labor, the Spanish-American people and the Chinese-American people. I realized that if America held to its democratic traditions and resolutely fought fascism, elected leaders who recognized the needs of the common struggle and the indivisibility of freedom for all men, the problems of the colored people would be well on their way to solution."

## REAL SOLUTION

"My decision to again make America my home was taken as early as 1937. During the years 1934 to 1938 I visited the Soviet Union many times and decided to send my boy there to school. And there I found the real solution of the minority and racial problems, a very simple solution—complete equality for all men of all races. And this led me to hope for full cooperation between the United Nations and full and complete understanding of the role to be played

by the Soviet Union. It is my belief that the peoples of this great country have much to offer the peoples of other nations."

"Concerning Shakespeare's 'Othello,' it is an interesting point that in this great dramatist, as far back as 1600, posed the question of the acceptance by a society of one of an alien culture and race; and therefore, this is a play of great interest to us moderns today, as we face the whole problem of the relations between peoples of different races and cultures."

"Also, of course, it is a play of love, jealousy, honor and pride—emotions common to all men. As for the full significance of the play, it would be Miss Margaret Webster, the director and associated producer of 'Othello.'"

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

## Encouraging At Least

An important colored woman in Harlem sneers at the idea of Mayor LaGuardia appointing a bi-racial commission to study conditions in that part of New York. She says "action is needed, not talk."

All action is the result of talk and agitation.

Talk—lots of it—and agitation brought Woman Suffrage, Prohibition and every other movement, including Abolition of Slavery. So it is encouraging at least to learn that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has opened a series of radio appeals to Americans to avoid racial and religious discrimination. Sunday, in a radio address on "Unity at Home — Victory Abroad," Mrs. Roosevelt appealed to White Americans to work with other Americans, to sit beside them on public conveyances and in places of public entertainment, regardless of their color or race. That is a big order but coming from Mrs. Roosevelt is bound to have some good effect.

Almost simultaneously 138 "eminent Americans" signed a statement calling upon the President, Federal, State and local governments "to use wisdom to prevent a repetition of the horrors of Detroit elsewhere in our country."

Those are isolated cases of favorable agitation but they are seed sown on our national soil and some are bound to fall on good soil and bring forth good fruit.

It is encouraging to say the least.

Mr. George A. Schuyler and the Association for Tol-

## TRAVEL ETIQUETTE AND CUSTOMS HELP RACE RELATIONS

Colored women are traveling more these days than ever and are often embarrassed because of their ignorance of inter and intra state customs. The Hansberry Foundation has altruistically incurred some expense in getting out an pamphlet containing information coupled with some fine suggestions for travellers. Not being able to improve on its set-up I sent the same to my readers: "Always travel neat, clean and well-attired. Ride first class accommodations whenever possible. Don't use loud, profane or boisterous language. Talk in conversational tones. Don't sing or preach on the train. Be courteous. Respect the rights of others and you can then demand respect for yourself. If you see a stranger, whose conduct will reflect discredit on your race, urge him or her to refrain from such conduct. Do not carry an excessive amount of boxes, packages and other articles so as to monopolize more than a

reasonable amount of space. Your luggage should be neat and as near as possible contained in suitcases, handbags and other standard traveling equipment. Go to the dining car and eat your meals, rather than eating and drinking in the coach, soiling the seats, and cluttering up the car with junk boxes and other containers. The clergy's pass book, providing half fare, is always considered first class fare and entitles the holder to use the parlor car, or to buy Pullman accommodations anywhere in the United States." Local Jim Crow laws of any southern state cannot be imposed upon you as an INTER-STATE traveler."

## Pearl Buck Urges Negro To Be 'More Militant'

LOS ANGELES. — (ANP)—Pearl Buck, world famous author, told the N.A.A.C.P. council last week that Negroes must be "all more militant" for their rights.

Miss Buck urged that Negroes be "more vocal" when their rights are violated. "Nothing that is evil likes the light of day," she said. "Draw your problems to the attention of as wide a section of the nation as possible. I am a great believer in making a lot of noise when one is oppressed."

"I believe that the vital world forces today are moving against imperialism. I hope that you young people will see the

erance are well started on their project of educating white folk "so that it will be possible for colored people, here and elsewhere, to live in peace and security without being humiliated, expropriated and persecuted by white people on the basis of their race." The educational campaign is conducted by advertisement cards in street cars and buses. From Gary, Indiana, where the project was initiated come reports that results were interesting and instructive. "Many passengers were openly approving and several were enthusiastic. There were a few complaints from Ku Klux elements, but all in all the experiment proved that this sort of mass education of white people can be done locally and nationally through existing media without discrimination and all segregation will be wiped out in the United States."

It seems that the greatest need of this sort of propaganda will be found in those communities committed to the practice of color segregation. There will be very little need for it where colored and whites attend the same schools, play and work together.



# Editor Lillian Smith

## Captures Washington

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

(Defender Washington Bureau)

thought or said—they were so con-

WASHINGTON — Lillian Smith, ident of their control over any sit-

the courageous champion of the uation. But now, most intelligent

rights of minorities, who courag-whites in the South are beginning

ously carries on her campaign to feel very uncertain and fearful

better human relations right in the of the future."

citadel of bigotry and reaction. Miss Smith is white.

spent several days in Washington. **Advocates Education**

last week as house guest of Norma **To Attain Equality**

Boyd, director of the Non-Partisan I read the Chicago Defender as

Council of the Alpha Kappa Alpha soon as I get it every Friday for

sorority. the first time. Say section.

She spoke at Howard university. It is a good idea what the

to the students of Banneker Junior colored people are thinking about

high school, and to a small gather-most. I have found in the last month

ing of A.K.A. members while here. or so they are wondering how much

Miss Smith is editor and publisher longer they will have to stand the

of the magazine "South Today," grave injustices that fellow Ameri-

which is recognized as a significant cans continue to pile upon them.

social document and contemporary We have several avenues still

classic. Pearl Buck has said, "It open. The Negro press has present-

is encouraging and heartening toed our case to our government and

think that out of the South comes to the world. Defender

this keen intelligent publication. Now we can do something, each

which is fully aware of the situation and every one of us. We as a race

as it is in the world today. If there can go to school. We need educating.

are people in the South able tofor without an education no one

think like this, it gives hope to the can be a good citizen. I am writing

whole country and to people every- this because I am proud of my peo-

where." ple, they are the most democratic

To the Defender, Miss Smith said people in America today. They have

she sees a new era in the South. come a long way, and I am sure

More and more influential whites with handicaps they traveled at

are becoming aware of Negroes as good speed. Chicago, Ill.

human beings, she declared. We are a great race, and we

"No longer do you hear the whites should always be mindful that

of the South—except perhaps a few greatness is honesty, kindness, tol-

of the very old-timers—saying 'no erance and humility. We must re-

one understands how to handle the member that human beings are

Negro but us," she stated. "There equal until they begin to assert

is a real concern developing." themselves in life. Some assert

Some of this concern, she pointed themselves for good and some for

out, is fear. The old confidence that bad.

the "situation is well under control" This past week I reviewed the

is lacking. The Southerner no life of one of our greatest orators and freedom.

longer feels that the power of his and educators, Booker T. Washing-tween the two races will suffer.

color is all controlling. This, she ton. He was born under most trying The Negro has had to listen to

says, is no doubt due to some extent circumstances and most of his child-and read a lot about good intentions

to the developments in this global hood was spent under the same con-on the part of the white man of

war. ditions, but he spent most of his these United States, but how about

One indication of this concern, life advocating an education for his putting some of these "nice" words

according to Miss Smith, is the in-people. And each and every one of into action? Chicago, Ill.

creasing number of white readers us will find that an education al-

of the Negro press in the South— ways pays high dividends. —

particularly the Chicago Defender Hamilton Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

and the Pittsburgh Courier. **How To Improve**

"Of course," declared Miss Smith, **Race Relations** Defender

"the reason they read these papers The Chicago Defender on Septem-

is because they want to know what ber 4, had an article by one of your

Negroes are saying and thinking— columnists, Walter White, viz: "Peo-

particularly through their press. But ple and Places." In this article Mr.

this is new, too. A few years ago, they didn't care what the Negro

White hit the right note when he

said, "We have a big job ahead of us." He was speaking of public relations between the Negro and the white man in the United States.

This is not the Negro's job alone.

The white man of the United States

must contribute about 50 per cent

of this good relations program. We

will first see what the Negro has,

and is willing to contribute. He is

willing to accept the white man as

his brother, and share everything

with him — his job, his church, his

neighborhood, his sickness and sor-

row. He looks upon the white man

as a human being, even those that

hate the Negro. The Negro believes

the white man should have equaling

rights in all things politically, eco-

nomically and socially.

Now let's see what the white man

in the United States is willing to

contribute to this good relations

program. Of course we will judge

him by his past performances speak-

ing as a whole. He is not willing to

accept the Negro on equal basis. ocacy is the Emerson Radio and

A lot of them are not willing to

work with them; most of them think

the Negro should get less pay for

the same work they are doing. They

pass laws to prohibit Negroes from

living in some neighborhoods. When

Negroes are hired on some jobs they

get very indignant and make very

poor co-workers. Someone should

educate the American white man

and get him out of his false world.

The Negro's weakest link still re-

mains in the South. We need com-

pulsory education in all states en-

forced and partly paid for by the

Federal Government. The Negro is

no longer a child but an adult. He

should think and act as an adult,

not as others think and act.

We will look at a few facts that

do not help this good relations pro-

gram; just as long as our govern-

ment sanctions and practices such

things as separate armies, navies

and blood banks, as long as our

Senators and Congressmen practice

purchase of the bond needed to

for the preservation of church mem-

bering a stand for things that will as-

sure the Negro of his full citizenship

and freedom, good relations be-

tween the two races will suffer.

The Negro has had to listen to

and read a lot about good intentions

on the part of the white man of

these United States, but how about

putting some of these "nice" words

into action? Chicago, Ill.

One of our great writers, Harry

Emerson Fosdick, once wrote: "The

idea that we are made great by our

superiorities and ruined by our in-

feriorities is a dangerous half-truth.

Many are spoiled by their superior-

ities, are overmastered by them

and mishandle them, prove inadequate

to deal with the power involved in

them until in the end, like Saul,

they fall on their own sword.

"Many on the other hand have their inferiorities to thank for their eminence." — J. Hamilton Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

## Radio Adv.

Defender

## Appeals For

Chicago, Ill.

## Race Amity

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — For

what is believed to be the first time

in the history of the radio a lead-

ing advertisement has inserted a paid

advertisement in a nationally cir-

culated newspaper appealing to

Americans to abandon their petty

prejudices and narrow race hate in

the United States in an all-out effort to achieve national

unity among the country's peoples.

The company making this sensa-

tional move in the step of real dem-

ocracy is the Emerson Radio and

Phonograph corporation of New

York City, that last week sent its

message of liberalism and tolerance

from the Atlantic seaboard to the

Pacific coast through an appeal in

the U. S. Treasury Department's third war loan drive

advertisement appeared in the

New York Times of September 22.

The advertisement, which covered

a full page, carried the pictures of

four babies, three white, one black.

They were euphoniously named

"Baby Leary," "Baby Lincoln" and

"Baby Levy." "Baby Leary," stand-

ter designated by the citizens' com-

mittee.

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a full page, carried the pictures of

four babies, three white, one black.

They were euphoniously named

"Baby Leary," "Baby Lincoln" and

"Baby Levy." "Baby Leary," stand-

ter designated by the citizens' com-

mittee.

Accompanying the photographs

might participate in a race ri-

with a "Back the Attack" with

war bonds appeal and a message de-

icting the need for racial unity and

and suggesting one way infor-

mation on local race relations.

ough the 6. A final emergency measure is

needed to call in the aid of the clergy and

for the preservation of church mem-

bers.

The pamphlet, written by Win-

fred Rausenbush, committee secre-

tary, calls attention to the nation-

wide upsurge of interest in race

riot prevention since the Detroit

riot, and reveals a Rosenwald fund

listing of 64 official interracial com-

mittees appointed by governors and

mayors since then.

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—Means of prevent-

ing race riots in cities where racial

tensions are acute are suggested

in a pamphlet "How to Prevent A

Race Riot in Your Home Town"

released this week by the Ameri-

can Civil Liberties Union through

its committee against race discrim-

ination.

Twenty-three cities in the United States where "danger of riots exists" were cited in the brochure. The cities named are: Birmingham, Ala.; Bridgeport, Hartford and New Haven, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis and Gary, Ind.; Alexandria, Baton Rouge and Shreveport, La.; Detroit, Mich.; Baltimore, Md.; Newark, N. J.; Columbus, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chester, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Houston and Dallas, Tex.; Memphis, Tenn.; and Washington, D. C.

In addition, the pamphlet pointed out, there are scores of other war production centers and towns located near army camps which face similar dangers.

In recommending six specific steps to be taken in averting trouble the pamphlet holds that riots can be prevented if the leaders care enough about loss of life and property to spend a few weeks on the problem.

The suggested steps are:

1. A public relations committee consisting of influential people should check with the chief of police, the mayor, and the governor as to what arrangements have been worked out for bringing in extra police and militia in the event of a riot.

2. Have the public relations committee check with the chief of police on the policing of colored and mixed neighborhoods.

3. Ask citizens to report all rumors about racial trouble to a center designated by the citizens' committee.

4. Provide jobs and war work for young people, both white and colored, some of whom otherwise might participate in race riots.

5. Set up an information committee which can be depended upon to provide reliable and authoritative information on local race relations.

6. A final emergency measure is needed to call in the aid of the clergy and of church members.

The pamphlet, written by Winfred Rausenbush, committee secretary, calls attention to the nationwide upsurge of interest in race riot prevention since the Detroit riot, and reveals a Rosenwald fund listing of 64 official interracial committees appointed by governors and mayors since then.

## URGE PROGRAM TO HALT RIOTS

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

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# Rumors, Police Attitude, Lack Of Public Facilities, Biased Groups Held Riot Sores

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

By DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES

## Problem Of Racial Contacts Should Be First Concern Of Every American

EDITOR'S NOTE: Recent race riots have roots deep in the history of Negro-white relations. Last week in this column the first of two articles was published which discussed the causes of racial tensions. The author is a noted author, Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary, department of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. Last week the play of social forces was outlined. In this concluding article nine suggestions are offered for ending racial strife.

Rumors, the attitude of law enforcement officers, lack of recreation, school and other public facilities, and the activities of prejudiced organizations are triggers that release pent-up racial feelings and attitudes. Rumor spreads reports of minor acts of violence or fabrications of such incidents and mad-dened, lawless crowds destroy lives and property. Race divisions intensify these outbreaks. At Beaumont, Texas, a white woman telephoned the police and her husband that she had been raped by a Negro, but a hospital examination revealed no bruises or other signs of hurt. Yet, state troops had to be called out to quell a riot in which two persons were killed, scores wounded and about two hundred Negro homes, shops, and stores were wrecked and looted.



**DR. HAYNES** Negroes that whites were planning to drive against them and whites were told that Negroes were making plans to attack them. With people jittery, two interracial commissions and members of the white and Negro chambers of commerce met promptly with the acting mayor and other officials.

They signed a full page advertisement in the leading newspaper, which said in part, "Loose talk helps Hitler. Baseless rumors about possible racial troubles are being circulated by loose tongues, thoughtless people..."

The people were assured that every rumor had been investigated by police, federal authorities, and well known citizens who found no basis for them.

## The Detroit Rumor

In Detroit, the Negro community was aroused by a rumor that a Negro woman and her child had been beaten by whites and drowned in the Detroit River. Among whites a story was told that three white girls were raped by three Negroes who took the girls away and raped them. In New York, rumor had it that a slightly wounded Negro soldier had been killed by a white policeman. In Washington, D. C., rumors of pending race conflict became so widespread that leaders of the Church Federation issued a statement branding them false.

The attitude of police and other law enforcement officers has great influence on race relations. From long experience with clubs and guns of the law, Negroes fear policemen. This fear often leads to clashes between officers and Negroes accused of crime.

The police of Detroit made a shameful record. Newspaper photographs show this and several white eye-witnesses testified that police stood by while rioting crowds beat Negroes until they fell senseless. It is admitted that 17 of 29 Negroes killed were shot by police and 85 per cent of the persons arrested were Negroes.

New York City police, however, during the recent outbreak in Harlem, were praised for their conduct by Negroes and more than a thousand Negro citizens served as volunteers on night patrol with white policemen.

Another important factor in racial tensions and frictions is lack of adequate public services

in segregated Negro districts. In Harlem, war conditions have increased the need for facilities for play and recreation for crowds frequenting places where "jive, jazz, and liquor" are substitutes.

An official of a local liquor dealers organization is reported to have said that the looted bars of Harlem were afterwards given five times as much whiskey as they would ordinarily get. Many of these places are owned by whites, and protests from Negro residents are usually ineffective.

In Detroit, for leisure hours, recreation opportunities in the segregated, congested Beaubien-Hastings district are almost nil; so Negroes crowd Belle Isle Park on Sundays and holidays.

In Beaumont and other southern cities Negroes are excluded from parks and playgrounds except in a few cities where they have segregated provision. The acute need before Pearl Harbor has been greatly increased as Negro soldiers from nearby camps visit Negro neighborhoods. Schools, hospitals and other public facilities in Negro communities are lacking or much below standard.

The activities of organizations known to harbor color prejudices have had their effect. About two weeks before the riot in Detroit the imperial wizard of the Ku-Klux-Klan, Atlanta, Ga., is alleged to have admitted by telephone to a Detroit newspaper that he had active groups there.

At least six other organizations in that city have been publicly named as fostering racial tensions. However, the peaceful White-Negro relations in the UAW-CIO Unions were stabilizers during the riot. A White Supremacy League was launched in Birmingham in 1941.

## Object To "Place"

On the other hand, Negroes have an increasing attitude of resistance to efforts of unthinking whites to "keep them in their place." Organizations for race rights and advancement have stimulated this attitude by conferences, meetings, publicity and other means of agitation.

Two widely published articles last year scored Negro newspapers and agitators for causing unrest. The critics overlooked the fact

that economic and social conditions underlie the restlessness.

Newspapers have wielded much influence in the changing tides of group feeling and attitudes. For two periods in recent years certain New York newspapers carried on a publicity campaign that exaggerated crime in Harlem. Newspapers all over the nation still mention the race of Negroes and seldom that of other accused persons in reports of crimes.

## Way To Harmony

How can we end racial strife and prevent tensions and conflicts? Here are some suggestions based upon long experience in many communities:

1. The problem of racial contacts should be a first concern of every American. Each individual should work positively and constructively, instead of being merely a spectator, wherever racial tensions arise and interracial justice or goodwill can be advanced. Each one can act in his daily experience on his own job, in his club, home or synagogue and community.

2. Those who decide to act should seek to join hands with other like-minded persons. In many communities there are already interracial committees, commissions, or fellowships. Where no interracial organization exists, strong leaders should begin to organize to meet emergencies, to correct bad conditions, to prevent unfair practices where they do not already operate, to stop rumors, to improve public services, and to secure the aid of all groups in cooperative action. Interested persons may ally themselves with the active national campaign now being carried on by several church organizations led by the Federal Council of Churches for a nation-wide enlistment to end these days of strife.

3. Any organized interracial group should include leaders of labor, of management, of civic, social and religious agencies, as well as patriotic citizens. They should have the confidence of their own group and be favorably known to the opposite racial group. Mutual interests now make cooperative action imperative.

4. Group meetings, whether or not there is a going organization, should be held to discuss plans and methods for each community where a number of citizens wish to take a hand. Some collection of information on minority groups and race relations should be made as a basis for such discussion. In communities where there is no apparent conflict, inquiry may disclose tensions wherever there are large numbers of Negroes, Mexicans, Orientals or Indians.

5. Recommendations should be worked out and made known to the police officials and other public officers for their policies and action in changing basic conditions and for emergencies. Open outbreaks usually occur suddenly.

6. In places where clashes have already occurred, or where tensions are acute, steps should be taken as rapidly as possible to have meetings of important leaders or racial groups,

Plans for conferences and larger meetings should be made where speakers with goodwill messages can allay fears and refute rumors and where plans for constructive work can be announced. Advertisements in the leading newspapers over signatures of community leaders should emphasize sanity, goodwill, and constructive action.

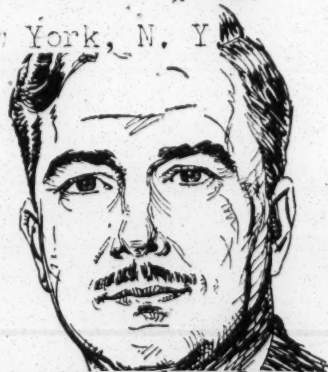
7. Whether employers or workers, local citizens can give strong support to help get the President's Executive Order against discrimination in industry and in government employment applied and enforced in their own areas.

8. White leaders who have unprejudiced attitudes and ability of leadership should take part in the work of minority racial organizations to bridge the racial gap. Leaders from the Negro or other minority groups should be drawn into the general organizations for community welfare. Such penetration on matters of mutual interest will help to remove misunderstandings and suspicions, and to strengthen ties of the whole community.

9. Some means should be furthered in each community, either through a local social agency, a local federation or council of churches, or through the ministers' association or other groups to secure leaders in all the age groups of churches, social and civic agencies, who will serve as liaisons for any central organization, its plans and program.

## Hats Off!

PM New York, N. Y.



PM takes its hat off today to Sterling Fisher, 43-year-old Texas-born director of NBC's Inter-American University of the Air, and his associates for their outstanding treatment of the Negro's struggle for equal opportunity on Sunday's Lands of the Free broadcast. The story pulled no punches in pointing up the Negro's economic and civic position in America since slave days. The broadcast put the burden of denying democracy to the black race squarely up to those who attempt to "dehumanize the Negro and extinguish his soul." Fisher, educator and newspaperman, taught in Japan for years and covered the Far East for the Associated Press and the New York Times. He joined NBC two years ago after directing education and speeches at CBS.

Orson Welles Suggests Education To Correct Southern Prejudices

Tribune

NOV 27 1943

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—brated star of screen, stage and faculty members at Central Y. Lashing out at fascists at home, radio, last week told an audience M. C. A. college here, that democracy must be extended to all

only hope of a peaceful post world 1943

Speaking under auspices of the Free World association at a special assembly presided over by Dr. Edward J. Sparling, college president, Wells declared that the benefits of American democracy must be extended to all



citizens and added that the U. S. can enjoy no freedom until all the occupied countries of Europe are liberated. He urged, however, that race hate be abandoned to accomplish these democratic ideals.

"We may all hate the German people not because they are Germans, but because of what they have done," he warned. "The Germans have engaged in a terrible world aggression and are guilty of annihilistic anarchy, but let's hate them because they are fascists, not because they are Germans."

In answer to a Jewish student who held that Jews had a right to hate the Germans for the sins they have committed against his people, Welles, shouted, "You have no right to hate the German people! No right morally or otherwise. I'll say this, because of the things the Jews have suffered at the hands of the Germans, you may be excused from hating them, but neither I nor anyone else has any right to hate any people. I am opposed to racial discrimination in any form."

The famous actor-producer charged the south with being a sore spot in American life, and said we must correct the wrongs perpetrated there through the slow but effective process of education. "There is much that is wrong with the south, and we must work toward its correction," he stated. "I do not propose to train our guns against the southerners, but we must educate them. We must give them a fair chance to move their eyes. To close our eyes to this American sore spot is to permit it to spread. It is fascism and fascism is a germ that spreads unless fought with specifics. One specific is education."

Asked by another student who accused him of prejudice against the south how he proposed educating southerners since sending a "Yankee" down there would undoubtedly result in further antagonism, Wells explained: "That 'Yankee' gives you away. I'm not indicting the south. I am by family a southerner."

citizens and added that the U. S. can enjoy no freedom until all the occupied countries of Europe are liberated. He urged, however, that race hate be abandoned to accomplish these democratic ideals.

# Many Distinguished Leaders Petition For Race Equality

Nashville, Tenn. Many of Most Noted Educational, Business, and Professional Leaders Issue Stirring "Statement On The Race Relations Crisis" 37 States Represented

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A "Statement on the Race Relations Crisis" urging the elimination of racial segregation in American life was issued today in behalf of 317 leading figures in the fields of education, religion and labor in 37 states by Oswald Garrison Villard, writer and former publisher of the New York EVENING POST and THE NATION. Bishop Francis J. Healy is quoted by the noted signers of the statement as saying: "The Negro people, shown by the lack of friction during the Detroit rioting in the section where Negro and white families lived on the same block, and on the need for exalting 'the ideal of togetherness' in the place of separateness and division." The statement then declares that "discrimination against white communities, not togetherness has been the almost universal pattern. Frustration of those suffering the insult of segregation and discrimination in employment, housing, the armed forces and in political, social, economic and religious life begets hatred and bitterness." Noted signers of this historic document on race relations, which made clear that organization listings on the statement were for identification only, include: William M. Agar, President, Freedom House, New York; William Rose Benet, Author and Editor, New York; Shelton Hale Bishop, Rector, St. Philip's Episcopal Church, New York; Henry Seidel Canby, Writer and Editor, Killingsworth, Connecticut; Elizabeth Christman, Secretary-Treasurer, National Woman's Trade Union League, Washington, D. C.; Gloster B. Current, Executive Secretary, Detroit Branch, NAACP, Detroit, Michigan; John Dewey, Author and Educator, New York; Max Eastman, Author, Chilmark, Mass.; Clark M. Eichelberger, Director, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, New York; Royal Wilbur Fraace, Professor of Economics, Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.; Harry D. Gideonse, President, Brooklyn College, New York; William H. Hastie, Dean, Howard University School of Law, Washington, D. C.; Laurence T. Hosie, Minister, Presbyterian Labor Temple, New York; Arthur Huggins, President, International Brotherhood of Papermakers, AFL, Albany, N. Y.; Fannie Hurst, Author, New York; Stanley M. Isaacs, Member, New York City Council, New York; Rufus M. Jones, Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.; John Howland Lathrop, Minister, First Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Eduard C. Londerman, Teacher and Author, New York; John Mackay, president, Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey; James H. McGill, Chairman of Board, McGill Mfg. Co., Calparaiso, Indiana; Robert M. MacIver, Head of Sociology Department, Columbia University, New York; Carey McWilliams, Writer, Los Angeles, California; Morris Milgram, National Secretary, Workers Defense League, New York; James Myers, Industrial Secretary, Federal Council of Churches, New York; Endicott Peabody, Clergyman, Groton, Massachusetts; David de Sola Pool, President, Union of Sephardic Congregations, New York; A. Philip Randolph, President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, New York; Thomas Sancton, Managing Editor, NEW REPUBLIC, New York; Guy Emery Sipler, Editor, THE CHURCHMAN, New York; Lillian E. Smith, Editor, SOUTH TODAY, Clayton, Georgia; John W. Thomas, Secretary, Department of Cities, The American Baptist Home Mission Society, New York; Norman Thomas, Chairman, Post War World Council, New York; Willard S. Townsend, President, United Transport Service Employees of America, CIO, Chicago, Illinois; George L. P. Weaver, Director, National CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, Washington, D. C.

other, Negroes and whites must KNOW EACH OTHER. But how can they know each other so long as segregation fosters ignorance and fear in the people of both races? Therefore we call to all America: "Open wide the doors of all churches, all schools, all unions, all fraternal bodies and all businesses to people of every race and color. Only by working, playing and worshipping together, day by day, can you wipe out the misunderstandings which are fertile soil for race hatred. Unite Negro and white schools, churches and other institutions so that together you may help solve the economic, social and political problems which beset all people everywhere. Only in that way can we build a world of brotherhood, with peace, liberty and justice for all."

In releasing the statement from his office at 20 Vesey Street, New York City, Mr. Villard said: "Proof that what we ask is possible is shown by the recent Richmond TIMES-DISPATCH editorial asking the legislature to repeal the law making segregation of Negroes and whites on street cars and busses mandatory. Editor Virginius Dabney made this as a constructive, not a radical, proposal for decreasing racial friction."

The one certain thing about the south is that it is richer than the rest of the country. It has a great Negro population. It has a great white population. It has a great economic chance for decency to heart by the deliberate denial of the south to be rich and free as poor whites, nor does not dismiss any mass such a leader, the speaker continued, "does not believe in the south is served by his cheapness."

Charging that "Negro Americans are outraged by segregation in our armed forces, where the gulf between professed war aims and their application to hundreds of thousands of Negro soldiers is so great as to make a mockery of the Four Freedoms," the statement declares the general policy of segregation in much of American life "proves an insurmountable barrier to true happiness or even human decency. It torments the Negro people daily like a dagger which is always in the flesh. At the same time by setting white against black the competition for jobs, a racial handicap is raised every effort to achieve adequate economic standards and a genuinely democratic existence for the masses in the majority group."

The statement concludes: "If they are to stop fearing and hating each other, Negroes and whites must KNOW EACH OTHER. But how can they know each other so long as segregation fosters ignorance and fear in the people of both races? Therefore we call to all America: 'Open wide the doors of all churches, all schools, all unions, all fraternal bodies and all businesses to people of every race and color. Only by working, playing and worshipping together, day by day, can you wipe out the misunderstandings which are fertile soil for race hatred. Unite Negro and white schools, churches and other institutions so that together you may help solve the economic, social and political problems which beset all people everywhere. Only in that way can we build a world of brotherhood, with peace, liberty and justice for all.'"

## South Must Not Deny Negro Chance. Atlanta, Georgia Daily World Warns

Editor, Quotes B. T. Washington

BIRMINGHAM — (ANP) — Jonathan Daniels, widely known Editor, Quotes B. T. Washington which is neither lost in dreaming or raving in demagoguery. It is a realistic leadership which does not regard the people of the south, white or black, as merely colonial labor working in poverty for the enrichment of a few men of a few men. It has faith in the southern people. It has seen the demonstrations of their skill. It does not believe a southern worker is worth less than a northern worker nor that the south is served by his cheapness."

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# Columbia Broadcasting Company Strikes Vigorous Blow At Race Hate

Philadelphia Tribune

THE Columbia Broadcasting Company gave the American people a clear, accurate and vivid portrayal of the Detroit race riot over a nationwide broadcast on Saturday night.

From many points of view, both the story concerning the riot and the speech of Wendell Willkie are the most forthright and fearless attacks ever made against racial prejudice in America.

The blame for the riot was placed where it belonged. There was no attempt to hedge and cover up. There was punch in every line. A spade was called a spade and no quarter given to those who engage in the beastly business of spreading lies concerning what some member of another racial group has done or intends to do to another.

The cover was pulled back revealing all the naked ugliness of racial prejudice and discrimination.

No mobster could have heard that broadcast without feeling ashamed of himself. No decent American who heard it can longer go about his business alleging ignorance of the ghastly conditions caused by racial prejudices.

And Wendell Willkie—he spoke as few men high in public affairs have ever spoken on the racial question. He stated openly and in simple language, which all could understand, that colored people are entitled as a matter of right to the identical freedom that other American citizens enjoyed.

Mr. Willkie did not squirm and use words with double meaning. Every person who heard him knew that he is opposed to all forms of racial discrimination anywhere in the world.

It is sincerely hoped that the Columbia Broadcasting Company will continue this apparently new policy of correctly presenting the racial question to its vast listening audience.

All honor to Wendell Willkie for the manly and courageous battle he so nobly leads to stabilize law and order in this season of racial strife. Americans without regard to party politics, religious differences or racial ties, are his debtors.

## Negro Urges House Servants to Hold Jobs

W. Allen Murphy, negro waiter and war bond salesman extraordinary this week urged negro house servants to think of their postwar future before throwing up their jobs for higher-paying industrial positions.

"In numerous white homes where the help of reliable colored servants is badly needed and would be appreciated, servants refuse to stay on the job even after higher salary demands

are agreed upon," Murphy declared in an article written for the Augusta Chronicle.

This attitude, he said, may provide negroes "a temporary feeling of relief today, but it is a hindrance of the war effort now, and if not corrected will be a hindrance to the peace."

Murphy, as chairman of the Atlanta Service Group War Bond committee, was a leader in a July 5 war bond rally among Atlanta negroes which sold \$10,000 in bonds within a few hours. Murphy is a waiter at the Piedmont Driving club in Atlanta.

Murphy wrote that it seemed to

## General

him "the domestic field offers a large area of fine opportunities where vast numbers of negro people could serve well and profitably."

"The profits may not be all cash today, but tomorrow will come, with its peace . . . We shall need many friends after this war is over. Most of us have to depend upon our friends for all we need. Why can't we let them depend upon us now for what they need?"

## INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEES BEING FORMED IN MANY PARTS OF U. S.

Globe and Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

## Edwin Embree Says 68 Societies Now Active Studying Way To Get Better Treatment For Negroes

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 (ANP)—The most recent development in inter-racial cooperation has been the appointment of committees composed of whites and Negroes and with varying degrees of official status by cities, counties and states throughout America. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julian Rosenwald fund, pointed out here Wednesday at meeting of the annual conference of the National Urban league in session here.

Mr. Embree, who was presiding at a program discussion titled "Building An Active Inter-racial Movement" and upon which Dr. Louis Wirth, head of the department of sociology at the University of Chicago; Harold A. Lett, Secretary New Jersey Urban league and Arnold B. Walker, executive secretary division of Negro Welfare, Community Chest of Cincinnati were appearing, said that during the past three months or since the racial disturbances and tensions which have taken place throughout the country became acute, 63 committees of this type and 30 special groups—church, labor, regional have been formed or reorganized.

Mr. Embree, who is chairman of the committee appointed by the mayor of Chicago, outlined the program which his group has adopted as the major front upon which it will work, one which it became apparent to his hearers, could serve somewhat as a guide for other groups which may be more or less groping their way toward methods of operating effectively. The Chicago committee proposed, he said, to work along the following lines:

"Housing—not only the building of more public housing but the investigation of the whole question of

living conditions and living restrictions for Negroes

"Health . . . we are: schools and recreation. You will excuse me for not elaborating at this time the worlds of hard and delicate work involved in these four great categories. 'Easing of tensions in spots where friction has been chronic; congested trolleys and busses; parks and bathing beaches.

"Employment, especially the holding of at least some of the current gains after the present employment boom

"Public education through papers, radio, etc., so as to encourage inter-racial cooperation for the benefit of all.

"Law and order. We recognize that the police are the first line of defense on one of the most tense situations. I can tell you that there is evidence that Mayor Kelly, the police officials and the Park authorities realize it, too. They know that conditions are not perfect. My belief is that we are making progress toward prompt and impartial police action in all cases of tension. You may be sure this committee will not urge any race favoritism or faddism. Colored adolescent gangs who hope for protection because of sentimental interest in Negroes will get as stern treatment as any other disorderly groups.

"The mayor's committee does not take the place of any of the existing civic agencies. Racial harmony is the toughest problem American democracy has to wrestle with. Even a little improvement will require the best brains and the fullest resources we can muster from all groups."

## Orphanage and Nursery Benefit from Hines Show

New York, N. Y.

Peoples Voice

The Apollo theatre was the brilliant scene of history in the making last Friday night when celebrities from all walks of life came to pay tribute to Earl 'Fatha' Hines and his newly augmented twenty-seven piece orchestra.

The mayor who was scheduled to make an address, was unable to attend due to last minute complications but sent his regrets

and a glowing statement of well wishes to Hines. Com. Elmer A. Carter, vice-chairman of the executive board of the Negro Actors Guild and member of the Appeal Board of Unemployment Insurance, spoke in a serious vein pointing out how necessary it is for those in the field of entertainment to utilize their particular medium to further the cause of the Negro. He paid high tribute to the timely and far-sighted vision of Hines in this ambitious venture and asked all Negroes to lend their courage and support.

Jack McManus, movie critic from PM and president of the Newspaper Guild of New York, brought a warm response from the audience when he told them what his paper says almost daily, mainly, that the peace can only be won when men can fight side by side and for exactly the same things—as Americans, just as Hines is doing in the field of music, Negro and white, male and female, working in harmony.

The theatre management left no stone unturned to give to this aggregation a setting worthy of its ambition. The stage setting was beautiful and comparable to any Broadway stage with the girls on one side and the boys on the other. The lighting was effectively done.

The girls appeared a little nervous, which was to be expected. La Villa Tullos scored with her harp in a rendition of In the Blue of Evening. Warren Evans, the Blue-bonnets, Sara Vaughn, the Glee Chorus and Angel Creasy on violin, closed the show with Sunday, Monday and Always, and followed with the Star Spangled Banner.

Hines has gone to great expense to have special and unique arrangements made and with a little

AMERICAN RACE PREJUDICE

Defender Platform For America

The management of the theatre phanage and The Hope Day more time for trimming, this new by arrangements with Hines, do-Nursery orchestra will be one of the finest-nated fifty per cent of the program musical aggregations in the coun-ceeds from the special reserved seat show to The Riverdale Or try.



# MUST BE DESTROYED!

—ROBERT S. ABBOTT

1. The opening up of all trades and trade unions to blacks as well as whites.
2. Representation in the President's cabinet.
3. Engineers, firemen and conductors on all American railroads and government controlled industries.
4. Representation in all departments of the police forces over the entire United States.
5. Government schools open to all American citizens.
6. Motormen and conductors on surface, elevated and motor bus lines throughout America.
7. Federal legislation to abolish lynching.
8. Full enfranchisement of all American citizens.

## Songs Unite Fighting China

By EUGENIA BRIDGES HARTY.

The most significant expression of a United China is the sound of her soldiers singing as they go into battle, says Miss Soo Yong, celebrated Chinese actress.

She appeared at Emory University last night in a program of monodramas.

"The Chinese never before have known mass singing," she added.

The slender, graceful actress whose Ph.D. at Columbia University landed her in Hollywood, opened her program in Glenn Memorial auditorium with an excerpt from a Cantonese opera, by way of illustrating China's most potent propaganda agency — the theater.

"Every coolie knows and loves the theater. It always has been, therefore, the chief means of educating the masses. And now it is used equally effectively in spreading war propaganda," she said.

The fact that propaganda was acutely needed to unite the Chinese people, more so than any other race, is evidenced in history and customs, Miss Yong pointed out.

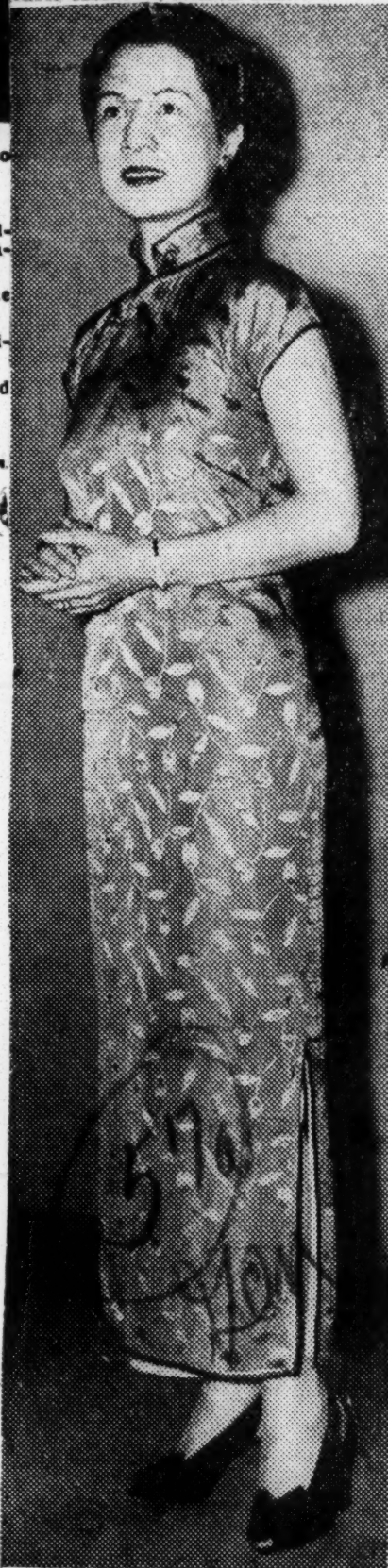
"The Chinese have been a race of individualists, knowing only one loyalty, that of the family," explained the pretty little actress.

"The Chinese has been taught to care only for himself, his family and his ancestors. It follows that his music would be an outlet only for an individual performer.

The guerrilla bands have now turned to folk music and to mass singing of martial tunes, she said, and "thus we all hope for a united China after the war."

She will be presented on another program at Spelman College this morning and, following the

completion of her southern tour in Mississippi next week, she will return to her home in Maine.



Constitution Staff Photo—B. W. Callaway

**MUSIC UNITES CHINA—** Says Miss Soo Yong, celebrated Chinese actress, who appeared at Emory University in a program of monodramas last night. She speaks at Spelman College this morning.

## Contented Cats 'Time

A few days ago a slop of splendid, roomy, completely equipped steel cages in which well-conditioned mountain lions, tigers and African lions were pacing back & forth. The view from the location of the zoo was magnificent, the air was bracing, the inhabitants of the cages seemed reasonably contented.

The President's Four Freedoms came to mind and . . . I realized that before me was the complete fulfillment of the conditions of these famous "freedoms." These cats in their cages had:

- 1) Freedom of Speech. They could howl whenever they wished.
- 2) Freedom of Worship. If they had any worshipful instincts, there was nothing to prevent exercise of their desires.
- 3) Freedom from Fear. No one was going to bother them here. They could never be so free from fear anywhere else.
- 4) Freedom from Want. All the food they needed, shelter and comfort and advantages of modern life, were assured to them without asking.

Yet, with all this, they could not do a thing they might wish to do beyond the limitations established by their "benefactors." The first and greatest all-embracing freedom for which both men and lesser animals have always fought and died, if need be—Freedom of Action, freedom to go and do as they pleased—was denied them.

Then I turned to a rereading of the Atlantic Charter, and . . . found scarcely any indication that there was the slightest thought of promising the oppressed peoples of the world freedom for personal endeavor.

C. H. ARMSTRONG

## Negro College Prexy Seeking New Relations

COLUMBUS, Ga., Nov. 15.—(AP)—The youthful Negro president of Morris Brown college called upon the south today to improve its racial relations through two primary concepts—the white people to give more recognition to the "progressive element of our group," and the Negro to improve his lot through "self-help and self-determination."

Addressing the Atlanta Rotary club, W. A. Fountain, Jr., son of a Methodist bishop, said "if there ever was a time when we needed true friendship between the races, it is now. The theme of the world today is unity and that should be our theme at home."

Too long, he said, "emphasis has been placed on the lower elements" of both whites and negro races. "Because of this, prejudice and misunderstanding have a stronger hold than fairness and understanding."

There are two mediums, religion and education, "through

which any group may be reached," he declared, and cited the many Negro church and business people and schools as the "progressive element of our group" with which white people may work in understanding. "Our white friends have not known enough about the progressive element of our group."

He cited Morris Brown college as an example of Negro self-help. "Through all its existence, Morris Brown college has been supported and maintained (in large degree) by the African Methodist Episcopal church in Georgia whose membership is largely composed of people in the lowlier occupations. Yet from their meagre earnings, members of this church constituency contribute annually an average of \$37,000.

"I bring this to you to let you know that all negroes are not buying what they want and begging for what they need."

## Negro's Place In Post-War World To Be Discussed

The Negro's Place In The Post-War World," will be the theme of the second Annual Victory Program, sponsored by the Croghan High Evening School, at Zion Hill Baptist Church, corner of McDonnell Street and Georgia Avenue, Friday night, December 19, at 8 o'clock.

Four outstanding civic leaders will discuss various aspects of post war problems in regards to the Negro. This group includes; Dr. Ira De A. Reid, who will discuss "The Job Outlook in the Post War World," or "What General Trends Can We Expect of America in the Post War World," "What Can The White Man Expect of the Negro?" T. M. Alexander, "The Outlook of Negro Business," and B. J. Davis, "The Negro's Political Outlook in the Post War World."

The David T. Howard Band, under the direction of Prof. Kenneth H. Days will furnish music along with choirs from the following churches: Fortress Avenue, Zion Hill, Mt. Calvary, Ariel Bowen and St. Paul.

M. J. Weaver, energetic and far-sighted principal, together with the faculty and students have prepared this fine program to focus the attention of Atlanta citizens on the social, political and economic outlook for the Negro.

Atlanta, Georgia

## Housing-Termed

government immediately undertake to program more housing with an eye to breaking down those ghettos; Negroes with more money will be buying private homes.

## No. One Problem

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—Housing is going to be the No. 1 post-war problem," declared Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief, minority group services, War Relocation Authority, following a two-week swing around the country.

The main purpose of Dr. Weaver's trip, which took him to Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City and St. Paul, was to establish Negroes the establishment of "ghettos" for regional offices for WMC which will cooperate on the regional level with FEPC in adjusting complaints of discrimination.

Upgrading and utilization of Negro manpower official were that the



57a-1943

We can stop telling 'nigger jokes' and we can start saying 'mister'

Let's urge every Southerner [and every Northerner] to stop using the words *nigger*, *markie*, *coon*. Stop telling *nigger jokes*. They're not very funny these days, except to the Germans. Little things? Yes. But the little things do as much as the big things to wear out the Negro's nerves. . .

Use courtesy titles when speaking to educated Negroes or about them. Some day when the world becomes democratic and civilized, surely we shall accord courtesy titles to all human beings regardless of skin color or the wages they make.

We can begin now in a small way by conferring on Negro college presidents, teachers, ministers, lawyers, community leaders, artists, the simple decent title *Mr.* or *Mrs.* or *Miss*.

We can ask radio stations and newspapers to give Negroes a break

Write a few letters. Write to several southern radio stations urging that southern Negro colleges be invited more frequently to put on programs, that Negro speakers and artists when announced be accorded courtesy titles, that Negroes be invited to participate in the forums which many radio stations promote.

Few white Southerners have ever heard an educated Negro speak a word. Yet there are 55,000 Negro college graduates. <sup>PM</sup> New York, N. Y.

Write to your newspaper and suggest that photographs of Negroes be published: Negro heroes in the armed forces, Negro artists and scientists, and educators, and others who have achieved to a news-worthy level. Many white Southerners have never seen a well dressed Negro.

We can praise the people who do act democratically

If you are unable to speak out publicly for racial democracy, or to write for publication, or to act democratically before others, there is still something you can do. Commend those who do these things, which you don't dare do.

Praise your minister for his sermon on brotherhood (or hint to him that it's about time to preach one). Write your editor and commend him for that democratic editorial (or suggest to him that it is time to write one); subscribe to the magazines that are trying to do a good job for democracy in war time. . .

We can make a real effort

General

to be friends with Negroes

There is another thing which any well-bred white man or woman can do. It is in the best tradition of the South. Seek out among the Negro race a few individuals with whom you can become good friends. You can easily find many that are equal to you in education, intelligence, appearance, charm, ability, social poise, sensitive good-breeding. . .

Read a Negro's book or his articles; then write him a letter. Write an artist, a singer, an actor and tell him of your appreciation of his work. Visit a Negro college, university center, or public school. . .

We can learn the Negro's side by reading his newspapers

Subscribe to a Negro magazine or a Negro newspaper. Remember, as a white person in the South, you likely know very little about any Negroes except those who have worked for you in some menial position. *Phylon*, published at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; the *Crisis*, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York; *Opportunity*, 1133 Broadway, New York City; the *Atlanta World*, Atlanta, Ga.; the *Black Dispatch*, Oklahoma City, Okla., *Journal and Guide*, Norfolk, Va. (the first one a quarterly, the next two monthlies, and the others newspapers), are representative papers. . .

We can easily and quietly show disapproval of segregation

Whenever you have a chance of not being segregated, quietly take it—such as sitting by a Negro on bus or street car, or standing by a Negro in an elevator. A "gesture"? Yes . . . but a gracious one.

We can treat our cooks like democratic Americans

Pay your cook more. Shorten her hours. Treat her with more consideration. She is not your slave. Remember, she owes you nothing. On the contrary, you are probably heavily indebted to her for many work hours she has given you free.

Remember this is 1943 and we live in an American democracy. She has the right to organize her group if she wishes, the right to belong to a union if she wishes, and to demand better pay and better working conditions.

Don't expose your ignorance by exposing your irritation at her for acting intelligently. You may bring on a race riot, if you arouse other whites by your protests.

We can give time, and maybe money, to racial projects

Work, through whatever means you have, for the abolition of the poll tax for voting; for the abolition of the white primary; for non-segregation in the armed forces, for non-discrimination in defense jobs and in labor unions; for a Federal law against lynching; for the removal of segregation laws from southern state codes.

Whatever else you can or can't do, you can always write letters to your congressmen, your governor, and your President. And letters are powerful. You can always contribute a little money to the agencies working toward these ends, such as the Southern Workers Defense League, the Southern Electoral League (Richmond, Va.), the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

We can act with tact and dignity on crowded buses and trains

Due to crowded war conditions, transportation has become a symbol of the white man's injustice to the Negro. It is not the Negro's fault, remember, that he is now forced into buses and trains and street cars in such numbers. . . Remember also, that a Negro who has a son in the Army defending American democracy or a brother or husband there, is not going to be willing to be pushed and shoved around by us white folks without making a protest. . .

Their nerves give way, as do ours; their frustrations reach the place where self-control is not always master. They get to the point where they just can't take any more. Even as you and I would do. . .

Due to our southern defensiveness, it might not be wise for a northern woman or man to attempt it, but any white southern woman of tact and dignity can protect a Negro passenger on train or bus or street car, can ease tension and avoid incidents—with no harm to herself and with assurance of no bad effects upon the Negro race.

We can meet with Negroes—and we can eat with them

It is very needful that occasions be made to bring not only individuals together, but groups of educated whites and Negroes. . .

Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, Junior Chambers of Commerce could have Negro speakers at one or more of their meetings this year. Are we suggesting that the Negroes be asked to eat with the club members? Yes. We are. In 1943, it can be done. Make it an international luncheon, if that seems more

to promote inter-racial co-operation and good will in the United States.

MAKE IT NATIONAL FACT.

The idea is fraught with good, provided the interracial new council really treats race relations as a matter of national scope. If it is as willing to see the faults of New York, Detroit, Chicago, Southern-Philadelphia and other centers were Negroes establish in large numbers, as it is to see them in

a Mexican, a Negro there. Not one Rotarian, by so that has troubled this Southerner all of her life, racial co-operation and good will in the United States.

doing, would lose his job, or his prestige, or his economic power, or his appetite. . . The dawn is at last breaking that interracial new council really treats race relations as a matter of national scope. If it is as willing to see the faults of New York, Detroit, Chicago, Southern-Philadelphia and other centers were Negroes establish in large numbers, as it is to see them in



the Southern states, and is ready to be frank and fair about the injustices that exist in the North and West as well as about those that exist in the South, then the council can be of real service.

But, if the question is to be considered on a sectional basis, and the only change is to have a national instead of a regional committee, then we had better simply continue our Southern council, without outside interference.

The North and the West have been slow to recognize that the South is no longer the only place where there are interracial problems. Some of the Northern and Western people have been so much concerned about the situation below Mason's and Dixon's line that they have been blind to their own negligence; they have not realized that, in fact, some of the opportunities they have offered members of the Negro race have sounded better than they were in actual practice. Some of them could better have been concerned over conditions on their own home front as evidenced by some recent race events. They are much in the same position as the woman who spent her days trying to regulate other people's children while her own were doing much worse things.

A central interracial committee in New York has become sufficiently concerned over conditions in Harlem to insert a half page advertisement in leading New York newspapers calling for better recreational facilities, better housing, cheaper rents and other reforms.

We believe, as we said at the outset, that a national committee could have a fine influence—provided it was national in thought as well as in name.

## RACE BIAS INQUIRY BY GRAND JURY SET

Judge Goldstein Orders July  
Panel to Investigate Under-  
lying Causes of Riots  
New York Times  
New York, N. Y.  
STRESSES DUTY AT HOME

Says City Must Continue to  
Show That Democracy  
Can and Does Work

With the remark that "the grand jury is one of the most important parts of our law-enforcing system," Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, in impanelling yesterday two General Sessions grand juries for the July term, directed that "as a matter of great public concern" they be on their guard to prevent race riots in this city, such as recently occurred in Detroit.

"Rioting, particularly race-rioting of the type we have seen breaking out these days," he told the forty-six grand jurors, "is merely the surface manifestation of deep-seated and underlying causes. Mob passion does not reach a pitch sufficient to result in the taking of human life and destruction of property unless there are deep-seated causes."

"Discrimination on the basis of race, creed or color is one of such causes. Because of the pertinent relationship between discrimination and the recent race riots, I feel it my duty to charge you on the subject of discrimination."

It was said by old court attachés to be the first time a judge in a criminal court in this city ordered a grand jury to investigate allegations of racial discrimination, especially in employment in public and private enterprises. Charges of discrimination against Negroes in Detroit war production was said to be one of the causes for the rioting.

**"Fundamental Principle"**

"It is a fundamental principle in our democracy that no distinction should be made on the basis of race, creed or color," Judge Goldstein reminded the grand jurors. "Such discrimination is un-American and anti-American. Ours is a government of laws, and so in accordance with our democratic way of life special laws were enacted to the end that we on the home front would not discriminate on the basis of race, creed or color."

"While other citizens are fighting on the battlefield to preserve our American way of life we at home must defend our home front. Enforcement of law and order at home is as vital as battling on the war fronts."

"The virus of discrimination, if not destroyed by the application of existing laws, leads to riots. If and condemned people cannot obtain their rights lawfully they will endeavor to obtain them unlawfully. There is a grave danger of the attempt-

ing to get their rights unlawfully. Cosmopolitan New York must continue to lead the way—must continue to demonstrate that democracy can and does work."

**Sees No Excuse for Rioting**

At the start of the charge he told the grand jurors:

"All good Americans have inexpressively grieved at race riots in other parts of the land. There is no excuse for race-rioting anywhere."

"Deprecating these shameful situations which have developed elsewhere, it becomes our duty to be on guard to prevent the occurrence of a similar catastrophe in New York."

Judge Goldstein referred to a statement made at a recent meeting of the City Council by one of its members, the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, who said: "I now say, fellow councilmen, that the riots of Detroit can easily be duplicated here in New York City."

The court called attention of the grand jurors to Sections 2090 to 2097 of the penal law which deal with riots and unlawful assemblies, and requested that they "give them heed." At the same time he cautioned "to be careful not to intrude upon" the civil liberties guaranteed by the Federal and State Constitutions, remarking that "the right of free assembly lawfully to protest and to petition must not be impaired."

## A DIVIDED HOUSE

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

LEADERS AMONG the colored people of the South seem to resent the criticism of their blood brothers who live above the Mason-Dixon line. The Southerners cynically and sarcastically declare that "field generals," "arm-chair strategists" and "typewriter-tacticians" are doing more harm than good. They say that Northerners, being removed from the actual scenes, and away from the actual contact with the white South, are befuddling the issues and are stimulating and inspiring reprisals against the poor colored people who are compelled to live in the backward states. It has been flatly stated that the Northern spokesmen would sing a different tune if they were down South, and they are being bitterly condemned for leaving the South and deserting the struggling majorities of the colored people.



Mr. Bibb

### OBJECT TO HYPOCRISY

Most of the prominent and affluent Southerners with whom we have conversed, when questioned as to why they remain in the South, have asserted, to the last man, that their business interests demanded their presence. They state that they are so tied up that they cannot leave and they fur-

THE South is no land of martyred colored leadership. We find no fault with them for making money; we do object to the hypocrisy of these leaders in posing as swarthy Moseses, who are leading the children of Ham out of the wilderness into the promised land. Not many of our leaders in the South are suffering from self-abnegation and from the tortures and rigors of the "life-vicarious."

### SOME SOUTHERNERS SHOW COURAGE

Leaders of thought in the North frankly admit that they left the South to better their conditions. They seem to say with one accord: "We could not tolerate the conditions and we felt it was for our best interests to come North." Now, many of these sleek and slick Southern race leaders are decrying segregation, cowardice and compromise. It is admitted that the

SOME of the Northerners have had the courage to speak out in the South. Ex-Congressman De Priest defied threats and spoke his piece; Walter White has spoken out, so has DuBois and hosts of others. Many Southern leaders have on occasion shown rare courage. Many Southern editors have taken courageous stands on vital issues. In the larger Southern cities, many outstanding colored men have adopted straight-forward and forthright attitudes, but on the other hand they have been overshadowed by the shuddering, quaking opportunists, who have taken the platform when permitted and related to patient hearers the story of the running dog—"he never had a scratch." The latter type, which is exemplified by the exponents of the "survival of the fittest," has readily capitalized on their cowardly stand and have scurried off to the white folk to tell all about it. They are deemed safe and sane, they are styled "conservative leaders." They are the ones who are now belaboring their brothers in the North for agitating against second-class citizenship.

### A DIVIDED HOUSE

Thus we have divided our house

President to establish a national co-chairmen, and will serve in ready solicited the offices of the University, Nashville, Tenn., were problems of the South, have at Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Risk sent limit its activities to the University of North Carolina; and organization which will at pre-Dr. Howard W. Odum, of University of Durham, N.C., and Atlanta.

formation of an organization to participate in various race relations conferences held throughout the country. This is in Durham, N.C., and Atlanta. Negroes and Southern white liberals have joined hands in the membership at the meeting and individuals who actively maintained a permanent committee is formed.

THERE must be some meeting of the mind and understanding between the colored leaders of these United States, if there is to be any improvement in the status of the people. There must be a community of purpose and endeavor. The fight for the rights of minority people is just beginning and nothing is going to halt the powerful newspaper published in the North from presenting the case of colored people to the world. Certainly not by the members of the race who have let their buckets down in Dixie and have drawn up the dregs of Jim Crow, segregation and lynching.

### CLEAVAGE MUST BE CEMENTED

The methods of servility and appeasement have failed ignominiously. The masses of the people are still enthralled and moves are on foot to take away from them even that which they "seemeth to have." Schemers and self-seeking strategists should be repudiated, regardless of their residence. The cleavage must be cemented and the house united.

New York, N. Y.  
Southern Whites And  
Negroes Form Council

examples of "good Negroes," who are co-operating with the people of the unreconstructed South in preserving the peace of the South in the face of the dark-skinned efforts to improve the condition of the Negroes. They are stirring up unskinned appeasers and set them up as spokesmen for the government and that good people of the unreconstructed South in preserving the peace of the South in the face of the dark-skinned efforts to improve the condition of the Negroes. They are stirring up unskinned appeasers and set them up as spokesmen for the government and that good people of the unreconstructed South in preserving the peace of the South in the face of the dark-skinned efforts to improve the condition of the Negroes.



# America Borrowed Music from Negro Movie Star Tells 50,000

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—(ANP)—One of the greatest contributions we have made to the world has been its music, and we borrowed that from the Negro," was the bold surprising statement made by movie star, Joe E. Brown, at the Los Angeles coliseum recently before 50,000 persons.

The famed comedian served as master of ceremonies following his introduction and his own speech was one of the highlights of the "I Am An American Day," the occasion of the celebration.

Responding to applause followed Brown's statement about the Negro's music, but unfortunately there were very few Negroes in the audience. The majority of those present were Legionnaires called out by their post commanders.

During his speech, Brown said, "I have travelled all over this country trying to find out who are Americans. I have visited the coal mining regions, the vast farming regions, the factory districts, and the cotton fields of the south, where the Negroes raise this valuable and beautiful staple. Included were the Mexicans I have seen laying miles of railroads, and all various nationalities that go to make up the melting-pot that is our great nation. So summing it all up, I have concluded that an American is one who says, 'We, the people, regardless of race, creed, or color.'"

**The Plaindealer**  
Kansas City, Kan.

**WEEK-END**

**CHATS**

By

**JAMES A. HAMLETT**

**VICE-PRESIDENT HENRY**

Wallace and Wendell L. Willkie dished out some heavy stuff last week on the American race problem. There are many who advocate that the race problem should be subordinated until the war is over. . . . While others advocate that certain racial evils must be eradicated in order that the goal for which we are fighting might become a reality. Mr. Wallace and Willkie hold the latter point of view. So last week, they dished

out some bold blooded facts which found . . . let the chips fall where they may and then be men enough to correct the situation. Ignorance in both races is one of the primary causes of so much racial trouble in this country. There are now millions of white people who hate Negroes because of their slave-very heritage. They have been taught that the Negro is inferior. . . it has become a part of their created and cherished shall survive and they just can't picture or perish. Out of this great struggle the Negro with intellect and personality, we look for a new American nationality. Many of them are too ignorant to change their way of life. Some of them will never change in this life. . . some don't want to change. . . some cannot change over night and others age American family when peace is won. At our best, it is almost every pattern is necessary for impossible to keep our habits intelligent living with their fellow-men.

Both men ask for the complete freedom of the American Negro. They ask for that which is now a struggle to determine whether the freedom America has already created and cherished shall survive or perish. Out of this great struggle, we look for a new American nationality. Many of them are too ignorant to change their way of life. Some of them will never change in this life. . . some don't want to change. . . some cannot change over night and others age American family when peace is won. At our best, it is almost every pattern is necessary for impossible to keep our habits intelligent living with their fellow-men.

new world and be a part of it. A large portion of the Negro and its applications of the four freedoms, there need not be any delay on the race problem. Now is the time to start making adjustments for the four freedoms. Mr. Wallace and Willkie see clearly the signs of the times, as well as white man, we are a minority group and if it were not for the many liberal whites who have spent their money for education, health and other modes of human betterment, the progress made by Negroes in America perhaps would never have been a reality. We have millions of Negroes who must be educated to a democracy pattern. A fist white with a white no turning back! Things will never be the same in America or around the world as far as that matters, all they were before this great struggle got underway, if they were . . . there would be no need for the war. The purpose of the war is to clear up the dissatisfaction through blood and sand and let freedom and liberty reign throughout the world!

**THERE IS MUCH to be done on both sides of the fence . . . the race problem in America cannot be solved by the white man, neither can it be solved by the Negro. IT MUST BE SOLVED BY BOTH RACES WORKING TOGETHER!** The race problem cannot be solved through race riots, killings, fighting among ourselves and destroying property. It can only be solved by calm deliberate thinking on the part of both races . . . and admitting the facts when

on the basis of political, economic, social and religious status . . . but Jim Crowism is the white man's pattern to show superiority and inferiority. That is, a Jim Crow status is supposed to make you inferior, according to the white man's setup. This setup has come about because of the Negro's slavery heritage, but is being prolonged in many cases by the Negro's presentation of himself as an integral part of this commonwealth. We are divided many times as to what we want. In some cases, we want Jim Crow setups and in others we protest. Our leadership sometimes set up types of patterns which lead some white people who don't even believe in Jim Crowism, to think that the race wants Jim Crowism. Then after we are Jim Crowed, h-l breaks loose and we blame the other fellow, when we are getting just what we bargained for over a period of years through our leadership. We even support Jim Crow places of business with our money, which means an O. K. The white man assumes that if we will pay for Jim Crowism, we must want it. This one is funny! A few weeks ago some fellows came to the PLAINDEALER office and wanted me to blast the North American Bomber plant because some Negroes had been refused service in a company cafe. After questioning the fellows, I found out that they eat regularly at the two dime stores on Minnesota avenue where there are Jim Crow lunch counters! I laughed, finally one of the fellows sensed their inconsistency. If some of the Negroes in Kansas City did not support those Jim Crow lunch counters, the companies wouldn't operate them, but since they operate at full blast . . . they set up a social pattern of Jim Crowism that reaches throughout the state and the Negroes are responsible for it. . . Representative Towlers tried to correct the evil with a Civil Rights bill in the last legislature session . . . but even then, he did not get the full support of some Negroes . . . some who are the

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**The Fur Is Already Flying**  
Kansas City Call Mo.

We were a true prophet when we said that the entry of Wendell Willkie into the 1944 national campaign meant open season on all issues. He has already rushed in there politicians of both parties have feared to tread. He demands that Negroes be

put on an equality with the rest of Americans. Specifically he urges full participation in elections for them.

We almost said last week that Willkie was too outspoken for his own good as a candidate. The masses vote for candidates who "yes" them. Evidently he is not of that type. Having said that the nations are part of one world bound together in common interest far more than divided by differences and competition, last week he took up the race question, the knottiest problem of them all, one which men approach sentimentally and not sensibly.

Maybe Willkie won't be president, but he's right! Furthermore he is courageous! **JUL 30 1943** who puts principle first would challenge Republicans and Democrats for their treatment of Negroes. Only a man who does not stoop for advantage asks America to begin here at home the practice of the democracy it has gone abroad to establish.

**Negro People Win**

**Two Victories in a Week**

New York. N. Y. — successfully brought to a conclusion was started, was kept alive and stirring victories last week: in New Jersey they defeated efforts of the State of Georgia to return Samuel Buckhannon, 34-year-old Negro, to almost certain death on the chain-gang, and in New York they put an end to the 55-year-old Jim Crow school system at Hillburn. Buckhannon's escape from death on a Georgia chain-gang came about mainly through the fight of New Jersey trade unions. The fight was set free. While the squinting, tobacco-chewing Walter D. Burch, Georgia's emissary to take Buckhannon back, waited hopefully in the courtroom, Judge Frank S. Katzenbach, in the Mercer County Court of Common Pleas, listened to the evidence. 1. Buckhannon was originally convicted when 15 years old, for allegedly stealing a package of cigarettes. Having served 14 years on



he learned that he had up to 45 years more coming to him. He managed to escape.

2. The reason why his term was increased was that the authorities had pinned on him a number of other crimes, for none of which he had been tried and about which he had never heard.

In Hillburn the Negro parents had kept 54 children out of the Jim Crow Brook School when the president of the local school board, J. Edgar Davidson, banker, real estate broker and secretary of a big war plant, barred them from the Main, or white, school.

They had been arrested and had been fined \$10 each in children's court charged with encouraging truancy. They had refused to pay the fine but had, instead, sent their children to an "accredited" school, as the judge of the children's court had decreed. That "accredited" school was the one from which Davidson had already barred the youngsters.

The parents, meanwhile, petitioned the State Department of Education, protesting the Jim-Crow school set-up. Dr. George D. Stoddard, Commissioner, sent two experts to make a first-hand survey and report to him.

He studied their report and ordered the old Brook school closed and the Negro children into the Main school. On Monday, Oct. 18, 54 Negro children will join 32 already in the Main school.

## Negro Educator Is Heard Here

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, declared in a lecture before a large Negro audience Sunday afternoon that "the Negroes must not be misled by false promises during the war to expect after the war more improvement in their economic, educational, and political status than can be reasonably attained."

Speaking under the auspices of the Friedlaender Fund at the Spencer High School on the subject: "Race Relations in the Post-War South," Dr. Mays stated that in order to avoid disappointment that might arise from promises too broad, groups of prominent white and colored leaders of the South had already agreed in principle upon a "realistic program."

Dr. Mays is one of the outstanding Negro leaders in the South.

**Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 11, 1943**

We have talked a great deal, and demanded much, in that the white man abandon his prejudices against the Negro, but we have done little toward breaking down the Negro's prejudices against the whites.

Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Negro professor at Atlanta University.

# Says 'Race' Major Post-War Concern

By DAVID N. HOWELL

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 10—(ANP)—Speaking before the Knoxville Exchange club this week on "The Church and Post-war Planning," the Rev. Walter L. Russell, liberal minister of the Trinity Methodist church, white, declared that "the major issue before us in our post-war planning is day that total membership for the that of interracial understanding."

"If we of the white race are to help plan a post-war world in which there will be peace, we must climb down from our pedestal of racial superiority and conceding year. Value of the building," he declared. "Before we can begin to face the problem of racial understanding across the Pacific we must face it here at home with the Negro in the South, the Jew in New York, the Japanese on the west coast."

Declaring that the teaching of the Fatherhood of God coupled with the brotherhood of all mankind has done more to pave the way for international outlook necessary in the post-war world than any other thing, he said, "The church, though unpopular in doing with certain people, must more fervently than ever preach its gospel of the brotherhood of all mankind."

## Methodists Map Better Race Relations

"We believe the South can handle the racial problem in a Christian manner, and urge that the church take the lead in promoting better understanding between white and colored races," was the statement made this morning at the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Church by Webb Follin of Bell Buckle, reading a report on lay activities of the church.

The conference, in its final day, will close this afternoon with the reading of clerical appointments for the year.

The Follin report urged "increased contacts with Methodists in the armed forces," encouraged the liquidation of church debts, and set February 20, 1944 as layman's day, with the general theme "Foundations for a Christian Peace."

Elections of 16 delegates and six alternates to the general and jurisdictional conferences were completed this morning with the election of the Rev. Harry Upperman of Baxter as a clerical delegate and the Revs. A. J. Davis of Mt. Pleasant, H. W. Seay of Franklin, and O. B. Johnson of Nashville as reserve clerical delegates. Two lay alternates chosen were Kenneth Morgan of Petersburg, and Bascom Jones of Nashville.

**Membership Decrease**  
A statistical report revealed to

the Rev. R. S. Tinnon of Nashville, secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, presented a resolution asked that the church appeal to the president and Congress to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor to any person in uniform or in industrial defense work, on the grounds that the liquor traffic is believed by the league to be "the world's worst saboteur."

Dr. E. N. Nash of Chicago, business manager of the "Christian Advocate," spoke on behalf of that publication, and Dr. Hugh C. Stuntz, president of Scarritt College, also made a brief address.

**Lay Officers Relected**  
The following conference lay officers were reelected: W. O. Batts of Columbia, lay leader; and W. H. Wiseman or Erin and R. K. Morgan of Petersburg, associate lay leaders.

The Rev. J. H. Elder of Savannah was reelected missionary secretary and the Rev. J. W. Matthews of Madison was reelected rector of the Golden Cross.

The Rev. Lanis Laupmanis, a Methodist missionary who is a Russian by birth and a former Communist youth leader, spoke last night at McKendree Church before the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Church on "Christianity in Russia."

The young minister, who calls himself a Latvian and who received his education at Oxford University in England, said he believes Russia will again become a Christian nation, one of the greatest, and that Communism will pass.

**Atlanta, Ga. Journal**  
October 11, 1943

## Mrs. Roosevelt Counsels Negroes

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—(U.P.)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in an article entitled "If I Were a Negro," ap-

pearing in the October issue of Negro Digest, published here, obligations and revise them when counsels that representatives of necessary; assure collective security that race should not do "too much" by drastic limitation and demanding."

Mrs. Roosevelt, who has participated in numerous activities to improve the status of Negroes, wrote that "If I were a Negro I would take every chance that came my way to prove my quality and ability and if recognition was slow, I would continue to prove myself, knowing that in the end, good performance would be acknowledged."

If she were a Negro, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote, she would have "moments of great bitterness," and would find it hard to sustain her "faith in democracy" and men of other races. She emphasized, however, that she would participate to the full in this war. She would accept every advance that was made in the Army and Navy "though I would not try to bring those advances about any more quickly than they were offered."

**Nashville, Tenn., Banner**  
October 7, 1943

## 3 Religious Groups Unite On Peace Plan

New York, Oct. 7.—(AP)—For the first time in America's history, the three great faiths of the nation—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—have spoken in an identical statement on world peace aims.

In a seven-point declaration leaders of the three religious faiths urge establishment of a world order based on moral law and organization of international institutions to enforce international law, through sanctions if necessary.

The pronouncement, result of months of study, negotiation and revision, was issued yesterday by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Synagogue Council of America.

Signers included 144 spiritual and lay leaders of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths.

The declaration called for:

1. A just peace based on recognition that "not only individuals but nations, states and international society are subject to the sovereignty of God and the moral law which comes from God."

2. An international declaration of human rights, declaring that states must "repudiate racial, religious or other discrimination."

3. Safeguards and guarantees for all peoples "large and small, subject to the good of the organized world community."

4. Guarantees of equal educational opportunities and political equality of minorities.

5. Establishment of international institutions to "develop a body" of international law: guarantee th

## Traditional Pattern In South Blamed

**Hampton Group Told Politicians Stir Race Hate**

HAMPTON, Va. — Attributing racial difficulties in the South to the efforts of northern and southern industrialists to maintain their dominance of the area, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of Atlanta, in a lecture at Hampton Institute last Monday, urged Negroes to strive for three things—the ballot, equal educational facilities, and equal job opportunities—in order to help destroy this dominance and break the traditional economic patterns of the South.

Mrs. Ames, who is field director of the Atlanta Commission on Interracial Cooperation, spoke in the 1943-44 lecture series of the college, which will continue on November 8 with a talk by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

She described as a "shibboleth" the doctrine of white supremacy which, she declared, was used to



MRS. AMES

stir up race hatred and distrust the Negro after the "agrarian revolution" in the 80's when Negroes and whites banded together in what is known as the populist party movement. She also asserted that it was this break between the white and Negro masses which has kept the South in poverty and at the mercy of political demagogues who continue to play upon the ignorance and fear of white southern-

range of the South."

**NEGRO PART OF SOUTH**

The poll tax fight is not one that filibustering Senators fear because it will enfranchise Negroes, but because it will enfranchise whites as well.

They know also that federal aid to schools will raise the educational status of the whole South, not only that of the Negro. Race is played upon emotionally and cruelly in the South by persons who will go to any lengths to maintain their domi-

After citing efforts of the churches, schools, and press to improve race relations, Mrs. Ames pointed out to the recent Durham and Atlanta conferences as indicating a realization that "the Negro is as much a part of the South as any other group" and that he must be "integrated into the society of the South, out of the field of paternalism and into the field of action of

and struggle with the industrial overlords."

"Three things which the Negro must get—now," she concluded, "are the vote, absolutely equal educational opportunities, and an equal rate of advancement."

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# Negro Singer, After Goodwill Tour, Finds Little Race Bias in S. America

JAN 31 1943

By Eugene Gordon

Aubrey Pankey, American Negro baritone, has just returned to the United States from a good-will tour of eight months through South America. It was the first complete tour of its kind by a Negro.

The tour was approved last May by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, John M. Clark, director of the Basic Economy Division being immediately responsible.

Mr. Pankey said just before taking off for Puerto Rico, the first leg of his trip, that his purpose was "to make a cultural contribution and to strengthen ties of goodwill between North and South America." Mr. Clark in a letter to Mr. Pankey said at that time that the trip was "a tangible and welcome contribution to the general program to promote inter-American solidarity in this time of international crisis."

Mr. Pankey had already spent nine years abroad—prior to the present world conflict—giving more than 200 concerts in Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor. He was in Vienna when the Nazis marched in and almost became a victim of a fascist-inspired mob.

"I've met Nazism face to face," he says.

In Brazil, on the tour just completed, he saw during his two and a half months there the "most perfect" fellowship of peoples. There is "no color line." There is, instead, a "perfect blending of colors," black people and white people meeting and working and living together in the most complete harmony.

"The people of Argentina have their own way of fighting fascism. When I, for instance, a stranger, would start into a certain store, Argentine friends would say, 'Don't go in there. He's a fascist.'"

In the Republic of Panama—in the Canal Zone, governed by the United States—he for the first time thought he was "back home." Al-

though he had a Panamanian visa and was scheduled to sing in Panama City, he almost was barred. The U. S. law there requires that non-Spanish-speaking Negroes—including citizens of the United States—must post a \$500 bond, on entering the country, to insure their leaving almost immediately. Negroes are subject to quarantine too, in Panama.

The official attitude is not shared by American soldiers in the Canal Zone. Mr. Pankey gave all his money from half a dozen concerts to Allied War Relief and sang several times for soldiers and sailors. When he suggested singing for the

the entire audience stood in the middle of the concert and cheered for nearly ten minutes.

Mr. Pankey prizes a letter from the President of Bolivia, General J. V. Penaranda. The President expresses his "admiration and appreciation for the cultural contribution you bring to Bolivia." The concert the President attended offered him "an admirable opportunity to hear this exponent of music and art from the great republic of the North."

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

**THIS MORNING**  
by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Let the great world spin forever  
Down the ringing grooves of  
change..."

More and more the intelligent New Republic is being overcome by its own party line, it seems to this column. No wonder those who make its pronouncements their own party line are being led astray. The magazine has actually persuaded itself that the recent elections indicate a national dissatisfaction with the Democratic Party for not being more consistently and persistently for social reform by way of controlled economy. The error in that, it seems to us, is equalled only by the error of those who say the country is going through a great reaction against progress.

Things are happening to America for sure. But what is happening is not reaction. Not unless the people who think progress is a constant more of the same thing make it so. What is happening, it seems to us, is not reaction but a swing of the great upward mounting spiral of progress, a swing which leaves those who think progress is a straight line off on a

tangent, fading into thin space. What is happening is that the country thinks the New Deal is a success and is finished and that the menace now is the hang-overs and the hold-overs, the people who can't stop calling for more and more of controlled economy, the people who insist on blowing bugles for more and more of action on the left, the people who have called for bread so long they have forgotten we want liberty, too, the people who want to go on hating each other's classes in spite of the fact that no economic system could succeed with men at each other's throats as they were in this country before the war.

No, the old foggy, horse-and-buggy stand-patters today are the ones who want to hold fast to the motions of the New Deal, who don't know that swift events have swept by them, that change is eternal and that a new time has come when men want to make sure again of liberty, of rules of the game, of umpires and a solid arena for their economic plays, and of the spirit of adventure and self-determining in those who play.

One of the catch-words being used to the point of inaccuracy and misleading now is "catch-word." Everybody who sums up in a word or two something on which you disagree with him is guilty of "catch-words." But how could we ever get along in this multiplied and immense world without words and phrases that sum up? We would go mad or lost (or lose our readers at any rate) if we attempted to elaborate every time we used the term "bureaucracy," for example, if we felt it necessary to point out carefully each time that while there can be no modern government without a certain number of bureaus the current tendency is towards an excess of bureaus and an excess of God-playing on the part of each bureau and an excess of confusion and complication in what the bureaus try to do. When these things have been pointed out sufficiently to let people know what you mean when you deplore "bureaucracy," then the use of more or longer words is a waste of war time.

Catch-words are indispensable for those who hope to be vivid

and effective in what they say or write. They are to be criticized only when they make inaccurate or misleading catches.

"The trouble with this talk of yours against controlled economy," a friend complains, "is that you are playing into the hands of certain blindly selfish reactionaries whose fascist-mindedness you hate as much as I do." We cannot agree with our friend. What plays into the hands of these people is the controlled economy people who are caught that way and can't stop and whose excesses have begun to create among Americans such alarms and protests that the reactionaries are given new leases of life. It is possible to reconcile the reactionaries to the New Deal now, or to give them to understand that it is something finished and fixed in our American scheme. But if they, and the public, too, are convinced that there is to be no end to the dealing, they may be goaded to destroy what has been dealt.

The biggest and most important New Year resolution any of us can make is that in the solutions of our great group problems in this country we are going to give more thought to a certain minimum of good will between groups without which there can be no settlement. This applies to management and labor, Negro and white, North and South, farmer and city man, most especially does it apply to management and labor and to Negro and white. But it applies to all of us in one way or another. No economic system could work, no crusade could succeed, no advance could be really an advance in the atmosphere of awful hate which existed in our country before this war. That will be true when the war is over.

Age-Herald

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**THIS MORNING**  
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"From them that have not shall be taken away..."

The \$16,000,000,000 the president wants to raise in new taxes resembles the 18 billion which, according to government estimates, the American people as a whole will have "rolling around loose" (as Time Magazine puts it) this year "and nothing to spend it on."

out in The New York Times that the Russian and American policies as regards disarmament of Germany seem to differ. President Roosevelt said in his address to Congress that Germany must be totally disarmed and kept disarmed. "Evidently Stalin does not think so," writes Mrs. McCormick. "In his denunciation of Hitlerism, he makes a strangely dif-

These \$16,000,000,000 have any of that \$18,000,000,000. To tax them by way of getting the 18 billion removed is to give them the very economic punishment that is sought to be escaped for all by removing the 18 billion.

the inflationary gap discriminates too much. Americans a pain exactly like inflation even if general inflation is avoided. These are the Americans whose incomes, far from being higher or even equal to what they were, are below pre-war levels and who are going to be threatened with something like economic collapse if they have to be taxed

\* \* \* Anne O'Hare McCormick points



ferent promise: that Germany will remain a military force." By now Mrs. McCormick will have heard from some of our footless idealists. They will say she is promoting disunity in the face of the enemy and endangering the hope for a peace concert when the war is over. But Mrs. McCormick, being an idealist with two excellent feet on the ground, knows that nothing is to be gained in the long run and a very great deal is to be lost by ignoring now this and other differences between our country and Russia.

The trouble about this business of brushing aside differences for the sake of unity is that when the differences are real the attempt to ignore them makes them explode with deadlier force when eventually they come out.

Did Thomas Jefferson believe it impossible for whites and blacks to get along together as equals in this country? Reviewing Bernard Mayo's "Jefferson Himself," Josephus Daniels quotes a Jefferson letter from the book in which the author of the Declaration of Independence seems to have advocated not only emancipation but deportation. "It was found," his Jefferson letter reads, "that the public mind would not bear the proposition (emancipation), nor will it bear it even at this day (1812). Yet the day is not distant, when it must bear and adopt it, or worse will follow. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation and deportation peaceably and in such slow degree as that the evil will wear off insensibly, and their places will be, pari passu, filled up by free white laborers."

We quote this (to us) surprising letter from Jefferson, as Mr. Daniels must have quoted it, for its historic interest. No one thinks seriously today, of course, of deportation, even though many think seriously indeed of problems that cannot be solved overnight and in wartime which have indeed resulted from the existence free and side by side of two races differing in so many ways. If there is any moral to be drawn from this discovery of Jefferson's attitude it is that the problem has been here a long time and that its answers lie in evolution, not revolution.

Ingram, Ala., The Evening  
January 12, 1943

# THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

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## New York Times New York, N. Y. STATUS OF NEGRO CALLED CHALLENGE

Elimination of Bias Is Held  
Vital to Democracy at  
Times Hall Meeting

GOVERNMENT IS CRITICIZED

Head of Railroad Porters Sees  
Discrimination Even in  
Nation's Armed Forces

The status of the Negro and the search for "a scientific approach to race prejudice" were presented as important aspects of "the current challenge to democracy" at a conference held yesterday under the auspices of the women's division of the Greater New York Federation of Churches.

Several hundred members and guests attended the session, which was held at The New York Times Hall, 240 West Forty-fourth Street. The speakers included Miss Ruth Benedict, Associate Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University; A. Philip Randolph, international president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Dr. Clyde R. Miller, Associate Professor of Education at Teachers College.

Mrs. Harold R. Sleeper, president of the women's division, who presided, said that the purpose of the conference is "to awaken women's groups" to the urgency of these problems "to free racial minority groups from unjust discriminations."

### Government Is Criticized

Criticizing the discriminations against Negroes by government departments, including the armed services, Mr. Randolph declared that "it is my position and the

general feeling of practically all the Negro leaders throughout the nation that the Negro must fight against discriminations wherever they appear at this time and to insist upon the status of a first class citizen."

"We believe that he fight for democracy on the home front is a part of the fight for democracy on the foreign front," he continued. "It is our position that it is not enough for the United Nations to win a military victory alone, for it is possible for the armed forces of the United Nations to prevail and the Anglo-American Empire Systems to remain with their old policies and practices of imperialistic exploitation and oppression of the darker races."

"We stand for all-out support of the war by the Negro. This he is giving with his life, blood and treasure. We also stand for a fight not only against Hitler in Europe but Hitlerism in Washington, D. C., the South and Chicago. The strength of the underpinnings of democracy will make for a stronger national unity in America which will give force and power to our armed forces."

### 'Scientific Approach Urged'

In urging "more of the scientific approach to race prejudice," Dr. Miller pointed out that an educational program similar to that employed in the schools of Springfield, Mass. seems most effective. He advocated "indocrination of the Christian virtues from the first grade up," and the advocacy "of simple common honesty" rather than expediency in dealing with this problem.

Contending that "the real essence of race prejudice is not an instinct in the human race," Miss Benedict said that expressions of "superiority" and the comparison of achievements are sources of conflict in this field. She suggested that the church and educational institutions should serve as centers for clearing up facts on the scientific aspect of this subject.

Mrs. Wales Latham, director of women's programs for THE NEW YORK TIMES, welcomed the members and guests.

90 said, "Fair employment is OK, but why discriminate against white men?"

Reason for the goodwill, according to the war shipping administration, employment is OK, but why discriminate against white men?"

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION has made an inside report on racial good-will aboard the SS Booker T. Washington, where trouble was expected because of a mixture of races under colored Capt. Hugh Mulzac. But when the ship completed her first run, with a checkerboard crew and colored officers, the war shipping administration reports that it could find nothing but friendly co-operation aboard.

In addition to Captain Mulzac, the second and third officers, the chief engineer and two assistants were Negroes. Other officers were whites, and the crew were a mixture of white and colored. The Booker T. Washington sailed from San Pedro, went through the Canal, and landed in New York. Inspectors found the vessel ship-shape, ship company had withdrawn two white officers in favor of colored officers, and when they questioned the crew, only four men wanted to quit the ship. Whereupon the union (Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast No. 1) vested extra pay in war bonds, donated a pint of blood each for blood banks, and chipped in to buy Captain Mulzac a gold watch.

NOTE—Before the ship sailed from San Pedro, Luckenbach Steamship company had withdrawn two white officers in favor of colored officers, and when they questioned the crew, only four men wanted to quit the ship.



# BETTER RACIAL UNDERSTANDING

Chicago Bee

(Radio address by Bishop David William Short, D.D., B.Th., on the subject: "Better American Racial Understanding for Military and Psychological Allied Victory.")

Chicago, Illinois  
INTER-RACIAL VICTORY  
GREETINGS FRIENDS OF THE  
RADIO AUDIENCE:

I was extended an invitation to appear here on this program at this momentous hour of passing world events by Mr. Dan Travis, the official sponsor of the Chicago Sunday Bee's Milwaukee Better Racial Understanding Program week, to speak in brief on the very important local and national subject.

SINCE the fateful days of Pearl Harbor we American citizens have learned, or are learning what total war means, not only in defensive and offensive combat of armed forces, but also we are getting experience of the economic, social and psychological struggle now going on which is the positive influence trying the morale fiber of the nation. Obviously, every red-blooded American citizen worthy of the name wants an Allied victory, and at the earliest possible date . . . that peace and democratic justice may prevail upon the earth.

Many bitter racial years have passed into American history—and many sordid events fraught with race prejudice, hate and disfranchisement of America's largest minority group—the colored race. The unquestionable loyalty of America's colored citizens have already been proven beyond a shadow of doubt, through their heroic deeds in their fighting in every war fought by the United States in the past—and at present they are no less giving their lives in the service of America.

Because of the lack of inter-racial understanding, the colored soldier has fought against greater mental, social, political and industrial odds at home and abroad more than any other race in America.

No soldier can do his best if his body, soul and spirit is crushed by camp segregation, and racial discrimination on

land, sea, and in the air, for the sole reason of his race. It is a hard fight for the colored soldier from Milwaukee to put his whole mind, body and soul into the fight to win the war for democracy; when he knows that there are still many public and private businesses in Milwaukee who refuse to hire his wife, his son or his daughter, that they may have a chance to earn a decent living while he pays the supreme price with his blood and tears.

His race has a hard fight to go all-out for victory when the fact is known that hundreds of white employees of Packard Motor Car Co., of Detroit, Mich., walked out on strike endangering the war effort this month, for the sole reason that three well-qualified colored machinists, according to seniority and training, were upgraded to machine jobs at higher pay.

The vice-president and two foremen were charged with promoting racial discrimination. A . . . race has a hard fight being misunderstood to the extent that because of a shipyard racial disorder in Mobile, Ala., 7,000 colored workers were called from their jobs throughout the city. There is a growing need for better racial understanding in the city of Milwaukee, as well as the entire State of Wisconsin, in order to offset certain sinister elements of the fifth column variety, who are secretly and openly advocating race hate, and racial discrimination; which if allowed to go on will definitely impede the war effort in Milwaukee.

Until America makes full use of racial tolerance, and exercise real Christian spiritual love and divine ethics to bombard race our parishioners have joined this and bitter prejudice, from the hearts and minds of the majority race . . . the psychological war which produces physical war will continue indefinitely. God help America to win a righteous victory! God help America to see herself as other see her! God help America to practice what she preach! "Freedom and justice for all."

"We are especially grateful to the Honorable Acting Mayor John L. Bohn, for his friendly endorsement of The Chicago

## General

Sunday Bee's Better Racial Understanding Week—June 20 to 30—inclusive.

Mr. Travis and I, extend our profound appreciation to the program director, manager and officials of the very friendly station WISN for giving radio time over the air to broadcast this Better Racial Understanding program. We further express our thanks to the editors and managers of the Milwaukee Sentinel, for giving space in their paper announcing the program. We are also grateful for the letters received from Acting Mayor Bohn, Marquette university, and others of which time would not permit us to read over the air.

Finally, we appeal to all pastors and well-wishers of Milwaukee to join with us in observing "Better Racial Understanding" Sunday, June 20, with sermons and addresses on the subject.

## Religious And Civic Leaders Sign Document

Daily World

Chief Executive

Is Urged To Speak

Out On Question

Atlanta, Georgia

NEW YORK CITY—(S N S)—Eight hundred labor, religious, and civic leaders, from 43 states, joined Friday in sending an open letter to President Roosevelt, expressing appreciation of his position against discrimination and attacks upon Negroes and other racial minorities, and urging him to further action to prevent racial violence. This was announced Saturday by Congressman Vito Marcantonio, president of the International Labor Defense, which circulated the letter.

The signers included international presidents of 13 labor unions, and leaders in the fields of religion, education, social service, and arts. Of the signers 203 were the religious field, 265 labor, 97 educators, 66 artists, writers, editors, 36 social workers, and scores of national figures in various fields.

Prominent signers included "It is with high seriousness of purpose that we urge you to go before the people of America and the people of the world and speak out against those forces attempting to tear the fabric of national unity. We urge you to make a historic fireside chat dealing specifically with the events mentioned in this letter."

Signers included: Charles Chaplin, Grace Moore, Jean Muir, William Rose Benet, Dudley Nichols, film writer and director; Frank Tuttle, movie director; George S. Schuyler, associate editor of the Pittsburgh Courier; Frank Marshall Davis, executive editor of the Associated Negro Press; Emil Lengyel, Emil Ludwig, Waldo Frank, Don Freeman, Donald Ogden Stewart, Representative Adolph J. Sabath of Chicago, chairman of the Rules Committee; New York Assemblymen Daniel G. Burrows and Hullin Jack; William Jay Schieffele, that every member of our armed forces will be given full and adequate protection by the federal government wherever he may be. And we urge you to effectuate these vitally necessary declarations with proper directives to the various agencies of government under your direction.

"Such action will sustain the morale of thirteen million Negro people and millions of other minority groups whose labor and devotion are essential to victory. Such action will extend its influence to outbreaks of violence in widely scattered parts of the country endanger our national unity and without whose support the war comfort our enemies. I am sure that every American regrets it. believe, will win the deepest understanding and response of all the American people."

"I have asked the heads of several agencies, including the Attorney General, to give special attention to the problem."

PLEDGES SUPPORT  
Congressman Marcantonio, in connection with the 800 signatures said:

"I give you assurance of my personal support, and of the support of the International Labor Defense and of the signers of this letter, who represent millions of Americans, to your leadership and policies and to the various agencies of our government to strengthen the forces throughout the country which are combatting, in their commonities, the Axis evil of attacks upon racial and other minorities." The original letter, which the 800 signed, reviewed the recent outbreaks of violence against Negroes and other minorities in the country, expressed appreciation of the President's opposition to these practices, and concluded:

"The time has come, Mr. President, when you and only you can strike a blow against those Nazi influenced forces within our borders who strike at the very heart of our democracy at a time when it is fighting for its very existence. Only your voice, Mr. President, as the Nation's Commander-in-Chief has the authority necessary to rally every decent force in American life against these influences that seek to undermine our national unity."

## Tells Press Negro Americans Entitled To Rights, Privileges Enjoyed By Other Groups

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.

(By Robert Smith)  
(By The Associated Negro Press)  
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6— "If I am elected president of the United States, I am devoted to make this country a better place for the Negro people to live in; "was the pronouncement of Wendell L. Willkie 1940 Republican presidential nominee at his city-wide press conference at the Biltmore hotel Wednesday.

Here in the city to address a series of third war bond meetings the author of "One World" was asked to be more specific told reporters:

"The Negro people are Americans, as such they are entitled to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by any other group in this country."

Continuing his clarification, Mr. Willkie declared, "Soon after the

Baltimore, Maryland  
WMC Revives Race Relations Office  
WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The War Manpower Commission has re-established its race relations office and named Dr. Robert C. Weaver chief of the group.







# THE HORIZON

BY P. L. PRATTIS *Pittsburgh Courier*  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEVERAL years ago, Caroline Singer, as the writer recalls, made a significant suggestion for interracial amity in Opportunity magazine. Miss Singer challenged the women of her race (white or black or something) to bestir themselves and to accept their share of the responsibility of working on their menfolk and improving racial relations.

She thought white women could achieve peculiarly effective results.

There is no doubt that the influence of women on what men do is tremendous, but one sometimes

has cause to wonder just how far it can be effective after the mother has lost her grip on the child. Lysistrata plugged for war, but this writer has always regarded her as an exception. Most women are against war, although they have seldom had the influence to stop war. Men seem



Mr. Prattis

to have some brutish impulses which women just can't control, particularly when there are women with the same impulses. Women in England and America, however, certainly had as much, if not more, to do with the abolition of the slave trade and slavery as men. Women were the principal officials and workers of the Underground Railroad. Harriet Tubman, a colored woman, being one of the most able of these. The greatest indictment of slavery in the United States was written by a woman, Harriet Beecher Stowe.

## HAVE GONE TO WORK

SO, undoubtedly, women have influenced and there must be merit in this writer's thought at the time) to Miss Singer's suggestion. The point is recalled, however, not to present it to our readers, but rather to report that the women seem to have gone to work. Of course, they have not solved the problem, but they are bringing great courage and rare wisdom to bear on it. They are moving forward. Most of you know of the work and influence of Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Pearl Buck.

But few of you know about Margaret Anderson, Lillian E. Smith and Paula Snelling. These women have consciously and conscientiously set for themselves the task, as a major obligation, of combating racial prejudice in this country and of smoothing the path for all minorities. You may not have heard too much of them because their work is largely addressed to their own people—the white people—who harbor racial prejudice, but it is important that you should know them, appreciate them and encourage them.

## MARGARET ANDERSON

MISS MARGARET ANDERSON is the editor of Common Ground, a quarterly magazine, the chief function of which is to help all Americans to know and understand one another. It is not just a magazine with, now and then, an article favorable to the Negro, or the Jew or the Pole; it is a magazine dynamically addressed to the cause. Its contents are skillfully planned and chosen. It has as its editor a woman who is more than brave and fair, which, after all, is not enough. It has a woman with a purpose, objective, steadily pursued, who employs all her talent chiefly to destroy racial and minority misunderstanding and prejudice. That is her one, big job. Common Ground is published in New York City at 222 Fourth avenue at two dollars per year.

## LILLIAN SMITH

MORE and more will be heard of Lillian E. Smith and Paula Snelling. Appropriately enough, these are Southern white women. They publish a magazine known as South Today. It is so fair and wise and strong that it is almost unreal. Cynics can scarcely believe that two Southern white women would be willing to so sensitively etch and project the fundamentals of race conflict in the South as they are doing. They spare nobody, not even themselves, their people, the Negro. But they are so fair, honest and sincere that they cannot be ignored or detoured. Theirs is the best voice heard in the South today. Racial prejudice could have no more gallant foe. South Today is published at Clayton, Georgia; the price, one dollar per year.

## ADA MCCORMICK

THE above two magazines cover North, East and South. The West has its own. In far away Tucson, Arizona, there is Ada McCormick, who last January began publication of The Letter, a magazine whose publisher believes in the same things you do. It is a remarkable magazine from any point of view. Eight thousand copies of the first issue were published. Four thousand were later printed because subscribers asked for the first issue. The Letter is a voice many Americans have been waiting to hear. It is published at 111 Olive Road, Tucson, Arizona; the price, four dollars per year.

Do you get the picture? Since Miss Singer wrote in Opportunity, these three women, in different sections of the country, have conspicuously and gallantly enlisted in the cause. They are not alone.

Some White Women Who Have Accepted Responsibility To Help Improve Race Relations

Ida M. Tarbell and Dorothy Canfield Fisher are helping Miss McCormick. Rose Wilder Lane is battling more busily than most of you suspect. All of these women are setting about to sweep our national house clean of racial prejudice.

Some day they'll reach the Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Association of Business and Professional Women. So let's don't worry about these two as such.

## LET'S WORK WITH THEM

LET us, instead, come to know our friends and work with them. Every Negro who can afford to do so should have ALL of these magazines in his home. They should give subscriptions to Negroes who cannot afford to subscribe. Our national women's organizations, particularly, should know well, Margaret Anderson, Lillian Smith, Paula Snelling, Ada McCormick and Rose Wilder Lane. They are seeking the same ends as the National Council of Negro Women and our sororities. Is there not some way for them and these organizations to get together and work together?

## Professor at Fisk On Racial Committee

Two Tennessee professors, Dr. Charles S. Johnson of the sociology department, Fisk University, and Dr. William E. Cote, professor of political science at the University of Tennessee, have been appointed members of a standing committee on the study of Southern racial problems. Their appointment took place yesterday at a session of Negro and white leaders in Richmond, Va.

The study group, composed of from 12 to 14 members from each race, will meet in Atlanta, Ga., on August 4-5, the name subcommittees to survey various phases of such problems as political and civil rights, social welfare and health, education, agriculture, industry and labor, and to recommend a program of action.

Attending the Richmond meeting were college and church officials from five Southern states, including Mrs. Andrew Dale and Lewis L. Scott, both of Columbia, Tenn.

New Republic  
New York, N. Y.

Negroes and Public Conduct

SIR: It has long been obvious to close observers that the blatant, foul-mouthed, decency-defying Negro is doing more, perhaps, than all other forces combined to make his race the victim of contempt and persecution that it is today. For all this, no known movement for improving the Negro's status in America has ever paid the slightest attention to this suicidal condition. Indeed, it was not until the year 1942 that even the Negro press began to stress the tremendous importance of public decorum. Since then, its plaint has assumed such proportions that it promises to develop into a major issue among colored Americans.

It is needless to probe for the causes back of this growing offensiveness among colored Americans. Let it be admitted, as a concession to those who feel that some excuse should be offered, that much of it is due to incessant rebuffs, repression and shattered hopes. The only point now worth discussing is that such conduct presents an appallingly vulnerable enemy target, which the Negro himself must take the initiative in removing.

More than thirty years ago, the writer tried to meet this issue through what he hoped would be a thoroughly organized and nationwide movement. The plan was to use the combined influence of all upright colored Americans for obtaining the cooperation of the law-enforcement agencies of every municipality (voluntarily, when possible; by pressure, when necessary) for suppressing all practices which are hurtful to the morals or good name of the colored race or the community. The only grudging attention which any outstanding Negro paid to this movement was to denounce it as an effort to expose the colored race to public scorn and ridicule.

Since many thoughtful Negroes are beginning to see that they can be injured by the refractory elements only by refusing to take steps for renouncing and suppressing them, a word of admonition may be in order. Merely railing against these conditions can do but little good. The most conspicuous offenders can be deterred by nothing short of determined, relentless and ubiquitous authority. Let every self-respecting Negro be placed in a position for making it publicly known (through identifying badges, or otherwise) that he represents a committee of one, with police protection, for the prompt and rigid suppression of all public offensiveness, and such evils will vanish as mist before the sun. If this cause means less personal effort than this to those who are now espousing it with such vociferous zeal, they had as well turn their attention to problems which can be solved by empty words.

Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES SAMUEL STEMONS

[Mr. Stemons has given a lifetime to lecturing his race on the importance of public conduct as a means for winning advancement. Although his views seem to the editors to oversimplify the question of race deportment, he has labored in behalf of his idea too faithfully for his sincerity to be questioned. But modern scientific studies in the fields of anthropology, psychology and sociology give more weight to the influence of environment on individual and race conduct than Mr. Stemons seems to give

are-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

# THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

Friends of improved race relations in the South who meet and pass resolutions contribute much to the cause. But more is contributed, I begin to believe, by individual meetings than by group meetings. Certainly there is a world to be won in encouraging individual acts of good will, cooperation and understanding between members of the two races. White people cultivate the habit of being kind to "a" Negro as well as to "the" Negro, of aiding, encouraging or protecting the particular Negroes who come their way and who are being cheated or oppressed. Pebbles will be cast into a pool with ripples of good that will go on forever. Similarly, if colored people will develop a practice of spontaneous good behavior, individual whites whom they bring their way and of responding wholeheartedly to fair treatment when it comes, there will be millions more of pebbles.

His argument seems to be that the Negro's unfavorable environment induces unfavorable conduct, which in turn reinforces the tendency of white society to keep him in a bad environment; and that the only way the Negro can break out of this circle is by an almost superhuman effort to elevate his group mores in spite of his environment. American Negroes will aid their own fight immeasurably by a dynamic effort to improve their public conduct, and it is in realization of this fact that leading Negro newspapers are now carrying on an intensive better-conduct campaign—a campaign which Mr. Stemons' pamphlets and speeches foreshadowed thirty years ago.



# WHITHER BOUND THE NEGRO?

## Waters Finds Rural Areas Lag

Chicago Defender  
Chicago, Illinois

### Behind Cities In Race Militancy

By ENOC P. WATERS  
(Second of a Series)

There are those who advocate an immediate revolutionary change in the status of the Negro in the South. This point of view is held to be the radical extreme. The other view retreats from that position to allow time to solve the problem. Some where between the two is the conservative position.

Almost every road along the road from one extreme to the other has its champions among Negroes, as well as whites and what surprised me in my tour of the South was that the position of a man can almost be predetermined by an examination of his bank account.

Many are those who say that a miracle cannot be performed overnight. Yet I heard a girl at Southern university roundly applauded when she declared that human injustice is no miracle and that the time from the Emancipation of the Negro slave until today can hardly be regarded as overnight.

#### Asks Immediate Change

She urged the immediate change of the situation regardless of the cost whether it be in money or in blood. I discovered later in talking with other students, that she echoed their sentiments when she said it was better for us to lose wealth, prestige and even life, if that be the cost of immediate change so that all Negroes might live as men in the future, than to preserve all these things and not achieve right now the status we desire.

I talked to Negro leaders of high position and of more than ordinary wealth who felt that we had not taken full advantage of our present situation, and that before asking for more privileges, more rights, we should first develop ourselves to the highest point possible within the limits now set up by the white man.

But I also observed that the man who told me that he didn't feel that Negroes should fight to sit anywhere on a public conveyance until they had learned how to conduct themselves on the rear seat

drives a high-priced car and doesn't use the trolleys or buses.

#### MAY 1 5 1943 Indifference Too

In other words he urged others to be patient about those things from which he had an escape, but he was strongly in favor of the equalization of teachers' salaries. You see he happened to be principal of a high school.

I noted even a part of many Negroes to the whole problem, but this was principally in rural areas where because of their isolation and poor education they were not aware of how greatly disadvantaged they are.

Discrimination against the Negro is not as obvious in a purely rural area as it is in urban settlements.

Persons living on remote farms in the South, for example, do not in their ordinary daily life come in contact with discrimination and segregation as much as urban dwellers and are therefore not so aware of the disparities between their lives and the whites.

#### Different Problems

Riding to work on the back seat of a bus is a daily reminder to an urban dweller of his inferior status, but is not a part of the life of his brother living on the farm who walks from his house to the fields.

So, while it is the hope of every Negro regardless of where he lives or what he does to be regarded as other people and to have the same rights and privileges, such unanimity will never be achieved on how to win it.

I observed during my travels, however, that Negroes living in cities like Birmingham, Baton Rouge, Jacksonville and Little Rock tend to act concertedly on matters, whereas their brothers in Shubuta, Sikeston and other more rural communities are individualists.

The cities in which people live closely together, and where having a meeting does not involve grave

problems of transportation, and the factories where a man is a part of a cooperative scheme of operation have done much to make the Negro organization conscious. So it is in the cities then that individuals

protected by the anonymity of their organizations are more militant, aggressive and articulate.

#### MAY 1 5 1943 Rural Areas Follow Cities

The most influential Negro papers are also products of this same urban community which has also the benefit of contacts from other sections of the country.

All this means, in my way of thinking, that rural dwellers are almost forced to follow the trail of the city dwellers and that for the greatest success in welding the Negro into an effective unit for the winning of a victory here at home steps should be taken to better organize the urban Negro and to get him lined up behind a courageous practical program for racial advancement.

Proof that the initiative for the fight must come from the city Negro is proved by the results of several incidents in the South since Pearl Harbor.

In Sikeston, Mo., a small town, Cleo Wright was lynched and burned on the grounds of the Negro school. Only one Negro raised a voice in protest, a minister, and he was promptly run out of town.

#### City Protest

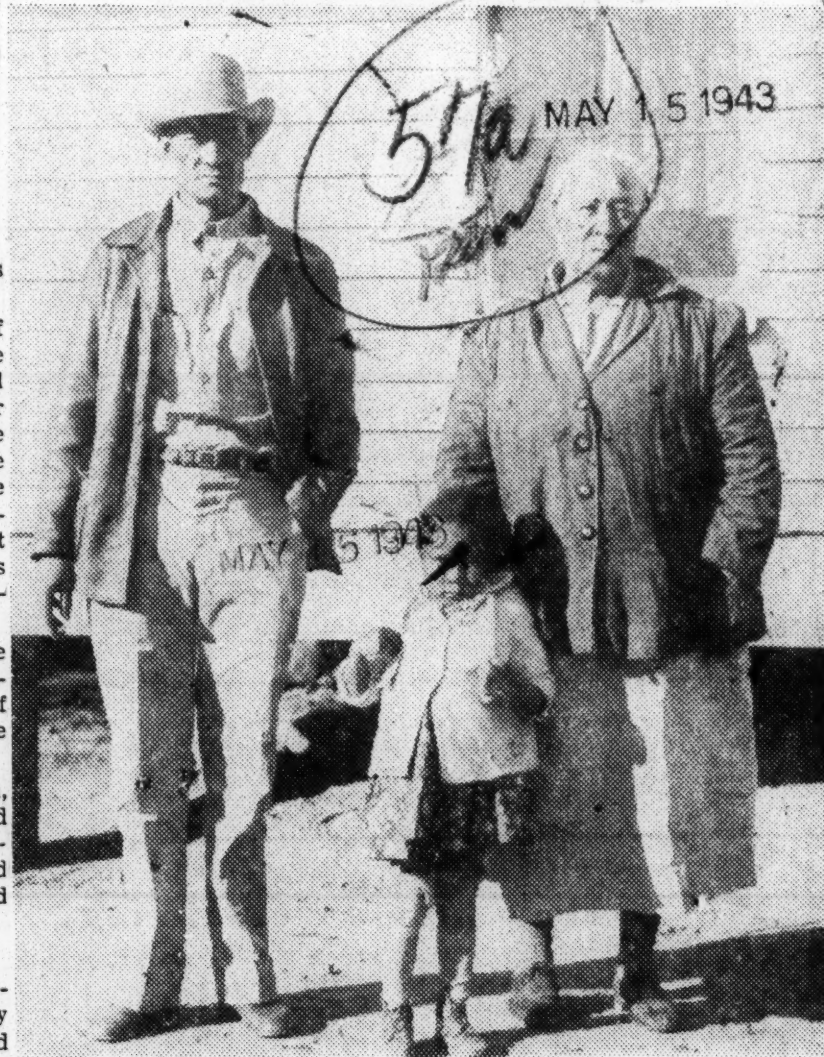
In Shubuta, Miss., two 14-year-old boys were lynched for allegedly annoying a white girl who denied the boys had misbehaved themselves. Not one Negro uttered a word of protest.

On the other hand in Little Rock, Ark., a white policeman killed a Negro soldier and shortly afterwards a white policeman attacked a Negro girl.

The resulting protest on the part of Negroes was so great that the city officials quaked in their boots and hastily acceded to a demand that Negro police be appointed.

So great was the indignation of Negroes in Mobile after a bus driver shot a Negro soldier to death that the bus company granted five of the NAACP's seven demands regarding Negroes and buses.

### DIXIE FARM FAMILY



Typical Negro farmer in the Southland is Roddie Pridgett, first Negro FSA borrower in the nation to pay off his ownership loan. Pridgett is shown with 82-year-old mother, Dora Pridgett, and his three-year-old daughter, LaNelle. Pridgett was a sharecropper "just getting by" in 1938 when he made application for an FSA farm ownership loan of \$1495 to buy a farm and make improvements.

Such sensitivity to injustice and going to work out a successful and such effective mass reaction just acceptable program of action is by isn't possible except in cities. How doing it himself, alone, and not in ever, the rural Negro must not be conjunction with whites.

Once the program is drawn up for the Negro. The most the majority of them are willing to concede is a separate but equal proposition which is not what the Negro I know views as an ultimate. Many of these call themselves liberals.

#### Negro Program Needed

From what I've been told and I met only one or two southern what I've observed, I should think white men who favor and are willing that the only way the Negro is ing to work for full racial democracy

the people of the South, white and black, will work out their problems much more speedily and much more satisfactorily than when "assisted" by zealots from the outside who have no understanding of these problems and who, too often, are inspired by selfish or ignoble designs.

Together," and the title fits the purpose of the editors, which is to foster better understanding and greater cooperation between the races in the South. In the initial issue, some space is given to the race problem but it is discussed in good temper, without the slightest attempt to stir prejudices or passions, and the same Booker T. Washington tradition is followed throughout.

In reading this excellent publication one is again impressed with the thought that, left alone

ROME, GA., NEWS-TRIBUNE

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#### Worthy Objective

A little monthly magazine has been launched at Tuskegee Institute by the Booker T. Washington Publishing Company. It is called "Pulling



# Public Relations and Race Attitudes—An Analysis

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

IN HIS COLUMN "People and Places" in the Chicago Defender of recent date, Walter White deplores the low state of public relations as they pertain to race attitudes in this country. According to information he had received through access to a recent report of one of the government bureaus, Mr. White was alarmed to find that 90 per cent of the whites of this country favored the segregation of Negroes.

Said Mr. White: "The findings were startling and indicate that Negroes have done on the whole, a rather poor job of public relations so far as white people are concerned. They indicate that the Negro has an enormous task ahead of him in utilizing every possible means to counteract the 24-hour-a-day campaign against the Negro by his enemies."

We are venturing here the opinion that Mr. White's recognition of the poor state of public relations throughout the country is one of the most important steps in the improvement of those relations. Close inspection of the situation will reveal that current trends in these public relations have been largely influenced by the programs and policies to which Negroes have been committed by the NAACP under the leadership of Mr. White himself

## The Washington — DuBois Controversy

The situation which Mr. White deplores is rooted to a large extent in the old quarrel between the followers of Booker T. Washington and those of Dr. DuBois. Washington was the arch-proponent of industrial education tied up with the ideals of thrift, industry, politeness, self-reliance and intraracial cooperation as means of attaining fuller emancipation of the race. To be sure this was a round-about way but it would lead by and by into the Promised Land of full-fledged citizenship which Emancipation and the resulting Constitutional amendments did not achieve—has not achieved even until today.

This notion of beginning at the bottom was in the nature of things somewhat distasteful to the Negro masses who had come too long to state the situation in which the



DR GORDON B. HANCOCK

over the "hard way" and were longing for some near-cut to the object of their desire. When, therefore, Dr. DuBois appeared on the scene advocating classical education and the ballot as means to achieve the desired ends, it is no wonder that the popularity of his doctrines became dominant in the thought and thinking of the Negro race. The DuBois philosophy of Negro progress captured the imagination of Negro leadership and of the two schools of thought the DuBois school has secured dominance in the minds of Negroes.

One of the great tragedies of the situation developed from the inability of Negroes to see that these two schools of thought were not antagonistic but complementary. At the time Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. DuBois appeared on the race relational scene the situation was calling for just such men and had there been some sort of compromise and understanding by these two moral giants, it is quite conceivable that the picture as it appears today would have been appreciably improved.

## Cultivated Antagonism

roots of our impaired public relations are hidden. Long after Dr. DuBois became sobered in his attitude towards the Washington school of thought, lesser lights have cultivated the apparent antagonism of these two schools of thought after such manner that the results have in many cases been calamitous. The NAACP is nothing but the implementation of the spirit of the DuBois school and as such has sponsored the protest and resentment psychology which is the outstanding characteristic of Negro thought and life.

It is not reassuring to imagine what a plight would have been the Negro's without the militant leadership that the NAACP has given, albeit this leadership at times begets some dangerous relations. Fighting fire with fire as Mr. White so often advocates can and does achieve some notable victories; but this spirit is not calculated to build the kind of public relations the low state of which is so alarming to Mr. White and to us all. The extent to which the Negroes have taken their cue from the NAACP in their fight for fuller citizenship is the partial explanation of the current state of public relations.

## NAACP Program Has Its Place

The fighting program of the NAACP has its place and need not therefore be regarded as subversive of the larger objectives so urgently desired; but it is when the supporters of the NAACP become intolerant of other organizations and movements, trying to do the same thing in a different way, that they do the larger cause of public relations a disservice. Within recent years there has been a disposition to disparage, discredit and disembow the power of the NAACP. Whoever dared to make a conservative approach to any racial question.

Too often the person who does not see eye to eye with supporters of the NAACP is smeared and called names. It has come about that Negro leadership such as might have remedied the situation which Mr. White deplores has been devitalized by a species of intolerance that savored of Hitlerism. While the litigational

approach to race relations has its place in the present state of things, the fact however remains that litigation alone is not a sufficient basis of race relations. While segregation is a matter for litigation, prejudice its cause cannot be reached through litigation, however well financed.

It is even so with public relations; whereas the "fight" psychology has its place, it is just as well for the Negro to realize that by itself it cannot afford a sample basis of better public relations. The best proof of this is found in the fact that after forty years of "fight" 90 per cent of America still favors segregation. Karl Marx saw competition as the major principle of human progress and unfortunately he saw only this. Kropotkin posited cooperation also as one of the major principles.

## Fight Versus Goodwill And Understanding

Neither had all the truth been told; so in race relations, fight has its place but goodwill and understanding have their place. If we have over-emphasized fight and disparaged mutual understanding and good will we have not only the explanation of the low state of public relations but we have a powerful suggestion for the improvement of this untoward situation.

The Southern Negroes who called the Durham Conference last October faced the sombre fact so thoroughly deplored by Mr. White. By calling the Durham meeting they were addressing themselves to a side of race relations that had been neglected; they were attempting to find as they said "a common denominator of constructive action between certain progressive whites and themselves." The meeting was not an anti-NAACP movement as so many feared without ample warrant. It came about that those who tried to discredit, discount and disparage the efforts of the Negroes who met in Durham did so largely because they were jealous of the power and prestige of the NAACP.

There was never any grounds for the "whispering campaign" to the effect that white southerners "ordered" Southern Negroes to hold the meeting and that the movement was financed by southern whites. When pressed for proof that whites were financing the Durham Conference these hecklers were as glum as a steel-trap. Every Negro who went to Durham was a member of the NAACP and not one of them could

have renounced his allegiance as a price of cooperation with the white South.

Fortunately those whites to whom the Durham Conference was addressed have never intimated that they conditioned their cooperation on our renunciation of membership in the NAACP. The Durham group realized that while effective in certain situations litigation as a means of further emancipation is limited and that there are broader bases of public relations that must precede the constructive efforts these critical times are demanding. To litigation the Durham Conference was adding a constructive program of cooperation.

## Common Sense Approach

It was this common sense approach that captured the imagination of the country and largely explains why eight-thousand copies of the Durham Statement have been circulated upon demand throughout the country. So convincing was the position of the Durham group that the white South that spoke in the Atlanta meeting almost unanimously approved the Durham program and gave proffers of their fullest cooperation.

When representatives of the Atlanta and Durham groups met in Richmond and ratified jointly what each had ratified separately the ground had been laid for an approach to race relations that promised to remedy the very situation that challenges interracial minded men everywhere. Negroes cannot settle this question by themselves or among themselves and neither can the whites. Mutual understanding and cooperation must receive emphasis in the future even as it has received emphasis in the past.

The sponsors and supporters of the Durham Conference are too intelligent to imagine that their proposed program will solve in every little detail the problem of race relations, neither do they imagine what will be done can be done over night; but they have laid down the blueprint that must be followed if we are to improve those public relations that Mr. White so appropriately deplores. Strangely enough when riots break out, whites and Negroes cooperate in suppressing them. The Durham Conference sought to formulate a program that would prevent them.

## The Durham

Conference Manifesto to crash the white man's parlor. To the necessity of an additional approach to this paramount question dream!

Journal and Guide

Voice of The People

In conclusion we repeat that the



er is worth less than a northern one said. The one certain thing worker nor that the South is served about it was said by great Ala- by his cheapness. "Such a leader," the speaker con- tinued, "does not dismiss any mass of his fellows as poor whites, nor only way the white man is going to expect the South to be rich and free to keep the Negro in the litch is to at heart by the deliberate denial of tax there with him. It's a rule in economic chance for decency to which is not merely racial. We its Negroes. We are hearing a lot of talk today about the race problem and a great deal about it angry and a great deal



## Dear Santa Claus

(An Editorial)

DEAR SANTA CLAUS: **Washington Tribune**  
Washington, D. C.

We hope we are not too late writing you this letter to let you know what we want for Christmas.

Because we are grown up like you, and are no longer children, we are no longer interested in toys. Conditions brought on by the war also suggest to us that we not ask for any gifts that would involve the use of critical materials.

Christmas before last was a sad one for us, because only a few weeks before, the deceitful, cruel, merciless, scheming Japs had attacked our nation, while at the same time, emissaries from Japan were sitting in the White House pretending to be discussing ways of remaining at peace. The Japs were shortly joined by a declaration of war on the part of Germany and Italy.

We, as a race of people, were just as disturbed and angered by this cowardly attack, as any other American. We had as much, if not more, at stake as any other group. For that reason, we volunteered for service, to the extent that our country would accept us, just as other Americans. Our members have been drafted, and shipped to distant parts of the earth, just as other Americans—there to kill or be killed,—in the name of "Old Glory!"

In the current global war the Negro has definitely reestablished himself in the hierarchy of distinguished soldiers, beginning with the heroic service of Dorie Miller.

Private George Watson, of Birmingham, Alabama, received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in the Southwest Pacific on March 8, 1943.

For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services at Guadalcanal, on March 27, 1943, four Negro youths received the Legion of Merit. They were Private First Class Ben W. Pettis, Senatobia, Miss.; Private Jesse Harris, Tuskegee, Ala.; Private Verna C. Neal, Ruleville, Miss.; and Private Henry Smith, Jr., Good Pine, La.

Sergeant Charles Baynes, of Chicago, Ill., was awarded the Silver Star for heroic conduct exhibited on June 26, 1943, near an Algerian air base. Another Silver Star award went to private Mack B. Anderson, of Brenham, Texas, for bravery in India in 1942.

Many others have been honored in this war, their awards ranging from the Distinguished Service Cross to the Good Conduct Medal.

Between the years 1862 and 1926, soldiers serving in all-Negro outfits were awarded 31 Congressional Medals of Honor and 57 Distinguished Service Crosses.

It may be hard for you to believe, Santa, that a race of people, as loyal as ours, and whose record in battle stands out so prominently, constitutes the most persecuted group in America—persecuted, too, by fellow Americans!

While demonstrating by our valor on the field that we are worthy of first class American citizenship, we have, nevertheless, continued to press our claim on domestic soil at the same time, but, believe it or not, to no avail. We ask simply for that equality of justice and democracy enjoyed by other Americans, and which they tell us we are fighting for.

We aren't making much headway in our fight for democracy, Santa. We may win the war, but unless America changes its ways, we will most certainly lose the peace. Why only last week, thousands of white war workers at a Baltimore plant, quit their task of making implements of war because they resented using the same toilets that were used by Negroes, engaged in the same war task as they.

Yet, Santa, those white workers and strikers, are given a preferred status and class of citizenship over that enjoyed by the Negroes, whose loyalty demands that they stick to their job of prosecuting the war, regardless of domestic differences.

Because of the things enumerated above, Santa, our request for gifts this year will be unique, but most practical. The things we ask for ourselves, typical of our spirit, will be such gifts that, if given, will also redound to the benefit of the nation as a whole, and all those who dwell within it.

Some of the gifts cannot be given to us for Christmas, but a pledge from you, Santa, that you will leave orders for them to be delivered during the new year, will be appreciated just as much as if they were delivered immediately. We are, therefore, asking for:

1. An anti-poll tax bill, so that we may be able to join with others in expressing our choice for officials of government.
2. An anti-lynching bill, so that an end may come to the manner in which fellow Americans are permitted to hang and burn us at the stake with impunity.
3. An equal-rights bill for the nation, that will prohibit the barring of a man from places of public accommodation because of his race or color.
4. A bill that will give statutory teeth to the F.E.P.C., so that the Committee may be able to enforce its demands on those who refuse to adopt fair employment practices.
5. We ask, Santa, that you touch the hearts—if there be—of those narrow-minded bigots in Congress who, inspired by the devil, oppose

and obstruct every progressive piece of legislation that would tend to bring relief and comfort to 13 million Negroes.

If, dear Santa, you will bring to us these things, or assure their delivery during the new year, we can assure you that you will be bearing the greatest gift ever bestowed on a people or on a nation. You will be the greatest and most beloved contributor to a world of peace. You will be bringing to America the greatest gift it has ever enjoyed, and you will have the everlasting appreciation of—

—The Negro.

The only ones who can pro-

Many thousands of black men are fighting for us today. Tomorrow they will be coming back to give our own American Negroes at least as much consideration as we give to the Chinese and the Japanese? and allow "The Negro Problem" around, or are we going to sit back and grow to unmanageable proportions?

We hear a great deal today, about "The Four Freedoms." Freedom from want, from fear, is going to be guaranteed to tribes and races we have never heard of. How about a little homegrown freedom for our own loyal American Negroes? The American Negro has never known freedom from want, and he has always been engaged, including from fear at first hand—fear of being fired from a low-paying, poorly-paid job; fear that he couldn't educate his children properly; fear that he might be lynched some night by a drunken mob; fear that his white land-lord might upend the rent of his miserable tenement any time.

We take the Negro into the Army and the Navy. There are many thousands now wearing the uniform of Uncle Sam. They have fought in every war in which this country has engaged, including the Revolution, and many of them have fought well. But the Negro in uniform complains that even that does not protect him from both discrimination and insult, particularly in the South. The Negro is an American. He has no loyalty for any other country.

We are careful not to offend the Chinese. We are very tender toward the Chinese, and we went aboard for Madame Chiang Kai-shek when she visited us not so long ago. That was as it should have been. The Chinese are great people, and Madame is one of the outstanding figures of our era. But, while we are being so careful not to hurt the feelings of the Chinese, what about some twelve millions or so of our fellow Americans? There are that many Negroes in the United States, and daily we hurt their feelings

Justice For  
Negroes

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.  
[Editorial Reprint from The Danbury (Conn.) News.]

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Kansas City, Mo.

## Tell of Race Attitudes

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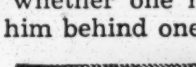
## SECOND THOUGHTS

By S. I. HAYAKAWA

**"IF** ONE WISHES to know what one may expect of a man, one needs to know in what kind of a culture, not in what race, he has been reared . . .

DEC 4 1943

"If one wishes to know whether one may depend upon a man, or trust him behind one's back, or with one's children, or stand shoulder to shoulder with him against a common enemy, one needs to know his individual nature, not his race."



These quotations are from "Racial Status and Personality Development," by Professor Allison Davis, Department of Education, University of Chicago. The article appears in the October issue of the "Scientific Monthly."

**AS A CULTURAL** anthropologist, Dr. Davis is constantly impressed with how little of human behavior is determined by the racial group in which an individual belongs, how much by the social pressures with which the individual is surrounded.

The social behavior by means of which we can recognize one man as a tenant farmer, another as an investment broker, another as a laborer, another as a hill-billy, "is not inherited in the blood stream."

"All this social or cultural behavior must be learned by each new human organism through the laborious processes of imitations, identification, and other learning processes."

Nevertheless, the vast majority of people attribute this learned behavior to "blood" and "race." To say that Negroes have distinguished themselves in entertainment "because they are Negroes," or to say that Englishmen are reserved "because they are English," is to talk nonsense.

People are the way they are because social environment made them so. 1043

ONE THING I enjoyed very much in Mr. Davis' article is his account of the illusions under which Southern whites labor regarding Negroes. Trained to believe that Negroes are "primitive and childlike," trained to think that Negroes really enjoy doing all the menial work and being denied all opportunities, most Southern whites never question these beliefs.

They believe they "understand the Negro," never realizing that Negroes never tell them what they think—never realizing that most Negroes deliberately conceal their feelings in front of whites. "To a white who observes Negro behavior from his own caste position, therefore, Negroes



S. I. Hayakawa

The dilemma of American Negroes, as Dr. Davis sees it, is much like that of Mexicans, Orientals, and Italians in America. They are people of two cultures—one the culture of their parents' social group, the other the culture of ruling white American majority group.

Young people grow up in their parents' culture, but they must go to school and get their education in the culture of the ruling group. The culture of the ruling group naturally seems superior, and the culture of their parents inferior. Every young person in this situation, therefore, has very special problems of adjustment.

When, as in the case of Negro high school and college graduates, they learn the culture of the ruling group, but are prevented by discrimination from taking part in it, then there is frustration and profound inner turmoil. The Negro "can neither earn, nor learn, nor fight, nor marry his way out of his caste. That is why it is, in reality, a caste."

What to do about it? I think Charley Cherokee across the page has the best concise answer: "KEEP 'EM SQUIRMING!"

Whether we agree or disagree, it would be foolish to ignore or turn aside or merely to condemn without the most serious consideration the points made by Mrs. Jessie Daniel James, native Texan and interracial leader, in a recent talk to the summer school of Hampton Institute. Her first point is that Negro leaders should unite to formulate among themselves "a better master strategy in attacking the American race problem." Undoubtedly we suffer from a lack of integration and coordination of our efforts. One plan upon which all work together will often get more done than a number of better plans upon which each works separately.

In her second point Mrs. Ames makes a serious charge against the Negro press. She says: "With the white South divided into three elements—the positive reactionaries, the neutral or indifferent people, and the progressives—the hope of the Negro lies in the growing number of progressives who can develop an increasingly large group of white liberals with the strength to outweigh the reactionary influence. But the existing progressives have been so maligned by the Negro press that they are beginning to ask what is the use."



The Durham, Richmond, Atlanta, and other Negro press, participated in or agreed to by a large segment of the Negro press, are positive evidence that most Negro leaders not only do not wish to malign, but to hold up the hands of and to work in friendly cooperation with the white progressive liberals of the South toward the solution of our common problems.



S. I. Hayakawa

Defender \_\_\_\_\_ By S. I.  
Chicago. Tll \_\_\_\_\_  
Military Recommended HAYAKAWA

"THERE MUST be no tolerance of intolerance," says August Claessens in a pamphlet entitled "Race Prejudice" (Rand School Press, 7 E. 115th street, New York; 25 cents). "You cannot safely fondle a cobra or a rattlesnake. You cannot safely tolerate a philosophy of dictatorship. We



**S. I. Hayakawa**

the bigger aims and the grand strategy. Mr. Claessens' recommendations are ambitious and sweeping:

"Legislation must be enacted to punish severely persons guilty of spreading the poison. Entire communities must be penalized if they permit a lynching in their midst. Business firms must be punished if they practice race discrimination in employment or segregation in the choice of occupation . . . Stores, hotels, restaurants, and other such public businesses must be vigilantly watched and anti-racial discrimination must be checked by law, and the laws reinforced by organized and effective boycotts. The offenders must be driven out of business."

MR. CLAESSENS knows, of course, that all this cannot be done with equal rapidity everywhere. But he points out a fact never sufficiently emphasized, namely, that because conditions are changing so rapidly now, because all kinds of social, economic, geographical, and occupational readjustments are going on at increased tempo because of the war, there is no time like the present for energetic educational activity on the part of newspapers, churches, trade unions, public officials, parents, and everyone, towards more decent racial attitudes.

The author is perhaps best in his discussion of "stereotype thinking," which is the psychological reason why class competition, religious differences, economic rivalry, national hatred, etc., become hardened into "prejudices."

HIS QUOTATION from Josiah Royce, the distinguished American philosopher, admirably explains the mechanism of prejudice.

"Now the mental antipathies of men, like the fears of men, are . . . extremely capricious, and extremely suggestible mental phenomena. Let an individual man alone, and he will feel antipathies for certain other human beings very much as any

minds, for some of us it will be among whom the problem we seek to solve exists, we must expect to experience threatening and prejudicial influences within such agencies and within our racial and national welfare. Those very prejudices and sentiments which we shall necessarily begin to turn toward some existing agencies in quest of help. The two agencies toward which we always look in times of public difficulties are those of government and education. **AUG 14 1943** Both Agencies Are Handicapped. It is unfortunate that both of these agencies are severely handicapped in their equipment for handling problems such as the racial disturbances we are now experiencing. Since government education, like all of our institutions, are made up of the people, similar handicaps are found in our various educational systems. The objectives, policies and actual achievements of our educational agencies can be no more free of prejudices than are the people who constitute their personnel. Executive, law makers and judges are public officials. They hold their jobs by means of public consent. They want to hold their jobs. Therefore, their reactions to situations of racial friction will depend largely on the desires and wishes of those who keep them in office.

By H. A. BULLOCK  
*Amsterville, Texas*

INADEQUACY OF PUBLIC  
AGENCIES TO MEET  
RACIAL FRICTION

As we follow news reports, read articles in magazines, and come under the influence of other organs of public opinion, we will undoubtedly develop the belief that racial tension is rapidly approaching a climax in this country. We get the view that the long smoldering bitterness that has lingered in the breasts of Negroes and whites is now beginning to openly express itself in a manner that is becoming apparent in a number of our so-called civilized people.

As this view crystallizes in our minds

mid. . . . But training a man first to give names to his antipathies then to regard the antipathies thus named as sacred merely because they have a name, and when you get the phenomena of racial hatred, of religious hatred, of class hatred, and so on indefinitely.

"Such antipathies will always play their part in a human history. But what we do about them is to try not to be fooled by them, not to take them too seriously because of their mere name. We can remember that they are childish phenomena in our lives . . . phenomena that we share with the brutes and with the dogs, not noble phenomena, but the prizes of our complex nature."

**THIS IS INFORMATION**

**CALLING**

**FREEDOM**

1942



more conducive to inter-racial good will than is the spirit of those people who produce them. Educational administrators and teachers are also public officials. They, too, hold their jobs by public consent. They, too, want to hold their jobs. No matter what their ambitions are with regard to matters of racial betterment, their efforts will be most certainly limited by the length of the purse string which the public holds.

This means that American people are bound to a situation of racial confusion and chaos by a vicious circle. We cannot develop wholesome practices with regard to the extension of democratic principles to all peoples because we do not have the institutions capable of producing within us such a pattern of ideals. On the other hand, we cannot create within our social life institutions capable of giving us these ideals because such ideals do not exist within those of us who constitute the personnel of these institutions.

#### Fundamental Racial Betterment A Long Process

This means that fundamental racial change is both a delicate and a long process. Through political pressure laws may be passed that make it expedient for the members of different racial groups to treat each other decently. However, such laws are merely surface things. They lose their effectiveness as soon as their enforcements are relaxed.

If racial good will is to be a lasting reality, it must be bred into the fabric of a people's ideals and sentiments. This is a long process, and it can only be done by an agency or a collection of agencies capable of destroying a tradition of racial hatred and building up one that is just to the opposite. Under the most favorable circumstances of teaching racial tolerance, it will take such an agency at least one generation to destroy a tradition of hatred it has taken over three hundred years to build.

Since public agencies are apparently inadequate for such a task, there is need for the expenditure of effort in this regard by private institutions. Already this process has begun. The work of the Interracial Commission in various states and the race relations progress of the American Missionary Association and the Rosenwald Fund are evidences of this conclusion. Armed with Christian ideals far more lofty than those of the general population, and supported by funds that are not subject to the prejudices of the general population for their continuation, these agencies offer much promise of properly directing a stubborn public toward a life befitting a great democracy.

# Text Of Edward G. Robinson's Radio Address For Urban League

## Defender

Chicago, Ill. — Negro Americans want freedom of opportunity, security of living and future for his children, the same as other Americans. Let's fight along with him to obtain these things," pleaded Edward G. Robinson, noted dramatic actor and movie picture star, in an address broadcast on a nationwide NBC radio hookup from Hollywood, last Saturday night.

Robinson's address was a feature of the "Victory Through Unity" week program sponsored through-out the country by the National Urban League in conjunction with its convention in Chicago. The text of Robinson's speech follows:

"America is at War! Early this week our President said, and I quote: 'Men of all races—black, brown, white and yellow—fight for freedom. We cannot stand before the world as a champion of oppressed peoples unless we practice as well as preach the principles of democracy for all men.'

### Morale a Force

"In Chicago, a group of Negro and white Americans have gathered to weld the idea and the practice of 'Victory Through Unity' make THEIR contributions in the order that the war may be ended—that the war may be won in a victorious manner upon all Americans to make. Not only these Americans have been called together by the National Urban League to discuss some of the serious problems of morale involved in this war of ours. Morale is more than just a word. It's a force. It's a weapon that is used in modern warfare just as effectively as guns, ships, and tanks and planes.

"The English people won the Battle of London not only because their British Spitfires were fighting the Nazi Messerschmitts overhead; but also because the English people, the humble men and women of London's streets, were down below taking it while their fliers dished it out." That was morale. That was a fighting spirit bred in the people because the people knew what the war was all about. They knew what they were fighting for, and they were willing to suffer, and die, if necessary, in order to defend the things in which they believe—the democratic way of life.

### Declares Unity Must Come

"That's what we Americans are fighting for too—the democratic way of life for all. And for that reason, it is a fine thing that this group of white and Negro Americans, in Chicago, are spending a week to

plan for ways to build the kind of unity, without which a fighting morale is impossible. That unity WILL come because it HAS to come—because Victory demands it. And when that time comes—that Victory will have been the Victory of Americans of every shade of color, political and religious belief. It will not be an Irish victory, nor a Czech victory, nor a black, nor a white, nor any other kind of victory—just an AMERICAN VICTORY!

"This country, this nation, which has fathered the principles of freedom, will see its sons come home for a welcome befitting the fight they will have made in its preservation. Not the least of them should go unrecognized, for in the face of this shell and shrapnel, each will have staked his life that the mangled, warped, and distorted machine of World Fascism shall have been eliminated from the face of the earth.

### Common Struggle

"It is a common struggle—it is a common destiny that we Americans are facing. And yet there are of them who are permitted. Yes—they're buying bonds with that hard-earned cash, right across the barrelhead. They want to do more, but they're buying bonds with that hard-earned cash, right across the barrelhead. They want to do more, but they're buying bonds with that hard-earned cash, right across the barrelhead.

"Heed Negro Contribution. To you Americans who are listening to me, I say this: Buying bonds is important. Keep it up! You know, too, that trading in the Black Market is harmful. You're probably doing your part for the various salvage campaigns—rubber, tin, fats. Fine. But those things are material and necessary contributions to the war.

"However, there is another contribution—the human element which must not be neglected. The fellow whose skin is black, but to whose welfare you probably never gave too much thought, is on your side. Your battle is his battle! His battle must be yours! What is his battle? It's a battle for freedom of opportunity, security of living, happiness for his family, a future for his children. Well, these are the things that all of us want. The Negro American wants them JUST as deeply, and he fights just as hard as the rest of us. Too often he has been without them.

"All of us know something of the problems which our Negro neighbors face every day of their lives. But do we know of the heart-swam for more than two hours to tow his 'white cargo' to safetying that goes with those problems

—the things they have had to bear in the struggle for a place in American life above that of what too many of them are wont to call 'second-class citizenship'? Contrary to common belief, the Negro doesn't always sing his troubles away—nor does he always laugh in the face of adversity.

### No Different

"Boil it down and you find that the Negro is not unlike the rest of us. He wants good housing, a good job, a good family, and some of the goodness of life. America is his native land—and that's the land he wants to defend. It is inspiring for us to know in this moment of national emergency, Negro fellow-citizens stand side by side with US, just as ready and as anxious as the rest of us to contribute their share to winning the war.

"We must not let that contribution be rejected or ignored! We must use every bit of the labor, the sacrifice, and the planning of Negro in order to get the one hundred percent effort that this nation needs to insure one hundred percent victory. And nothing less than one hundred percent victory will satisfy us. Let's understand here and now that the same tactics, the same strategy, and same unity that will have won for us the war can and will win for us the peace—a durable peace.

"In that peace, fellow-Americans must readily recognize that an unmolested life, and untrammelled liberty, and an unharmed pursuit of happiness are not just a dream, but a practical program that can and will make America a stronger, freer, and more going America! Let's unite for Victory!"



# Urban League Pleads For U. S. Racial Unity

Defender

Chicago, Ill.



MRS. PAULINE R. COGGS

Executive secretary, Washington D. C. Urban league, who conducted one of the sessions at the thirty-third annual Urban League conference in Chicago last week. Mrs. Coggs is a former Chicagoan.

Appeals to both races to prepare themselves for the task of giving life-blood to the "four freedoms," highlighted the closing session of the National Urban League convention at Orchestra Hall, Sunday.

Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Wilberforce university, urged that "the peace be won for men of all races, creeds and religions" in order that the possible loss of freedom at the close of this war be offset.

Dr. Wesley pointed out that the peoples of the world lost their freedoms following previous wars and that they must be qualified to accept and receive freedom after this war.

"We must accept the challenge of the freedoms and the people must be aware that freedom makes a challenge," he said. "If we are ready for freedom after the war, perhaps we will have it. But if freedom is nothing but a war cry, freedom will be out in vain again."

A similar plea for preparedness was sounded to Negroes by Joseph D. Keenan, vice chairman for labor production for the War Production Board.

## Must Help Self

"The Negro," Keenan asserted, "must strive to lift himself. He must rout out the rowdy element from his society. Therefore, I am asking that the Negroes themselves accept a measure of responsibility, which is one of the necessary though sometimes unpleasant duties of progress and freedom."

Other speakers at the final meeting, which brought to a dramatic close the week-long "Victory Through Unity" conference, were Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein of Chicago, Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees of America, and James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The previous day, Charles L. Horn, president of the Federal Cartridge corporation, Twin Cities Ordnance plant, whose company hires more than 1,000 Negroes, told the group that "labor and industry must join hands to see that every person, regardless of race, has an equal opportunity to contribute his skill to industrial progress."

"There should be enough leadership in both industry and labor to face realistically this problem of full minority participation," Horn said.

"It is one of our chief domestic problems. Give the Negro economic freedom and you solve the social problem."

**Sets Up 14-Point Program**  
Hailed by governors and mayors throughout the country, and given democratic government.

10. Programs for consumer education and protection must be developed among the Negro population.

11. Medical and health services to the Negro population must be strengthened now as a wartime health need of Negroes and also as a protection against the further deterioration of these services during the post-war period.

12. Industrial management, organized labor, and government recommendations directed to the executive heads of the cities share a common responsibility for

and states throughout the country protecting Negro workers against The recommendations were made by a committee of league workers from their present war branch officials headed by John T. Clark, executive secretary, Urban League of St. Louis, the high-points of these fields should begin immediately and in cooperation with Negro leaders, to discuss questions of job security, transfer of workers in immediate steps to promote interracial cooperation by clearing away barriers that now stand in the way of mutual understanding and respect between the races.

1. We urge that governors of states and mayors of cities take immediate steps to promote interracial cooperation by clearing away barriers that now stand in the way of mutual understanding and respect between the races.

2. We urge these government heads and their interracial committees to take advantage of the present period of intense mobility of people, occupations and attitudes.

3. All possible effort must be devoted to promote effective integration of Negroes into the new communities into which they are moving.

4. Municipal leadership must be alert against the growth of new Negro slum districts.

5. We charge industrial management with the duty of assisting in the integration and protection of these new Negro workers who have come into war centers in response to the call of the nation.

6. The spread of racial segregation must be vigorously opposed by responsible community leadership.

7. Negro leadership must take the lead in developing a higher type of social education among the members of their race. The population must accept self-discipline as one of the means of fitting Negroes more effectively into the life of their modern urban environment.

8. Social agencies are called upon to re-examine their present programs in the light of their original philosophy and objectives. They must recognize their responsibility for serving all people without discrimination because of race.

## Assails Police

9. Police departments in cities throughout the country have an opportunity and duty to reorganize their policies and practices in accordance with the requirements of democratic government.

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## Housing Ills Considered

12. A watchful eye must be kept on the public services and social gains already achieved as a part of our war-time planning if the United States Employment services should be returned to the states.

13. Provisions for war housing, health and child care made possible under the Lanham act must be carried over by proper legislation into the post-war period with effective precautions to insure the extension of those benefits to Negro citizens.

14. We urge that all media of public education—pulpit, press, radio, schools—should accept the democratic responsibility which is theirs for raising the proper racial attitudes and understanding by presenting all matters pertaining to the education of the public in an unbiased and constructive manner.

# The South Widens Its Democratic Horizons

Editorial Note: We sincerely hope that every reader of our paper will study carefully the statement below, for we think that the South has widened its horizon in the field of democracy in the statement below, lifting the limitations or the dividing line between Negroes and whites, and putting the pegs down on the same plane that the founders of America placed their pegs of equality and democracy. The advancement, admittedly, is mental, but it is a long step forward, and will encourage the weary fight to make practical the democratic ideal (below).

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## MEMORANDUM FOR ATLANTA CONTINUING COMMITTEE:

We are gathered together here in solemn assembly, conscious of our heritage and opportunity. In the name and spirit of America and of all her resources and institutions we covenant together in harmony and unity to make this day, or what this day should bring to pass, a new epoch in a new purpose, a new understanding, and a new fellowship.

In the name and spirit of America's democracy we seek the way continued better ordering of our

of equal opportunity. In the name of America's patriotism, we strive for loyalty to the American dream, for leadership to guide, and for statesmanship adequate to carry the burden of the new America. In the name and spirit of America's Christianity, we search for the new faith of fellowship. In the name of humanity, we propose to substitute the measure of the good society for the old biological struggle for physical survival. In the name and spirit of all these and the living reality of a complex world, we dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now.

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Fourth, since the crisis is not only southern but national, not only for whites but for Negroes and other races as well, and since the central purpose of the new council is cooperation and the building of active good will, we urge the formation of a National Committee on race and regional development, constituted of representatives of all races and of public and private groups. Such a committee, subscribing to the declaration of principles, would work with and utilize all avail-

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able agencies and individuals in private and public life.

We recognize the sweep and power of the emotions in time of war and crisis and the rights and tendencies in the democratic way of life for thousands of individuals and groups to agitate, organize, and promote their own peculiar programs. This is and must be the essence of a democracy. But it is also the way of democracy to focus upon fundamentals and to give opportunity to responsible leadership through the orderly agencies of government and of private citizens. To this end a greater service can be rendered to the Nation than to covenant together in responsible organizations, to provide leadership and clearing house, and to avoid conflicts, waste and overlapping, on the one hand, and, on the other, to minimize the harmful influence of irresponsible forces in this great hour of need for good will and for effective ways of doing what is needed. We feel that in these councils may be approximated needs more nearly than any other ways that now appear.

Post-War Planning











"You are also being provided with a 'reserved' ward, which is to be placed on the two stations nearest the buffet at the beginning of each meal. These two tables are to be reserved for colored passengers until all other seats in the dining room have been occupied.

"When all other stations have been occupied, if no colored passengers have presented themselves the 'reserved' cards may be moved and the tables used for white passengers."

"If while tables are occupied by white passengers, a colored passenger should present himself and request service, he is to be informed that he will be called as soon as seats reserved for his use are vacated.

"When such seats are vacated, the colored persons will be called and served in the space set apart for them and no white passengers will be allowed in such space while colored persons are being served therein.

"If colored passengers present themselves while this reserved space is occupied, you will also offer to serve them in the coach or the Pullman, as the case may be, promptly in event they do not wish to wait until the space which has been reserved for them is available.

"Please acknowledge your understanding of these instructions by signing and returning promptly the lower portion of this letter.

E. M. Tucker.

Superintendent Dining Cars."

**MRS. ROOSEVELT'S PHILOSOPHY**

In a letter to Rev. Clarence T. Nelson, St. Paul, Minnesota, pastor, Mt. Roosevelt has stated her philosophy about race relations, and it shows what we as Negroes are up against in this country, when we come down to the final analysis of things. The first part of her philosophy was in explanation of the following advice which she had given to Negroes: "If I were a Negro, I would not do too much demanding." The First Lady of the Land said that what she meant was that we "would probably get further if the white people who believe as they (Negroes) do were urged to do most of the demanding. If it is possible, in the South it should always be done by Southerners themselves, because they take it so much better than they do from a Northerner."

The second part of Mrs. Roosevelt's philosophy was in answer to Rev. Nelson's objection to a statement which she made concerning the President's Executive Order No. 8808 covering discrimination in the Army. On this point of stopping discrimination in the armed forces Mrs. Roosevelt told Rev. Nelson: "This change has to come slowly from the human heart, and it takes a long while to bring about great changes."

If Mrs. Roosevelt feels that the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces cannot end discrimination in the forces under his command, then

# WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

By TED LE BERTHON

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa

## To the White Clergy: Achieve National Unity Through Christ

**F**OR YEARS NOW I have heard white clergymen deplore an ever-increasing decline in church attendance. Not long ago I read a statement by a sociologist that the movie theater has taken the place, for millions, of the church, and that today's ornate and colossal cinema palaces are "the cathedrals of the twentieth century." It also should be obvious that the radio also makes it instantly respond to. And how many

obvious that the radio also makes it so easy to stay home and dial in on church attendance. If we have long hungered for that voice, and how we know it when, at last, we hear it! For who does not recognize the voice of full and honest love?



**T**HE white clergy can recapture that quality of heart and soul and utterance, and launch a revival of Christianity in America beyond anything most have ever dreamed possible, by extending the hand of simple, touching brotherhood to the Negro. Just that handshake of reconciliation, and there'll be no more dryness, staleness, dullness in white churches. Hearts will awaken, and in them the Holy Spirit will be set singing again.

**BRING BACK CHRIST  
IN WORSHIP**

What can the white clergy do about this spiritual apathy? Mere-ly blame the millions who have easily drifted away from church membership? I wonder. It's all well enough to say that these people could not resist the allurements of the modern world, and that the church cannot compete with glamour and sound effects. It's all well enough for the clergy to charge that these "fallen away" millions are disloyal to Almighty God. But is that "the lowdown" on the issue?

Mr. Le Berthon

All hardness will melt away, and through good tears, decent tears, we will see each other as we really are. Love is that simple, that easy, and what an adventure! What a rebirth! What a key to tomorrow! What a beginning for the century of the common man!"

WHITE clergymen, arouse yourselves. Awaken after the long and heavy sleep. Shake off the torpor. "The night is past, and the day is at hand." Bring back Christ, in Whom we are all one. Cry out that there must no longer be any more of this.

## WHAT ARE CAUSES

OF THIS APATHY

IS IT POSSIBLE that

blame as the clergy, by and large? Time and time again, in talking with my fellow white men who no longer attend a church, I have had them say "I quit going because I didn't get anything out of it." Then they explain that it all seemed stale, dull, dispiriting and rather meaningless.

A good many frankly felt that they not only were not spiritually stimulated, but that they were intellectually cramped in church. So they "got away from it all," often feeling like prisoners successfully escaping from a jail. They wanted to breathe freer.

**SUCH** are generally the main reasons given for no longer going to church. I have yet to hear any one say that he or she no longer believed in the teachings of Christ, man, like you, and I believe I offer

EXTEND WELCOME TO THE NEGRO **DEC 18 1944**

We can certainly suspect, in many an instance, that the person who stopped going to church because he or she did not hear the accents of Christ, from the shepherd of that particular flock. He did not seem "the good shepherd" whose voice the sheep in-

you, the white clergy, the key to a Christian renaissance, and to a new springtime, a new hope, a new enthusiasm that will make exalted significance in your own hearts, and in the achieving of national heartional unity—through Christ, Who offered for common men, men of all colors in all centuries.

amendment of the constitution relations, was among the at the American Common's possibility in the matter of in his broadcast **WOL** Church School of the Air read the Declaration of War and has been flooded with requests for copies of the pledge.

¶ The YMCA of Philadelphia, West Branch, is distributing pledges to its members, using "Take One" posters.

**pread Support**

# 's War on Hate-Mongers

Wins  
ork, N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—Suspension of states rights ba-  
tion by a state or states that find themselves unable to ac-  
suggestions made by John Collier, commissioner for Indian  
meeting, an auxiliary of the Common Council for American  
race relations is inseparable from the problem of race  
pressing in time," declared Collier, "That was before the rise of fas-  
cism," he said. "The rise of fascism  
thought of a federal law brought about the intensifica-  
government taking over the problem of race hatred."

# PM's War on Race Wins Wide

[illegible]



## Three Editors and a Writer

GENERAL



MISS LILLIAN SMITH, editor of "South Today", chats with author Carl Van Vechten, while Miss Paula Snelling, co-editor of the magazine (holding folder), talks in the background with Miss Margaret Anderson, editor of another liberal magazine, "Common Ground".—Rapid News.

## Southern Woman With A World View

"The people of the South and of the North learn to houseclean their vocabularies," according to Miss Lillian Smith, editor of the liberal South Today. In talking of ways in which better human relations could be built between all peoples, especially Negroes and whites in the South, she said, a person will often unwittingly use a word or phrase which is objectionable, not through malice but rather through ignorance.

At a meeting of the American Council for American Unity held last Tuesday evening, Miss Smith talked with a group of people who were in large part members of minorities—Japanese, Chinese, Czechs and Negroes.

### A Southern Editor

Miss Smith, who is co-editor of the magazine with Miss Paula Snelling, who is also a native of Georgia, she talked of the aims of the magazine.

One of the most interesting things which her periodical has, which is about Miss Smith is her ability to look at the culture into which she was born without excusing any of its faults or yours. Nearly always it is to Miss Smith not too unusual when the things she says about Southern whites have made you feel that all of us must make some readjustments before the problem is wholly solved.

The one thing that Miss Smith does not understand is the facility with which Northerners, who have been subjected to the prejudice of Southerners, have taken up the Southern prejudices.

There is work to be done in both the North and the South, with both Negro and white, before our problems are solved. However, when one sees a woman like Miss Smith who has overcome early training and is working for human equality, it is evident that there is hope for America.

the North and the South, with both Negro and white, before our problems are solved. However, when one sees a woman like Miss Smith who has overcome early training and is working for human equality, it is evident that there is hope for America.

## SOUTHERN SAY-SO

Courier—

Practical Spade Work at the Scene Of Racial Stress Is Needed Now

Pittsburgh, Pa.  
BY M. S. STUART

IT IS QUERLY interesting to note how some of the most profound, liberal white thinkers of the world, in one way or another, confuse consolation with suggestions for relief or assistance in discussing the lot of the under-dog racial groups, par-

ticularly of the Negroes of the United States.

Pearl Buck, speaking at Howard University several months ago, is reported to have said in effect, "Just go ahead and forget about being Negroes and circumscribed. Cultivate a psychology of equality and live."

Now the motives which prompted that advice are noble; and Negroes regard this great woman as a valuable friend and deep thinker. But every sensible Negro knows that what she is reported to have said in this instance, while obviously intended to be buoyant and helpful, was pure, impractical theory. At best it was just a noble expression of sympathy. She was speaking in an institution established and maintained by the Federal Government in the very shadow of the capitol building of the nation. Yet it is a segregated unit; a Negro university, made and kept so by the highest authority in the land. How could the students in that school for just one wakeful moment forget about being Negroes? Something more practical would have been more helpful.

### NO PARALLEL TO AMERICAN POLICIES

H. G. Wells, writing the Preface to Mary Church Terrell's "A Colored Woman in a White World," Randsell, Inc., Washington, D. C., in April, 1940, very cleverly points to what he terms "the almost ineradicable desire of the human animal everywhere to have 'inferiors' and 'the unending struggle of the assertive self' to contrive and establish conditions that will extort acknowledgment of superiority from other creatures 'made of the same flesh and blood.'"

TO CLINCH his point, the distinguished Englishman reminds Mrs. Terrell that if she had been white in the sub-social strata of English housemaids she would have encountered in her struggle upwards handicaps comparable to those which confront ambitious Negro women in America. By this he seems to offer the consolation that the condition of American Negroes is no worse than that of certain classes in England.

All this is well-meant and smartly stated, but in it is no brilliant mind as H. G. Wells missed the opportunity to offer some idea for relief. The difference is that in England the housemaids can rise up out of the bogs of inferiority, cleanse the mire from their feet, and forever be free of that taint. That is not true with Negroes in America. No matter what their talents, nor how high they may rise, they still must submit to humiliations imposed upon them as a race. There are no exact parallels to American racial policies

### RELIEF NEEDED

While not spurning consolation, the lack of relief is what hurts and the pain is made only very



Mr. Stuart

slightly more tolerable by the knowledge that others suffer similarly. In point here is the old saw about the consoling wise-acre who, when his imprisoned friend explained the charges, said, "Why, John, they can't put you in jail for that"; and then went his way.

NOTED editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, in a speech to Southern white people, two or three weeks ago, proposed that they join now in a practical movement to improve the condition of Negroes in the South. He wants to work it out with Southern people. For that he will be called a "gradualist" if nothing worse. But actually, it is believed here, that his method is a shorter route than waiting for the condemnation of inequalitarian practices by liberal idealists to shame a majority of dominant people in blighted areas into granting overnight equality of opportunities to subordinated neighbors.

## BETWEEN THE LINES

Philadelphia Tribune

By GORDON HANCOCK

### NEW INTER-RACIALISM

Philadelphia, Pa.

Although interracialism with in recent years has been disparaged, and the interracialist has been misunderstood and often maligned, the principle underlying interracialism is fundamentally sound. Where two groups are forced by legal enactments or community mores to live apart, there are certain inevitable problems foisted upon the community; and these can only be dealt with by a certain type of interracialism.

Interracialism is a bridge over the chasm that segregation creates, and although it lacks the glamorous and the spectacular, it has played a substantial part in the advance of the Negro. As in the past, so in the future, the welfare and progress of the Negro depends very largely upon the efficacy of interracialism in dealing with the all-vexing problems arising from the principle and practice of segregation, legal or voluntary.

### RIOTOUS LIVING

Within recent weeks this nation has been torn with riots and near-riots; and the riots we have averted are quite as serious as those we have witnessed. Just as poisons in the system must come to a head if physical death is to be averted, so interracial bad blood must come to a head before the nation is in position to advance morally. Riots are no more than poison in the moral system of the nation coming to a head. In-

stead of being a cause of excessive alarm and despair, these riots like boils upon the body cause attention to be directed to constitutional deficiencies; and if proper heed is given measures may be employed that will bring the desired cure. Just as pain is a great blessing in that it calls attention to serious and threatening conditions so riots are a blessing in disguise, if for no other reason than they force a resort to in-

from the shame of its riots, Detroit long known as the capital of the automobile industry, is now thought of as the center of riotous living.



mainly as the city where whites and Negroes riot. Washington, the capital of the nation, has not lived down its race riot and neither has Atlanta. Just how shameful these race riots are can be seen from the way Mayor LaGuardia of New York hastened to declare that the riot in Harlem of recent date was not a "race riot," although to all intents and purposes it was. Even the Negroes chimed in the denial. If the riots do no more than make the nation ashamed of itself for cultivating conditions productive of these riots, they will have served a beneficent purpose.

#### THE NEW INTERRACIALISM

One of the most important effects of these riots can best be seen in the very feverish attempts being made throughout the nation to avert such ugly manifestation of interracial discord. One of the weaknesses of the old interracialism was its remedial nature. The interracialists waited until trouble was precipitated and they then proceeded to call "a meeting of the whites and Negroes" in order to arrive at some common understanding that should have been arrived at previous to the riot or disorder.

If the interracialists of yesterday had called as many meetings to avert trouble as they called to remedy trouble, their record would be far more commendable. The outbreak of riots of recent weeks is calling for another type of interracialism which is not alone, or even primarily remedial, but preventive! This new preventive interracialism holds great promise for the future.

The Southern Regional Council recently organized in Atlanta as an outgrowth of the Durham conference faces the issue squarely whether interracialism should be primarily remedial or preventive. It is committed to prevention. This new interracialism has infinite possibilities for the cause of better race relations.

#### St. Louis, Mo. ARGUS

We published in these columns last week a statement by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames (white) of Atlanta, Georgia, in which she urged better strategy on the part of all leaders in our approach to the race problem.

Mrs. Ames is most widely known throughout the South because of her untiring work with the Atlanta Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Her sincerity and zeal in her work to bring about better mutual relations between the races have never been questioned so far as the writer has heard, but she, like others, has her limitations, and is not discouraged because progress in the direction she is going has not come up to her hopes.

In her statement that the colored people, themselves, are short on strategy in their approach to the racial problem, we are, based upon our experience, bound to agree. We are short on strategy because there are so many things which daily beset us until many white people marvel at our ability to keep our heads under the most trying conditions. And in the anguish of our souls, some of us have thought that even our friends of the white race (and they are legion) have not been as outspoken as they might have been against racial prejudice. The apparent failure on the part of some of us to properly evaluate the handicaps under which even the most liberal white person labors to bring about racial good will, is absolutely due to the strained conditions under which we daily live.

The St. Louis Argus has no part with those who would intentionally disregard the value of white friends in times like these. We find ourselves among those who recognize the fact that racial prejudice cannot be overcome, as it were, overnight. We not only agree with those who say we must continue our fight for every right and privilege which are enjoyed by others, but we also fully believe that now is the time to accelerate our effort to win these things.

The colored people, just as all other races, do not see things eye to eye. We do not always agree on the method of approach or the best strategy to be used to get the desired results, but we are all agreed that the fight, has been long and the bitter pills which we have been forced to swallow have been galling, and the thumb of oppression has been heavy through the years. But despite all these things, our souls have not remained bitter. We still have hope for a changed world, the evidence of which is about us every day. We still believe that a final and lasting solution which will bring about better race relations must be worked at, worked with and worked out by thinking Negroes, together with liberal whites, north and south, working together to make this old world a better place in which we all must live through the operation of interracial good will.

## The New Interracialism

Journal & Guide

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

Norfolk, Va.  
**ALTHOUGH** interracialism within recent years has been disparaged, and the interracialist has been misunderstood and often maligned, the principle underlying interracialism is fundamentally sound. Where two groups are forced by leg-



al enactments or community mores to live apart, there are certain inevitable problems foisted upon the community; and these can only be

DR. HANCOCK dealt with by a certain type of interracialism. Interracialism is a bridge over the chasm that segregation creates, and although it lacks the glamorous and the spectacular, it has played a substantial part in the advance of the Negro. As in the past, so in the future, the welfare and progress of the Negro depends very largely upon the efficacy of interracialism in dealing with the all vexing problems arising from the principle and practice of segregation, legal or voluntary.

#### RIOTOUS LIVING

Within recent weeks this nation has been torn with riots and near-riots; and the riots we have averted are quite as serious as those we have witnessed. Just as poisons in the system must come to a head if physical death is to be averted, so interracial bad blood must come to a head before the nation is in position to advance morally. Riots are no more than poison in the moral system of the nation coming to a head.

Instead of being a cause of excessive alarm and despair, these riots, like boils upon the body, cause attention to be directed to constitutional deficiencies; and if proper heed is given, measures may be employed that will bring the desired cure.

Just as pain is a great blessing in that it calls attention to serious and threatening conditions, so riots are a blessing in disguise if for no other reason, they force a resort to interracialism that is sometimes spurned in times of apparent peace. Within the past few weeks interracial efforts have been made by more than a hundred cities and communities of the nation. The possibilities of interracialism are being explored almost feverishly, perchance to find a solution to the riddle of interracial hatreds.

#### TWO BENEFICENT EFFECTS

The riots have had two very beneficent effects on this country. First they have shown the shamefulness of race hatreds in their logical conclusions, and secondly, they have made communities resolve to avert the shame of these nasty episodes which besmirch a community's good name almost irretrievably.

East St. Louis has never recovered from the shame of its riots. Detroit, long known as the capital of the automotive industry, is now thought of mainly as the city where whites and Negroes riot. Washington, the capital of the nation, has not lived down its riot, and neither has Atlanta. If the riots do no more than make the nation ashamed of itself for cultivating con-

ditions productive of these riots, they will have served a beneficent purpose.

#### THE NEW INTERRACIALISM

One of the most important effects of these riots can best be seen in the very feverish attempts being made throughout the nation to avert such ugly manifestation of interracial discord. One of the weaknesses of the old interracialism was its remedial nature. The interracialists waited until trouble was precipitated and they then proceeded to call "a meeting of the best white and Negroes" in order to arrive at some common understanding that should have been arrived at previous to the riot or disorder. If the interracialists of yesterday had called as many meetings to avert trouble as they called to remedy trouble, their record would be far more commendable. The outbreak of riots of recent weeks is calling for another type of interracialism which is not alone, or even primarily remedial but preventive!

The Southern Regional Council recently organized in Atlanta as an outgrowth of the Durham conference faces the issue squarely whether interracialism should be primarily remedial or preventive. It is committed to prevention. This new interracialism has infinite possibilities for the cause of better race relations!

## Two Awarded Hoey Prize For Interracial Justice

to white and colored Catholics  
NEW YORK, N. Y. — Philip Laymen, Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Ralph H. Metcalfe, director of mobile unions, Olympic United Service Organizations, have won awards for interracial justice for 1943, the Catholic Interracial Council announced last Sunday. The award will be presented Sunday, (October 31) at 4 p. m., in the Carroll Club by late James J. Hoey, former Col. Mgr. Edward R. Moore, representative of Internal Revenue and sending Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, Mgr. John A. Ryan first president of the council. Two medals are to go each year.







letter which I quote with pleasure, the blame for the outbreak square-pride and humility, though they on the shoulders of Negroes, the "humility" was added just to keep four-man committee reiterated the my feet on the ground.

Says the gentleman: "I am won-the Detroit prosecutor and police dering now much circulation or commissioner, charging the Nat-Chicago, Ill. publicity is connected with thisional Association for the Advance- letter. Believing that it calls at-ment of Colored People and thetention in a forceful way and in a Negro press with inciting the riot-manner that can be understood bying."

the man in the street, I, for one, The cry from us, all, as citizens, should be interested in doing whatnow is to be let alone. Let us workcan be done to place a copy of thisout our way; let us buckle down tovelt in an exclusively written letter before the -ditor of everythe problems of business and to thearticle appearing in the October newspaper in the United States".business of living. We are wearyissue of Negro Digest, published in Handsomely said. Spectator pledwith planning, regulating, directingChicago at 3507 South Parkway. ges his last full measure of decontrolling, supervising, and all Writing on the subject, "If I Were votion to the public interest. that. We yearn for less government a Negro . . ."

Mrs. Roosevelt is still going a-and more freedom. bout. She delivered a radio broad-Nashville, Tenn., Banner cast in New York recently and I November 5, 1943 quote it from a widely circulatedPostwar Problems colored newspaper:

"Here at home, there are specificAre Discussed things we can do. We can make upBy Social Group our minds that we will work with any other human being who does his daily work beside us, and that we will not inquire as to his race or religion; only as to whether he is doing an honest job.

"We can make up our minds that we will behave with courtesy to those about us, and ask only that they will behave in the same way, and allow us to go about our busi-ness undisturbed.

"We can decide that, in publicby force of arms and that "it is conveyances, where each one of usquite possible for us to win the pays for a seat, we will not lookwar gaainst Hitler and lose the askance at our neighbor, no matter war against Hitlerism what his race or religion.

"This same rule holds good inBrearley of Peabody Teachers Col- places of entertainment which are lege, Nashville, Tenn, said an un- open to all citizens and where we derstanding of the nature of racial have all paid our money, and go in- conflicts "is essential to their solu- on an equal basis."

The Governor of Michigan ap- pointed a Commission to investi- gate the causes at bottom of the recent race riot. The Commissior has filed its report, 312 pages, and the report puts the blame on the Colored leaders. Quoting from Colored newspaper account of the report:

"It was not subversive elements, but the exhortations of Negro lead- ers and the Negro press for "racial equality" which set off the sparks, causing the bloody race rioting of June 21. Such was the sensational conclusion of Gov. Harry F. Kel- ley's fact-finding commission in a 312-page report here last week.

"In an obvious endeavor to place

## First Lady Urges Negroes To Spur Fight For Equality

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

That Negroes should con- tinue their fight for complete

equality and full rights under

our democratic government is

urged by Mrs. Eleanor Roose-

velt in an exclusively written

article appearing in the October

issue of Negro Digest, published in

Chicago at 3507 South Parkway.

Writing on the subject, "If I Were

a Negro . . ."

the First Lady in

direct, non-evasive style gives her

ideas on what she would do about

discrimination, social inequality

and army jim crow. "If I were A

Negro," says the First Lady, "I

think I would have moments of

great bitterness. It would be hard

for me to sustain my faith in de-

mocracy and to build up a sense of

goodwill toward men of the other

racess.

"I think, however, that I would

realize that if my ancestors had

never left Africa, we would be

worse off as natives today under

the rule of any other country than

I am in this country where my peo-

ple were brought as slaves."

Continuing, Mrs. Roosevelt says:

"In a comparatively short period of

time the slaves have become free

men—free men, that is, as far as a

proclamation can make them see.

There now remains much work to

be done to see that freedom becomes

a fact and not just a promise for my

people.

"If I Were A Negro, I would still

feel that I ought to participate to

the full in this war. When the

United nations win, certain things

will be accepted as a result of the

principles which have been enunciated

by the leaders of the United

Nations, which never have been

part of the beliefs and practices of

the greater part of the world."

## NEGROES IN NEED OF LEADER, DAVIS SAYS

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — (SNS) — A Negro

leader who will combine within himself the individual qual-

ities of such persons as William Hastie, Walter White and

Father Divine was cited as the crying need of the race to-

day by Dr. Arthur P. Davis of Virginia Union University,

visiting professor of English at Hampton Institute's sui-

mer school.

Speaking in an panel dis- cussion on "The Next Step for the Negro," Dr. Davis declared that the colored minority lacks at present a leader with the universal popular appeal which Booker T. Washington, for instance, possessed in his day.

He said that the race has yet to produce, in recent years, a leader with the needed combination of a long-time philosophy on the Negro's ultimate goal of full citizen-ship, a specific program for imme- diate advances toward this goal, and a personality symbolic of the Negro's aspirations, as Ghandi is the symbol of the people of India, or as Father Divine is a symbol for his followers.

FULL CITIZENSHIP

The long-range goal of the Ne- gro was defined in the discussion by Dr. Lutrelle F. Palmer of New- port News, also a member of the summer school faculty, as "full and complete citizenship for every person in the United States on an equal basis."

Stating that this goal is often clouded by self-interested persons who confuse it with a desire for intermarriage and social equality, Dr. Palmer said:

"Every thinking Negro feels that Negroes should have full status as citizens and we can each in our own way make our individual contributions toward that long-range goal."

"To aim for anything else is not only to admit lack of confidence in ourselves, but to be absolutely unpatriotic to America."

SPECIFIC TECHNIQUES

Another visiting professor in the summer school, Dr. Gertrude Rivers of Howard University, de- clared that Negro laymen as well as the Negro leaders have a re- sponsibility. She suggested the creation of interracial citizens committees composed of people from all walks of life, to concen- trate on the specific racial problems in given localities.

Dr. Rivers also called for more study of race relations and of new findings in the broader area of human relations, particularly on the part of school teachers of both races.

Mrs. Volena Higginbotham urged more study of the social forces re- sponsible for the race problem and suggested the establishment of forums for nonreading people. She said that school teachers should discover and develop courageous leadership qualities in Negro youth.

JOB-OPPORTUNITIES

It was the opinion of Dr. B. A. Turner, who also took part in the discussion, that the Negro is in need of a better leadership. He said that Negroes should, furthermore, devote increasing at- tention to intra-racial problems. Greater confidence in present Negro leadership was urged.



# A Second Look

By J. SAUNDERS REDDING  
Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

IN SPITE OF the opposition of an articulate Negro faction to Carey McWilliams' proposal that there be set up in the government office of Negro affairs, the suggestion still seems good. The NAACP decried it fiercely. The whole theoretical policy of the NAACP is against any commitment that seems to set the Negro apart for special treatment. Yet it is evident that there is a total lack of consistency between NAACP policy and practice.

It has been largely through the influence of the NAACP that specific appointments of consultants on Negro affairs have been made in various government departments. William Hastie himself was their man, both as a federal judge in the Virgin Islands (a clear case of special treatment) and as special assistant to Secretary of War Stimson. It was one of the NAACP's best known men who insisted that the national office of USO employ a Negro consultant on Negro affairs.

After taking such specific measures in these matters, it is hard to understand the NAACP's attitude on the McWilliams' proposal. There seems little harm in openly sanctioning what it has secretly abetted.

## MUST BE SET UP FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT

And the Negro must be set up for special treatment, for in a very real sense it is special treatment he wants. He is a source of sickness in a sick body politic. He is like the lung in a tuberculosis body, though, also like the lung, his affliction is not of his own making. (The point that his affliction is not of his own making should be emphasized.)

But just as the physician, while treating the whole body, gives special attention to the lung, so he who would cure our sick democracy must give special attention to the Negro. This is what England must do for India in order to cure the vast sickness in the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is what the Allies are doing in regards to Italy. It is what must be done for Germany to wipe out the recurrent plague of Europe.

The argument, also advanced by the NAACP, that the setting up of a government office to deal with Negro affairs would make Negroes the mere wards of the government seems to beg the question. It assumes that the sick member of the body politic will never get well. Or perhaps a definition of terms is needed. In the strictest sense, any people is the ward of its government. Wars have been fought because of the government's obligation to protect its nationals.

## SENSE OF OBLIGATION

And what the Negro wants exactly is that the government recognize a sense of

obligation to him and to extend its wardship to him on terms of equality with all other people. The Negro has been trying in haphazard ways to get this extension of wardship. Now the proposal is to channelize these haphazard activities and energies; and the proposal seems good.

As Carey McWilliams has pointed out, the setting up of a racial minority for special treatment is no new thing in this country. Two precedents have been established. One of them, Reconstruction, failed dismally, but the failure was in men and method rather than idea. The second precedent, and the one upon which McWilliams dwells, was and is an important success for the idea, in spite of sometimes sorry men and deplorable methods.

There are pages of its history full of chicanery and blood, but the office of Indian affairs has done its work extremely well under great difficulties. And it must be remembered that for a time the office of Indian affairs functioned for three races—Indian, Negro, white—among the five civilized nations.

## SOME SUCCESS



MR. REDDING

**GENERAL**  
An office of Negro affairs would no doubt encounter greater difficulties because the problems are greater and because too many years have elapsed during which nothing has been done. Properly established, however, it would almost certainly have some success, and even a little success would be a great benefit. Though, like the office of Indian affairs, the office of Negro affairs could be established under a department already existing, it should be no mere appendage. Nor should it be a refuge for strutting bureaucrats.

It should represent a sincere, coordinated effort to make democracy work for the country's most important minority. It would be incalculably more effective than the experts in Negro affairs who function independently (though it is said that Jonathan Daniels, a white North Carolinian, controls that hall) in scattered government departments. It would cost a lot of money perhaps, but the cost considerably less than the \$30,000,000 a year that 350,000 Indians now cost.

The functions of such an office would be administrative and, in so far as it would propose and shape legislation, legislative. It would coordinate activities in behalf of the Negro. It would find, opinion-find, will-find. It would serve as a clearing house for those race problems in the field of public government that have gone unsolved because sheer human inertia solves nothing.

## MEN OF FINEST TACT

It would help to interpret one people to another, and it would help to shape the will of the democratic whole. Properly staffed, it would be a major kink out of American democracy. It would require men of the finest tact in a situation so unused to diplomatic delicacy. It could not afford the mistake of underestimating the possibilities of democratic principles democratically applied.

Perhaps it could not go in one uninterrupted stride. Perhaps it would have to make some compromises and set up some intermediate goals, but it would move always (and faster than we are now) in the direction of the ideal.

# RR Porters Can Improve Travel

Afro-American  
Baltimore, Md

## Employees on N.Y. Express Called Excellent Example

By ELMER CARTER

Once, in Atlanta, I had secured a lower berth on a through train to New York. My seat was heavy. On arriving at the colored end of the station, I spied a red cap and asked him to carry it. When I told him the car and seat number, he turned to me and said: "That's a Pull and chokes when he tries to say man car." I showed him my ticket. "George." You just don't hear this et. Slowly he picked up my bag, but instead of going to the car, he said: "Wait," and left me standing while he walked five cars up to where the white conductor was standing and engaged in conversation, meanwhile pointingers at me.

## Porter Reluctant

Finally he came back and gruffly commanded, "This way." Then he suddenly turned to me and asked: "Whar'd you git dat tick et?" That is exactly what he said and how he said it. By this time I was boiling. To think that a colored man was of the opinion that I had no right to ride in a Pullman car. I replied rather heatedly: "None of your damned business; just take that bag to car No. 314."

During the past 25 years I have had occasion to travel a bit, and I have been struck with dismay by the attitude of some colored employees on the railroads. I have gone into dining cars where the waiters seemed embarrassed and sore because I came in when the car was fairly crowded.

## Car Crowded

Many times there has been a vacant seat at a table for four—the other three occupied by white people—and I have been told by a waiter, probably at the order of the steward, "car crowded." Of course I know that both the steward and the waiter feared the whites would object to sitting at the table with a person of color. Well, often they do.

It seldom occurs to either of them, however, that I might not want to eat at the table with some white people. For I have seen examples of terrible manners practiced by them in dining cars. I have seen devotees of the "pitch and gulp" school, and others adept

in the Kansas City "grip," where the knife is held like a dagger.

## Dignified Occupation

There is nothing to be ashamed of in being an employee of a railroad—whether porter, waiter, or red cap. Personal service can be as dignified as any occupation or profession.

It is a pleasure to watch the men of the New York Central's great Empire State Express. They are highly intelligent; they speak in cultivated and subdued tones; they carry themselves with such poise and grace that even a "crick" from the South hesitates to say "That's a Pull and chokes when he tries to say man car." I showed him my ticket. "George." You just don't hear this et.

## No Inferiority Complex

And these men have no inferiority complex in the presence of white people. And that is more up to where the white conductor was standing and engaged in conversation, meanwhile pointingers at me. When a colored person enters the chair car or dining car. They act perfectly natural.

A pleasant "Good morning," or "Good evening" is their greeting to all passengers, black and white alike. It is largely the attitude and the action of the porters and waiters on the Empire which causes the white passengers to forget their prejudices and to accept the presence of a colored passenger in a respectful and of-friendlier manner.

You can be sure that if they acted as if they resented the presence of colored travelers, the atmosphere of superiority and con-tempt would permeate the train. I like the Empire. I respect the men who work on it, for they are gentlemen in the true sense of the word.

## Wins Honey Award

Afro-American  
Baltimore



RALPH METCALFE, internationally famous athlete, now director of mobile units of the USO, one of 2 winners of the James J. Hoey Award for 1943.

out the country became acute. which have taken place through racial disturbances and tensions past three months or since the appearing, said that during the Community Chest of Cincinnati were vision of Negro Welfare, Com-walker, executive secretary of Urban League and Arnold B.

the annual conference of the National Urban League in 1943 here.

Mr. Embree, who was presiding at a program discussion titled "Building An Active Interracial Movement" and upon which Dr. Louis Wirth, head of the department of sociology at the University of Chicago; Harold A. Lett, secretary New Jersey

# 63 Cities and States Have Formed Interracial Committees Recently

Call Mo. CHICAGO. — (ANP) — The appointment of committees official status by cities, counties and states throughout America, most recent development in interracial cooperation has been and with varying degrees of of Edwin R. Embree, president of



63 committees of this type and 30 special groups—church, labor, regional have been formed or reorganized.

Mr. Embree, who is chairman of the committee appointed by the mayor of Chicago, outlined the program which his group has adopted as the major front upon which it will work, one which it became apparent to his hearers, could serve somewhat as a guide for other groups which may be more or less groping their way toward methods of operating effectively.

The Chicago committee proposed, he said, to work along the following lines:

"Housing—not only the building of more public housing but the investigation of the whole question of living conditions and living restrictions for Negroes.

"Health and welfare: Schools and recreation. You will excuse me for not elaborating at this time the worlds of hard and delicate work involved in these four great categories.

"Easing of tensions in spots where friction has been chronic: congested trolleys and buses; parks and bathing beaches. "Employment, especially the holding of at least some of the current gains after the present employment boom.

"Public education through papers, radio, etc., so as to encourage interracial cooperation for the benefit of all.

"Law and order. We recognize that the police are the first line of defense in any tense situations. I can report to you that there is evidence that Mayor Kelly, the police officials and the Park authorities realize it, too. They know that conditions are not perfect. My belief is that we are making progress toward prompt and impartial police action in any cases of tension. You may be sure its committee will not urge any race favoritism or coddling. Colored adolescent gangs who hope for protection because of sentimental interest in Negroes without get as stern treatment as any other disorderly groups.

"The mayor's committee does not take the place of any of the existing civic agencies. Racial harmony is the toughest problem American democracy has to wrestle with. Even a little improvement will require the best brains and the fullest resources we can muster from all groups."

# Negroes to Join Hands With Organized W'rkers

## Anti-Poll Tax Measure Must Be Brought Out of House Committee; Resolution Would Probe Riots

Call Kansas City, Mo

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) —

Congress reconvened Wednesday following a two-month vacation that to many was no vacation at all, but rather time out to explain

to the folks back home why they voted as they did on various pieces of important legislation which came before the 78th congress.

Some actually sought instructions as to what they ought to do in the remaining part of the session.

In this interim many legislators were firmly apprised that unless they do right, their political tunes in the 1944 congressional elections will indeed be in untenable position.

Of particular significance has been the regional meetings which Sidney Hillman has been holding in the name of the Political Action Committee of the Congress for Industrial Organization.

Hillman has been hitting the high spots north, east, south and west, telling the folks, and by indirection the legislators themselves, that labor is prepared to back those candidates who recognize the realities of rising costs and vote to restrain them; who see the attacks on labor and attempt to deflect them; who say they support President Roosevelt and do.

### Labor on the Alert

And just as vigorously. Hillman has been making it clear that labor is going to oppose those men who do just the contrary. Through its newspaper, the CIO, through its membership of the voting records of all congressmen.

Also, they have briefed the election laws in every state of the union, and are urging every trade unionist and his family to exercise the franchise this year and next.

The American Federation of Labor has not been quite so alive as the CIO. William Green says

his organization has its own plans, none of which include a joint arrangement with the CIO for political action, although both may find themselves occupying corresponding positions on certain men.

However, in spite of the attitude at the top of the pile, in some few cities and states, the rank and file of the AFL and the CIO are working out cooperative plans to support labor's friends and to wage war on labor's enemies.

### Negro With Labor

There is a strong Negroes a developing public opinion that the wise course will be to go along with labor's lead inasmuch as the men who have fought the type legislation labor has been interested in, have also opposed forward looking legislation which affects the Negro. Independent action, it is pointed out, is not feasible both because of lack of funds and organization.

Certainly congress will find work on its hands in an abundance. Beside the broad issues which unquestionably affect all Americans, such as prices, manpower and taxes, Negroes will still find themselves struggling to get through pieces of legislation.

The anti-poll tax bill which rode through the house in record time, is languishing in a subcommittee of the judiciary committee of the senate. It was good organization inside and out of congress that brought the Matignon cantonic bill through so quickly. It is going to take equal skill and floor management to accomplish the same results in the upper chamber—and a filibuster is almost assured.

### Lynch Bill a Hard One

The anti-lynch bill has not had the play it had in previous years. It's in there, however, resting in committee and waiting for the development of sufficient public pressure to move it along.

The fight here is going to be hard, first because there has been a tapering off in lynching this year, and second because the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been investigating and the Justice department has been getting indictments against lynch-law suspects. Convictions, of course, are another matter.

In connection with the Gavalan bill to outlaw lynching, the Tomlinson Todd, a one-man question will probably arise as to whether or not the measure may be pushed in view of the plan of the sponsor to leave the house representatives for a position on the supreme court bench of New York state. He was nominated for the 14 year term the Democrats last month and the following month the Republicans endorsed him, all of which assures him of election.

Last spring Sen. Sheridan Downey, California Republican, introduced a resolution calling for the establishment of a special committee to investigate charges of alleged discrimination in the armed forces. This resolution has not yet been acted upon by the senate military committee. The senator throughout the recess has been preoccupied with manpower problems, particularly on the West coast where they are acute, but his office says that he does not intend to forsake the resolution, and will press for action.

### Into Race Riots

Congressman Arthur G. Klein, New York Democrat, has a resolution in the calling for an investigation into the causes of race riots. It was presented just after the Detroit outbreak. It is not likely that it will get far unless there should be a recurrence of rioting. There is still hope that President Roosevelt will speak his mind on this subject, which will, in the opinion of some, obviate the necessity—and embarrassment in certain quarters—of a nation-wide investigation.

A resolution of Sen. Styles Bridges, New Hampshire Republican, would set up another investigating committee, this one to probe work stoppages in war plants. This resolution was prompted by the frequent stoppages occasioned either by the introduction or upgrading of Negro workers in a plant.

The future of this resolution also rests largely upon the insistence of War Manpower commission for the full utilization of available labor resources, and the Fair Employment Practice committee in prosecuting cases of discrimination.

A drive is anticipated within the capital to get a civil rights bill through congress for the Dis- year, and second because the Fed- ical Bureau of Investigation has been investigating and the Jus- tice department has been getting indictments against lynch-law sus- pects. Convictions, of course, are another matter. The form of the drive is expected to be the circu- lation of a discharge petition. gan bill to outlaw lynching, the Tomlinson Todd, a one-man question will probably arise as to whether or not the measure may be pushed in view of the plan of the sponsor to leave the house representatives for a position on the supreme court bench of New York state. He was nominated for the 14 year term the Democrats last month and the following month the Republicans endorsed him, all of which assures him of election. Last spring Sen. Sheridan Downey, California Republican, introduced a resolution calling for the establishment of a special committee to investigate charges of alleged discrimination in the armed forces. This resolution has not yet been acted upon by the senate military committee. The senator throughout the recess has been preoccupied with manpower problems, particularly on the West coast where they are acute, but his office says that he does not intend to forsake the resolution, and will press for action.

## Program For Racial Tolerance Outlined By White Psychiatrist

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (ANP) — "The need for racial tolerance" was discussed last week at a session of the Kentucky Conference of Social Welfare. Dr. James S. Plant, Newark, N. J., white psychiatrist, here for a brief course in knowledge and treatment of juvenile delinquency, in outlining goals which he said were to be all-important for post-war days, said:

"We shall be increasingly challenged by the need of racial tolerance, rather than to develop a program through experts and im-

posed opportunity — but housing, education, security — also of prestige — accepting a man for what he is, as much as for whom he is."

### SHOULD HELP PEOPLE

The psychiatrist further stated that "for 50 years we have been working in taking people apart, and doing things for them. We should begin to concern ourselves with helping people to do things for themselves. We have accepted the doctrine that the best and most complete







Defender Chicago, Ill.  
**Speaker Suggests U. S.  
Control Race Relations**

# A Blow at Negroes Too

**-By Doxey Wilkerson**

# VIEWS and ♦ *Reviews* ♦



requires a careful process of reconditioning, akin to Pavlov's experi- wider scale than our first halting efforts, handicapped by lack of  
ments in the behavior of dogs and Watson's experiments with newly-funds as they were. It is the one effort that will have to be made  
born babies. The U. S. Government has showed that it will NOT do or else the problem will have to be written off as insoluble.



# Mrs. Roosevelt's Freedoms

**Mrs. Roosevelt's freedoms are far more specific and realistic than those of Mr. Roosevelt.**

**Mrs. Roosevelt's more specific freedoms are listed as:**

4. We must give to all the citizens of a democracy a chance for equality of expression. We believe there should be no impediment which prevents any man from expressing his will through the ballot.

On the Negro problem, Mrs. Roosevelt forthrightly discusses the question of racial intermingling, pointing out that through the ages no force or law has been able to stop it, and observing that "We should not have so many different shades of color in this country today if

“this were not so. This is a question, therefore, that I think we have to leave to individuals, not only all over the United States, but all over the world, to handle.”

To Mrs. Roosevelt, an equal chance for men all over the world must mean an equal chance for all men here, and that unless we know that everyone here has that chance, "we fight for nothing of real value."

That is exactly the position of The Pittsburgh Courier, the "Double V" movement, and of every intelligent American not blinded by color prejudice who loves his country and wants to see it survive.

# Praises CIO Plan To Better Racial Conditions Here

NEW YORK—Paul Robeson, singing star of stage and screen, praised the action of the URWA Toronto convention in ordering initiation of a campaign to develop better understanding between races in America, according to a feature story appearing in the November issue of United Rubber Worker, official publication of the United Rubber Workers of America, CIO.

in the exclusive interview, Roberson said, "It is perfectly clear to me that if people get together and have a chance to know each other there will be no difficulty in solving our problems."

## FUTURE IN LABOR

"The future of the Negro lies with labor, and especially with the CIO." **DEC 6 - 1940**

Declaring that the Negro must meet its own responsibility toward the Negro, Robeson told his interviewer that "there is a great responsibility on labor to carry forward the fight for all people. I feel that labor will have to go more than half way because the Negro feels battered about. The temper of the Negro has changed, and will remain changed—he is playing to fight a world-wide war for the right of people to be free, and he will resist any attempt to keep him tied down to a reactionary status quo.

## GIVES HIS SOLUTION

"My own solution is that the Negro ally himself fully with progressive forces like the labor movement."

He warned that if no attempt is made to develop better understanding and co-operation between the races, "the way will be left open for American fascism in the post-war world."

He pointed out that fascism makes no distinction between the races it would enslave.

The struggle against discrimination and segregation is not alone a job for the Negroes, Robeson emphasized. "It is a problem for the entire American people, and especially for labor."

While denouncing the jim crow system in the Army, Robeson said "Negroes feel their No. 1 job today is to help smash Hitler and the Japanese."

**PROFOUND EFFECT**

"The destruction of Hitlerism with all its false racial theories will have a profound effect right here in America," he declared. "Democratic forces, including the Negro people, will have a great opportunity to go forward. Labor and the Negro must work together now in breaking down the walls of suspicion and prejudice, so that when the opportunity comes, we can make the most of it."

"... will toward all men," is the best time for us to work for more unity and understanding among the Negro and the Chinese people. It is only with unity among us that we can crush the fascists and win victory.

**In Order to Have Freedom  
There Must Be Unity Between  
Chinese, Jews and Negroes**

# CHINA SPEAKS

counter

**WHAT** is the most significant achievement of the Cairo conference and the Teheran conference? It is unity, united among the United Nations. This is the best Christmas gift in 1943 for all the people of the world. It is given to us not only by the leaders of the Big Four, but also by the struggles and the bloodshed by your boys, our boys, and all the fighting and **SAME ENEMY** angels. We don't claim to be. As the Chinese should not forget a matter of fact, we have a few that the Japanese are still at our fascists among us; but they are not forget that the Jewish people should fascists, and they should be known at their throats, and the Nazis are still as such, and they should be punished at their throats, and the Negro peered as such. Don't judge us by our people should not forget that the home-officials" because they are most from Fascists and the Southern representative. Thank heaven, our boys are still at their throats—we still have Chinese people who In order to have freedom, therefore bravely fighting the Japanese must be unity among the Chinese fascists, such as demonstrated by Jewish and Negro people. We are the tough fight around the "Rice really oppressed by the same en-Bow!" and they are the majority.

We should be unity among all the oppressed peoples of the United Nations. But what are we saving among ourselves? Disensions! We find there are anti-Negro and anti-Semitic feelings among the Chinese. We find there are anti-Negro and anti-Semitic feelings among the Jew-hatanti-Semitic people among the Chinese. We find there are anti-Negro and anti-Semitic feelings among the Jew-hatanti-Semitic people among the Chinese. We find there are anti-Negro and anti-Semitic feelings among the Jew-hatanti-Semitic people among the Chinese.

people. We find ourselves coming to accuse the Negro people—SEMITIC and anti-Chinese feelings—as the most anti-Chinese and anti-Semitic people among the Negro people. Who can semiticize people among the colored OPPORTUNE TIME  
be benefitted by it? Our common people say, Why is it that we don't like each other—the Nazis, the Japanese "No!" So I shall also protest whenever we forget our enemies—the Nazis, and the home fascists—we, the Chinese people, are beingOur trouble is: first, we forget our militarists; and secondly, if we don't watch out, the enemy accused as the most anti-Negrocommon enemy, the fascists; and thirdly, if we will capitalize on our ill-feelings towards each other, stirmost unfair. It isseemingly too well, and thirdly, we thought agents towards each other, stirmost unfair. It isseemingly too well, and thirdly, we thought feelings towards each other, stirmost unfair. It isseemingly too well, and thirdly, we thought up more ill-feelings, let us fightNEGROES MUST toward each other

**FIGHT JIM CROWISM**  
Of course, not all Chinese are. At Christmas time, when people pray, "Peace on earth and good will to men," they are praying for the Chinese.



# Marian Anderson Given Highest Liberian Award

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.  
Mrs. Roosevelt Lauds Singer, Calls on Minority Whites to Help Create Goodwill

PHILADELPHIA

To the many honors already bestowed on Marian Anderson, internationally famed Philadelphia contralto, was added Sunday the Liberian Order of African Redemption—highest award of the Republic of Liberia.

The presentation was made by Walter Walker, consul general of Liberia, on behalf of President Edwin Barclay, president of the African republic, who toured the country this summer as guest of President Roosevelt.

Mrs. F.D. Lauds Singer

Among the many speakers praising the singer was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who lauded Miss Anderson for creating good will and better understanding between races.

There is a need for such understanding, the President's wife said, and "I pray that good will will grow in the world as a whole."

Touching on her trip to the South Pacific, Mrs. Roosevelt said she "had occasion to observe how much in the minority the white race is and I think that white persons should well consider their opportunity to create good will now."

Other Speakers

More than 1000 persons witnessed the presentation, highlight of a meeting of the Interracial Committee of Citizens, an organization sponsored by the Baptist and Methodist denominations.

Others who spoke included Bishops Robert E. Jones and David H. Sims of the AME Church, the latter representing Mayor Bernard Samuel; the Rev. Michael L. Shephard, chairman of the Foreign Missions Board of the International Baptist Convention; and Mrs. James P. McGranery, wife of the assistant to the attorney general.

Recipient of the NAACP Spingarn Medal for 1938, Miss Anderson was presented the \$10,000 Edward W. Bob Award as Philadelphia's outstanding citizen in 1940. With some of the money from this money, she established the Marian Anderson award, enabling talented young people to pursue their musical careers.

In 1942, the singer, whose secret marriage to Orpheus H. Fisher, an architect, was recently revealed, won the 1942 Brith Sholom Award

## Racial Peace Prescription

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.  
DEC 25 1943

The following is quoted from the recent statement on the essentials of a good peace, by the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare conference, voice of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States:

In the Providence of God, there are among us millions of fellow-citizens of the Negro race.

We owe to these fellow-citizens, who have contributed so largely to the development of our country, and for whose welfare history imposes on us a special obligation of justice, to see that they have in fact the rights which are given to them in our Constitution.

This means not only political equality, but also fair economic and educational opportunities, a just share in public welfare projects, good housing without exploitation, and a full chance for the social advancement of their race.

When given their rights in fact as well as in law, they will prize with us our national heritage and not lend ear to agitators whose real objective is to improve but to destroy our way of living.

That seems to us to state the entire Negro question as it faces Americans today, and to state it in the fewest possible words. We do not see how it could be improved upon; or how all of us could do ourselves a bigger single favor than to take that statement to heart and strive to put it into practice all over the United States.

## Race Relations Sunday Observed In 26 States

NEW YORK—From hundreds of pulpits, lecture platforms, over the radio, and through numerous special community programs, the challenge of better race relations was sounded to Christians of America last week, the twenty-first anniversary of Race Relations Sunday.

The celebration, initiated and promoted by the department of race relations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, drew significant response this year from numerous new communities in addition to large activity from centers already identified with the observance.

As special speaker for the department over Sunday morning "Wings Over Jordan" (CBS), President Buell G. Gallagher of Talladega college, Alabama, hurled a challenge to the Christians of America emphasizing that the matter of better race relations is put "squarely in the center of the Christian religion."

Said Dr. Gallagher: "It means enter into the sufferings of minor-

ities vicariously themselves and ship which it has so long held."

realize the problems; may well learn to detect and expose propaganda with facts. . . . To be free from prejudice as an individual is not enough," declared Dr. Leiper; "but it is necessary that we associate ourselves with those actively seeking to promote racial goodwill."

Preaching to his own congregation at Flatbush Unitarian church, held there at the white Baptist Brooklyn, the Rev. Karl M. Chworsky stated: "The institutions of organized religion have an unique opportunity on this Race Relations Sunday to speak with power and conviction upon the problems which the war has brought to the attention of all decent men and women."

Young people's societies of white the war has brought to the attention of all decent men and women Baltimore, Md., year-round activities of their Fellowship church issue to say that unless the white man takes more seriously the implication of his own confessions of freedom and democracy in relation to the colored peoples of the world, no lasting peace can be made and the seeds of a new and even more terrible war will be sown.

Observed in 26 States

"And let the churches on this Race Relations Sunday not be satisfied with grand oratory and brilliant rhetoric; that will not solve the issue. The time has come for fierce denunciation . . . and action. . . . This day should not pass without a public demand . . . that in every resource of public opinion and police power, of legislation, pressure be brought to bear at once upon those areas of our life where the Negro, the Oriental, and those of other races are still denied the full exercise of their privileges as citizens and the complete enjoyment of their rights as human beings."

Among the nation-wide activities of the day, taken at random from preliminary reports already received from twenty-six states, the department cites the following:

Arrangements for 56 pulpit exchanges were made in Chicago. At Webster Groves, Mo., for the first time the ministerial alliance promoted the interracial activities of the day which included a union church service of white and Negro people.

The Metropolitan Church Federation of St. Louis called attention to the importance of white churches having Negro Scout troops in attendance at their services and vice versa.

At Cleveland a Memorial service to the late Negro scientist, George Washington Carver, drew a thousand people, Negro and white. A prominent white minister of a liberal church at El Paso, Texas, has based his sermons for the entire month of February on the need for the church to "make good its claims for the brotherhood of man . . . or retire from the position of leadership."

Set up Council

In Covington, Va., a Race Relations council of five white and four Negro people has been established to be active through the year.

Roanoke reported that the accusation of segregation in seating arrangements was "definitely out" in the large Race Relations meeting held there at the white Baptist church; several Negro speakers were heard at white Sunday schools and vice versa; both local radio stations and newspapers cooperated in the observance.

Young people's societies of white the war has brought to the attention of all decent men and women Baltimore, Md., year-round activities of their Fellowship church issue to say that unless the white man takes more seriously the implication of his own confessions of freedom and democracy in relation to the colored peoples of the world, no lasting peace can be made and the seeds of a new and even more terrible war will be sown.

representatives of various churches to study the problems and needs of Negro soldiers and defense workers in the Harrisburg area.

Seventeen different choirs including Chinese, Japanese, Negro, were included in the annual Inter-racial Song Festival of Madison Avenue Presbyterian church, New York City. In commenting on the preliminary reports in New York, just a few days after the observance, Dr. George E. Haynes, the department's executive secretary said:

"Of course the present war situation has heightened the need for greater awareness of the churches and has quickened the thinking of their leaders on these problems of racial betterment. But it is also true that the long educational process through the promotion of Race Relations Sunday among the thousands of churches that have observed it over these twenty-one years has generated tolerant and just attitudes on the subject and shown the churches where their professions and practices square off."

"Never before has there been larger response from the denominations, from ministers and from groups in taking the department's special literature—some of which went into three printings—and in demands on the department for assistance in program-making, follow-up after the observance, and general educational guidance. These healthy signs cannot be overlooked as the churches of America are further charged to demonstrate real Christian democracy."



BETWEEN THE LINES

By Gordon B. Hancock

The New Interracialism

*Daily World*

ALTHOUGH INTERRACIALISM

within recent years has been disparaged, and the interracialist has been misunderstood and often maligned, the principle underlying interracialism is fundamentally sound. Where two groups are forced by legal enactments or community mores to live apart, there are certain inevitable problems foisted upon the community; and these can only be dealt with by a certain type of interracialism.

Interracialism is a bridge over the chasm that segregation creates, and although it lacks the glamorous and the spectacular, it has played a substantial part in the advance of the Negro. As in the past, so in the future, the welfare and progress of the Negro depends very largely upon the efficacy of the interracialism in dealing with the allvexing problems arising from the principle and practice of segregation, legal or voluntary.

RIOTIOUS LIVING

Within recent weeks this nation has been torn with riots and near-riots, and the riots we have averted are quite as serious as those we have witnessed. Just as poison in the system must come to ahead if physical death is to be averted, so interracial bad blood must come to a head before the nation is in position to advance morally. Riots are no more than poison in the moral system of the nation coming in rection to constitutional deficiencies; and if proper heed is given measures may be employed that will bring the desired cure.

Just as pain is a great blessing in that it calls attention to serious and threatening conditions so riots are a blessing in disguise, if for no other reason than they force a resort to interracialism that is sometimes spurned in times of apparent peace. Within the past few weeks interracial effort have been made by more than a hundred cities and communities of the nation. The possibilities of interracialism are being explored almost feverishly, perchance to find a sc-

lution to the middle of interracial hatreds.

SHAME HANGS ON

The riots have had two very beneficial effects on this country. First they have shown the shamefulfulness of race hatreds in their logical conclusions and secondly they have made communities resolve to avert the shame of these nasty episodes which besmirch a community's good name almost irretrievably. Fate has so ordered it that the shame of these riots hangs on like the body of death of which Paul spoke in one of his inspired moments.

East St. Louis has never recovered from the shame of its riots. Detroit, long known as the capital of the automotive industry, is now thought of mainly as the city where whites and Negroes riot. Washington, the capital of nation, has not lived down its riot and neither has Atlanta. Just how shameful these race riots are can be seen from the way Mayor La Guardia of New York hastened to declare that the riot in Harlem of recent date was not a "race riot," although to all intents and purposes it was. Even the Negroes chimed in the denial. If the riots do no more than make the nation ashamed of itself for cultivating conditions productive of these riots, they will have served a beneficent purpose.

THE NEW INTERRACIALISM

One of the most important effects of these riots can best be seen in the very feverish attempts being made throughout the nation to avert such ugly manifestation of interracial discord. One of the weaknesses of the old interracialism was its remedial nature. The interracialists waited until trouble was precipitated and they then proceeded to call "a meeting of the best whites and Negroes" in order to arrive at some common understanding that should have been arrived at previous to the riot or disorder.

If the interracialists of yesterday had called as many meetings to avert trouble as they called to remedy trouble, their record would be far more commendable. The out break of riots in recent weeks is calling for another type of interracialism which is not alone, or even primarily remedial, but pre-

ventive! This new preventive interracialism holds great promise for the future.

The Southern Regional council recently organized in Atlanta as an outgrowth of the Durham conference faces the issue squarely whether interracialism should be primarily remedial or preventive. It is committed to prevention. This new interracialism has infinite possibilities for the cause of better race relations.

Better Negro Strategy Is Suggested

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. —Thoughtful Negroes were urged to shape a better master strategy in tackling the American race problem. Tuesday by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of the Atlanta Commission on Interracial Cooperation, who spoke at the summer school of the college.

Questioning the technique of some Negroes, who, she conceded, may be "self-elected leaders" instead of really representing the opinion of colored Americans, Mrs. Ames declared that they are alienating a number of progressive white Southerners who are "puzzled" by their advocacy of force, expressions of threats against the South, and criticism of white southerners known to be liberal.

Their published pronouncements and writings are also playing directly into the hands of anti-democratic elements, she said.

"It is difficult for us to understand why such leaders are so willing to sacrifice the gains which have been made and which could continue to be made through the efforts of progressive whites," Mrs. Ames stated. "We are both interested in eliminating flagrant discriminations. I think that the white Negro, and the effects of segre-

gation are terrible. "With the white south divided into three elements—the positive reactionaries, the neutral or indifferent people, and the progressives—the hope of the Negro lies in the growing number of progressives who can develop an increasingly large group of white liberals with the strength to outweigh the reactionary influence.

"But the existing progressives have been maligning the Negro press that they are beginning to ask what is the use.

"We have already lost many of our most influential progressives who are weary of the attacks made upon them because they won't go the 'whole way' as dictated by these Negro leaders.

"What we cannot understand is how they can be so blind or so uninformed as to imply that the fault lies entirely in the white South, or that one-fourth of the United States can control or dominate the other three-fourths of this country.

"Anyone familiar with history or politics is aware of the alliance formed between the southern and northern industrialists in the period 1880-1896 and of the political alliance between southern and northern reactionaries.

"The efforts of the industrialists to preserve an untapped source of cheap labor—white and colored—in the South, and the political reactionaries are the agencies responsible.

"Moreover, when Negroes attack or blame the South directly, they are playing into the hands of both of these groups.

"We ought to have some sort of understanding between the white progressives and these leaders. Something has got to be done to create this understanding and produce a better strategy on the part of the Negro group."

Said Dabney in light of the Durham conference's grim realism, but natural that the white south should meet the challenge by holding a gathering of its own. This conference was called by a committee of Atlantans.

With 115 persons present from all parts of the south, it met in Atlanta on April 8, and "at the end of an all-day discussion, a declaration was unanimously adopted which asserted that the Durham declaration 'is so frank and courageous, so free from any suggestions of threat or ultimatum, and at the same time shows such good will, that we gladly agree to co-operate.'"

THREE HUNDRED WHITE SOUTHERNERS SIGN

Positive Program Needed To Solve Race Problem—Dabney

most important pronouncement on race relations in the South made by any Negro group since the Civil War.

The article centers around the PICTURE OF UNDENIABLE DISCRIMINATION

The Durham statement he said, contained a picture of undeniable discrimination by the white race against the Negro race in the fields of political, labor, and civil rights, industry, labor, and service occupations. "It goes without saying that some of the objectives do not enjoy the universal approval of the white south," said Dabney, "although sentiment is shifting with the Durham conference as the

NEW YORK — (ANP) — As of today, the race question centers in the states which once constituted the Confederacy, and it is apt to center there well beyond the life of this generation, said Virginius Dabney, noted Richmond, Va., writer and editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, in a Survey Graphic article for November titled "The South Marches On."

However, he added, it may be remarked parenthetically that recent events in Detroit and Harlem would seem to indicate that the millennium in race relations is regrettably remote in many



Furthermore, the signers stated, declared the editor, that "it is futile to imagine or to assert that the problem will solve itself; the need is for a positive program arrived at in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation, and mutual respect."

The full statement is said to have been circulated over the south and more than 300 white southerners affixed their signatures, including Governor Colgate W. Darden Jr., of Virginia, and Donald Comer, of Alabama, one of the country's foremost industrialists.

Out of the Durham and Atlanta parleys grew the joint conference which met at Richmond on June 16, the white side to the gathering picked collaboration committee of 33 whites and the same number of Negroes. The purpose was to formulate plans for joint action with a view to achieving the general objectives, enunciated at Durham, he said.

P. B. Young, publisher, Norfolk Journal and Guide, presided over the sessions, and Dr. Gordon B. Hancock.

## Federal Church Council Spurs Drive on Racism

PM

New York, N. Y.

### Comes From Many Quarters

Promises of enthusiastic support of the campaign against racial hate and discrimination launched last Sunday in PM continue to mount steadily, with churches especially eager to help. (If you want to join the drive on the hate-mongers, sign the pledge at the bottom of the page.)

This is what some of the groups are doing:

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has appointed a group called the Commission on the Church and Minority Peoples to deal with the problems. According to Samuel M. Crea-Cavert, general secretary of the Council, the Commission, made up of representatives of the Nation's Protestant churches, will attempt to "bring the practice of the churches themselves up to the level of the Christian standards which they proclaim" and make them "more effective agencies for inter-racial brotherhoods."

### 'Unbiased Era'

The Greater New York Federation of Churches, Inc., is trying to promote better feeling among races

### Support for PM's Pledge

by articles and announcements of inter-faith and inter-racial meetings in its publication, *Metropolitan Church Life*.

The Rev. J. Chapman Bradley, administrative secretary of the Federation, warning of a possible "unleashed era" after the war, said:

"In such a period of conflict and confusion and release from concentration upon the war effort, anything can happen; mongers of hatred can incite group against group. . . . The time is definitely now for the church to be alert and to educate its constituency through discussion group, sermon and inter-changing of visits between differing religious and racial groups in the community."

### Meetings Planned

Alfred A. Albert, counsel of the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts, said there must be an active organization of liberal forces in every state to combat race hatred, adding, "this is what we are attempting to do . . . in Massachusetts."

The Church, Peace Union sent out a story and a copy of PM's

pledge with its news letter, which goes to about 15,000 persons, of whom almost 10,000 are ministers.

The New London (Conn.) Inter-racial Council will hold a series of meetings to combat the work of hatelers. It has asked all civic, fraternal, church and lodge groups to name three permanent delegates to the Council.

The Rev. A. Powell Davies, of the Community Church, Summit, N. J., devoted an entire Sunday sermon to *Religion, Common Sense and the Race Question*, pointing out that racial hatred was used by Hitler as a springboard to power and emphasizing that race tolerance is an integral part of what we are fighting for.

The Flatbush Unitarian Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., unanimously authorized its minister, the Rev. Karl M. Chworowsky, to sign PM's pledge; and the pastor called special attention to the editorial by John P. Lewis, Managing Editor of PM, *Fight Off the Rising Storm of Racism*.

Thirty-five employees of the A. Johnson Machine Works, signed PM's pledge, as did 37 Coast Guardsmen, members of the U. S. C. G. Port of Boston Band.

Dr. Leon M. Birkhead, national director of the Friends of Democracy, speaking over WEVD, New York, asked his listeners to write in for PM pledges, which he is having mimeographed.

## Must Crush Anti-Negro Plot, Delegation to White House Says

The Daily Worker  
New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON D. C., June 25.—

The President and the Government of the United States must act now to put a stop to the wave of Axis-inspired anti-Negro violence in the country, urged a delegation of white and Negro trade union leaders and spokesmen for Negro and Jewish groups who visited the nation's capital on Wednesday, June 24.

Copies of the delegation's statement were left on Wednesday with the President's secretary, Attorney General Francis Biddle, the War Department and the War Manpower Commission.

The statement follows:

We, the undersigned, Negro and

white representatives of labor and the peoples' organizations from New York, Washington, D. C., and Detroit, Michigan, are here in Washington to protest the shocking wave of anti-Negro violence taking place throughout the country, the latest and most violent example of which recently occurred in Detroit. We believe that this violence, in which 28 persons were killed, 25 of whom were Negroes, is a part of an organized conspiracy carried through from fascist circles and aimed not alone at the Negro people but at the entire war effort. Similar outbreaks in Mobile, Alabama, in Los Angeles, in Beaumont, Texas, in Newark, and various production centers in New York and other places show that they are planned and timed to cripple the home front and thus to lessen the Axis

crisis on the military front. This violence is being perpetrated against the Mexican population, against the Jewish people and other minorities, and against organized labor in industrial centers. This shows a clear pattern of Fifth-Column work to set race against race, creed against creed, native-born against foreign-born, and thus to divide the unity of the people against Hitler abroad and reaction at home. We do not believe that these attacks against Negro Americans are in accordance with the patriotic spirit of the American people.

We feel profoundly alarmed over the continuing defiance of our Commander-in-Chief and of our nation, in the throes of a great crisis, by such outright native fascists as the Ku Klux Klan, the

violence against the Negro people.

crucify our common struggle for freedom on the cross of lynch-

That the Negro people in Detroit and Beaumont be given full protection by the constituted authority of the Federal Government and that restitution be made to all their families for their belongings destroyed by the fascist hoodlums.

That the reorganized Fair Employment Practices Committee be put into immediate operation to insure the up-grading of Negro workers without discrimination, as well as to insure their full entry into all industries engaged in war production.

We urge that the War Department totally abolish the official system of Jim Crow in the Army, Navy, Air Corps, Marines, Waves, Waacs and Spars, and that every branch of the military service be opened to Negro citizens with opportunities for advancement as free and equal Americans.

We urge that President Roosevelt issue a proclamation outlawed and its leaders imprisoned.

That the Ku Klux Klan be

order abolishing Jim Crow in war

historic and progressive executive

abolishing Jim Crow in the armed

services along the lines of his

9. We call upon all Americans, regardless of race, color or creed, to work in unity and harmony in support of our Commander-in-Chief against the Fifth Column Fascist forces which are trying to defeat the United Nations in this just war and who are trying to

order abolishing Jim Crow in war

historic and progressive executive

abolishing Jim Crow in the armed

services along the lines of his

order abolishing Jim Crow in war

historic and progressive executive

abolishing Jim Crow in the armed

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order abolishing Jim Crow in war

historic and progressive executive

abolishing Jim Crow in the armed



F. B. Young, publisher, Norfolk Journal and Guide, presided over the sessions, and Dr. Gordon B. Hancock,

PM  
New York, N. Y.

articles and announcements of

(page 1)  
This is what some of the groups  
are doing:

Meetings Planned  
1948

The Greater New York Federation of Churches, Inc., is trying to out a story and a copy of PM

WASHINGTON D. C., June 25.—The President and the Government New York, Washington, D. C., against the Mexican population, against the Jewish people and other

caption on Wednesday, June 24, 1963, in which it was stated that the Negroes, who were Negroes, is a part of an organized conspiracy carried through these attacks against Negro Americans are in accordance with the statement from fascist circles and aimed not

The statement follows:

We, the undersigned, Negro and front and thus to lessen the Axis crisis, by such outright native racist as the Ku Klux Klan, the

Coughline gangs and other bands who are provoking chaos on zens without being challenged and orders from powerful higher-ups put down with a firm hand by our whole effort to sympathetic to Hitler. Undoubtedly government, our whole effort to this lawless defiance is inspired by win this war is gravely jeopardized John L. Lewis' attempt to wreck The colored people of Asia, Africa the war effort and the unity of the the West Indies and Latin America labor movement. will be adversely affected by th

As long as such Nazi-like terror Detroit incidents. The morale o can take place against Negro civil-the Negro people and their million



# Eleazer Gives Up Interracial Post

ATLANTA—R. B. Eleazer who served 20 years on the Commission on Interracial Cooperation resigned last week. According to the resolution prepared on his retirement by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta president, few southern white men—if any—have done more in two decades to improve interracial cooperation. It said in part: "The Commission express its deep gratitude to Mr. Eleazer for his untiring, unselfish and most faithful work. The Commission realizes that this work, done without fanfare and publicity, is likely to result in as great good and to have permanent effect as any program which it had undertaken. "The Commission acknowledges its indebtedness to Mr. Robert B. Eleazer and desires to have this expression made a part of the official history and record of the work in this highly significant field of social adjustment."

Dr. Eleazer came into the Commission a comparatively young man, gained the dislike of many whites in carrying out his work, but continued to build up an appreciation of interracial problems in the minds of white southerners, the majority of them being young. He retired from the staff of the Commission.

## SPEAKING the PUBLIC MIND

### GOOD WILL STORIES

#### Mr. Peters Speaks Highly of Herald's Promotion of Race Harmony

Augusta, Georgia  
Augusta, Georgia Mar. 16, 1943  
To The Herald: I am writing to express my appreciation of the plan you have inaugurated to have white and colored people send in to you incidents illustrating goodwill between the races here in Augusta. I hope that this plan will be productive of much good. I was interested in someone

speaking to me about this matter on the street yesterday who referred with pleasure to the Negro coal man who had seen to it that a poor woman received coal during the recent cold spell, even though she was not able to pay for it on the particular day in question. It seems to me that all of these incidents of kindness ought to make all of us, regardless of race, feel kindly disposed toward our neighbors.

While in Atlanta last Thursday attending the meeting of the State Committee of the Interracial Commission, I learned of a meeting which is to be held in Atlanta on the eighth of April, I believe. This meeting is to be composed of both white and colored people interested in better relations between the two races here in the South. It will have as one of its purposes the FINDINGS OF THE DURHAM CONFERENCE which was held last fall. I suggested to Mrs. Ames that you be invited to attend this meeting.

I think you will be getting an invitation to this meeting in Atlanta, if you have not already received one, and I hope that you will find it possible to attend.

With all good wishes, I am  
Sincerely yours,  
E. C. PETERS.

## Group to Attack Race Problems

### Committee of 14 Leaders Named

The organization of an interracial committee composed of seven white and seven Negro citizens of Columbus, to promote improved relationship between the races and to aid in adjustment of problems which arise from time to time, was announced today.

The white members of the committee were nominated by a group of Negroes, and the colored members were in turn, chosen by white citizens.

Wilbur H. Glenn, J. B. Key, Rev. Norman Lovein, Theo J. McGee, Maurice D. Rothschild, Georgia M. Wilkins and Harry L. Williams are the white citizens of the committee. The colored members are Rev. J. S. Bryan, Dr. R. H. Cobb, E. E. Farley, Iola A. Jones, F. R. Lampkin, D. D. Moody and W. M. Thomas.

At the organizational meeting on the street yesterday, Rev. Norman Lovein, pastor of Rose Hill Methodist church, was elected chairman. Wilbur H. Glenn was selected vice chairman, and W. M. Thomas, secretary.

As chairman of the inter-racial committee, Mr. Lovein issued the following statement:

"The purpose and plan of the committee is as follows:

"1. To interpret for the public any conditions in the community which defeat justice and equity for any one group.

"2. To create attitudes of justice and equity and fair play for all people in the community without regard to race or religion.

"3. To seek to prevent oppression, exploitation and injustice to any group in the community.

"4. To strive for peace and understanding and sympathy and good will among all groups, so that each may make its own contribution for the good of the community and the citizens who live here."

## COWS, CHICKENS PAY TUITION FOR HANCOCK NEGROES

Industrial College, Ga., June 18—Three Negro college students are helping pay tuition fees at Georgia State College by operating their own dairy and chicken farm.

The trio, Lula Mapp, Harvey Skrine and Robert Warren, have two cows, 20 hens and 20 ducks. The boys feed and care for the cows and chickens and do the milking while the girl churns the milk, prepares butter, buttermilk and eggs for marketing.

Their records for the month of May show gross receipts, in addition to supplies for their own use, of \$108.75. After deducting expenses of feed there was a net cash income of \$40.45.

Their customers are college professors, students and neighbors in the adjacent community, both white and Negro.

The students came to school here from the Hancock county vocational high school in the Log Cabin community. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the college, said the three students furnish a "challenging example of what

## Georgia

Negroes can do to break down prejudice."

"This kind of co-operative spirit," he said is needed in every Negro community in Georgia and the southeast. The post-war world will need far-visioned men and women who will work for themselves, and have the ability to get their fellowmen to work with them for common ends. Georgia State College seeks to stimulate its students to keep their feet on the ground and do the common ordinary jobs in an extraordinary and most efficient way."

## Race Harmony

SAM ROBINSON, colored, an aged planter of Stewart County, brought in to Lumpkin last week its first bale of cotton of the 1943 season. He maintained his 30-year record of being first with a full-size bale.

As the Stewart-Webster Journal tells it, Sam operates the Humber plantation about seven miles west of Lumpkin and takes great pride in his farming accomplishments. Every year his crops of cotton, corn and peanuts are as successful as the seasons will permit. The paper adds, "Stewart County is proud of Sam."

The respect the people of Stewart, white and colored, have for Sam Robinson, and the pride they take in his skill as a farmer, are not an isolated and exceptional example. In every community in Georgia are Negroes of probity, diligence, skill and dignity who by their character command and receive generously the respectful consideration of the countryside.

It would be difficult for even an ingenious and persuasive propagandist to convince these colored people that they are underprivileged or abused. For them there is no race problem, nor is there a race problem for the whites among whom such Negroes live.

The wisest summarization of the race problem of which we have heard was reported recently. A veteran colored employee of an industrial concern in Mobile went to the company office and asked for his time. The Negro was a worker of exceptional skill and diligence and the paymaster expostulated, explaining the company did not want to lose his services and arguing that it was his patriotic duty to remain at his important work.

The Negro finally said: "It's been my experience that when mean Negroes and mean whites get together, there's going to be trouble. We've been getting too many of both sorts here, and I'm checking out. When trouble comes, I'm not going to be around." Within the week after he left, the trouble he had foreseen broke out.

## WRIGHT BRYAN

### Finds Citizens Well Informed

Atlanta Ga. Journal

SOMEONE, I can't remember at the moment just who it was, warned us never to underestimate the people's intelligence or to overestimate their information. It begins to appear that some of us have been doing the former, if not the latter. The people of Atlanta evidently understand their common problems better than they are given credit for doing.

Carlyle Fraser, president of the Chamber of Commerce, sent out a questionnaire about two months ago to more than 3,000 Atlantians. They included not only the members of the Chamber but those of other civic organizations, public officials, labor leaders, educators, and a considerable number of average citizens selected at random from the directory, by way of making the cross-section complete. Each was asked what are the three things most needed to insure the sound postwar growth of the Atlanta metropolitan community.

The 529 replies now in hand contain more than 1,500 suggestions. Even after the sifting and classifying of duplicate or similar ideas, they contain more than 100 different proposals. Surprisingly enough, the general trend of the replies is thoroughly in line with what most conscientious students of local affairs have been urging for many years.

The Number One plea was for a simplification of government, especially local government in the metropolitan area of Atlanta. Whatever the form of the reply, whether favoring consolidation of counties, or annexation or merger of cities and counties, or the so-called one government plan, or functional consolidations, the people evidently realize that urban Atlanta, in the broad sense, is being handicapped by a hodgepodge of overlapping and conflicting local government.

Approximately half the replies made some reference to local government and almost as many discussed state government. Many suggested the desirability of a two-party system if this section is to receive adequate consideration from national authorities.

The second greatest volume of suggestions was on the need to relieve traffic congestion through street widenings and extensions, construction of arterial highways, and better connections for existing facilities. The urgent need for these is obvious.

The problem of race relations took third place in Carlyle Fraser's tabulation of replies to his questionnaires. Most of the replies merely mentioned this problem as both serious and dangerous, without suggesting solutions. One thoughtful citizen wrote that these things would be helpful:

1. Adequate park and recreational facilities for Negroes; 2. Adequate schools, with curricula fitted to the needs of the students;



3. Equal justice for all races in the courts; 4. Encouragement for the training of sufficient Negro doctors, lawyers, and other professional men to care for the needs of their own people; 5. An increase in the earning capacity of Negroes, including better wage scales for domestic and unskilled labor. All these things deserve serious consideration. The citizen who proposed them wants to solve the problem within the framework of Southern ideas; but he points out that unless the economic level of the Negro is built up, that of the white will be pulled down.

Other suggestions for postwar Atlanta include better educational facilities for all the people, better health and hospital facilities, better housing, metropolitan planning (which of course is essential if the traffic problem is to be solved), and wider employment through both agricultural and industrial development.

All these things are interdependent. All are important. As Carlyle Fraser told the Rotary Club this week, they can be achieved if the leaders of the community will buckle down to the job.

## OPINION

New York, N. Y.

### Program for Racial Peace

JUN 25 1943

The root of the racist evil must be found in the soil of American life as a whole. And a program of action against the racist evil must be a national program.

There is no space to do more than to suggest the barest outlines, necessarily incomplete, of such a program. It must be based on the premise that while it is no doubt true that Klansmen and other native fascists are always willing to apply the torch to the race problem, the combustible stuff for the fire is to be found in the way we treat the Negro. And the further premise that this stuff must be cleaned out.

The paradox of the relation of the whites to the Negro is that they deny him a chance at a job and then call him shiftless; they segregate him in the worst slums under conditions that breed criminality, and then call him vicious; they deny him education and then call him ignorant.

### We Are Not Nazis

I do not say that no progress has been made. I do not say that we treat the Negroes in a Nazi way. The Nazis glory in their racist ideas and persecution: we hang our heads in shame at ours. As a nation we have been moving slowly toward a decent treatment of Negroes.

Too slowly—that is the point. I know of few Negroes who expect the overnight mir-

acle of complete justice and equality. But we also know of very few who do not want from us a more substantial token than we have given of our intent to apply to them the principles of ethnic democracy.

The Negro is becoming an integral part of our economic life. That trend is here to stay. The war has speeded it up, by bringing more Negroes into the war industries. But the war did not invent the trend. Insofar as the racist riots are an unreasoning protest against the newly emerging industrial position of Negroes, they are only an incident in a long historical process. Seen thus, they become as fruitless as the attempts of the Machine Wreckers in the early part of the 19th century to hold back the tide of industrialism.

But while I am convinced that the process cannot be stopped, much can be done to ease the transition. The going is slow because the obstacles are many.

### The Obstacles

There are men in the Administration who would like to do something, but the Democratic Party in Congress is today the prisoner of its Southern delegation. There are men among the Republicans who would like to do something, but the Republican Party is still the prisoner of big enterprise and big enterprise fears to aid and educate the Negroes lest they join with white workers to become a mass political force. There are men in the trade unions that would like to do something, but the AFL leaders have shown year after year that they have a vested interest in keeping Negroes out.

There are these obstacles and others. But there is also today a crisis of our national life and our moral sense. Unless we take the first steps toward a national program, we shall not resolve this crisis, either during the war or after it.

I set down a summary succession of items:

**Item 1.** Get the FEPC (Fair Employment Practice Committee) into working shape at once, and make it really effective this time. At present it has a new Chairman, Father Haas, but no other members. Unless it can work with courage and power, the Negro has no recourse on job discrimination.

**Item 2.** Get an amendment to the Walsh-Healy Act which will cover Negro job discrimination. Today the Government, under the Walsh-Healy Act, can refuse to award a contract to anyone who does not observe the Federal labor laws. Extend the principle so as to cover violation of fair practices toward Negroes in jobs.

**Item 3.** Let the big associations of businessmen clean house—the NAM and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Let them bring their members into line on a national management program of fairness to Negroes

### What Labor Can Do

**Item 4.** Ditto for the big trade-union groups—the AFL, the CIO, the Railroad Brotherhoods. Whatever their differences they should unite on this. A joint national trade-union committee on this problem should be formed immediately. Let the trade-unions remember that the forces of irrationalism which are today smashing the promise of American life for Negroes will tomorrow smash it for labor.

**Item 5.** Create a national group to study the problem of Negro housing, as part of the general problem of slum housing.

**Item 6.** Get the Conference of Mayors and the Conference of Governors to prepare a program for protecting Negroes in local situations of police and court injustice. And if they won't do it, appeal to the conscience of the American bar and bench. The legal profession cannot hold up its head with a sense of honor so long as justice in America remains to any degree White Justice.

**Item 7.** Push through the anti-poll tax bill. The fact that its influence will not be restricted to Negroes is all to the good. In the long run the Southern states cannot treat Negroes maturely unless their whites reach political maturity.

**Item 8.** Pass a new Federal Civil Rights statute, as Carey McWilliams has been urging. I am convinced that the problem of drafting it is not too difficult. Recent Supreme Court decisions also point to its constitutionality. The real problems will be those of enforcement. But, however hard that may be, let us at least put it on the record that as a matter of national policy we outlaw lynching, Jim Crowism, and racial injustice in every form.

**Item 9.** Create experimental mixed units of volunteers in the Army and Navy. No one need be forced into them. But there are plenty of Americans, white and black, who would want to give democracy a chance in the armed forces.

**Item 10.** Map out a long-range educational program for expanding school facilities, if necessary by Federal subsidies. Without education, American racial horizons cannot expand.

You will say, this is a long road. Injustice is longer. You will say, this is drastic. Bloodshed and hate are more drastic. You will say, it can't be done. But that is just what the enemies of American life are counting on you to say.

—MAX LERNER

### White and Negro Amity

Dear Editor: New York, N. Y. You and your reporter, Sally Winograd, are making a fine contribution to white and Negro relations by organizing the difficul-

ties under which democracy works where the two races try to make the proper adjustments in neighborhoods where they have to mix. Especially youth, in and out of our public schools, must be guarded against discriminating against each other. It is the duty of the supervisors of mixed schools to teach youth the guiding principle of Live and Let Live. The principals have the greatest opportunity to prove to the skeptics of white and Negro amity that they can work and live beside each other. Where the reverse becomes true, the principals of such schools should be replaced at once. They failed because they didn't believe it in the first place.

BEULAH O'GRAN

### Charlie Barnet Defends Music Fans in the Detroit Race Riots

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

NEW YORK, July 1—None of the people responsible for the race riots in Detroit are music lovers. Charlie Barnet, who has a mixed band, is willing to bet on that. "Music is the greatest force today in crashing color lines," says Barnet. "The lover of music, it's the musicianship, not the color that counts," said the maestro, who believes in the democratic principles of this country.

### Georgians Form Civic, New National Civic Club

The Union

Cincinnati, Ohio

Fort Valley, Georgia—Twenty delegates representing eight civic clubs in Georgia cities met here Sunday, August 8, to form a national organization. The name "CIVICLE" was adopted by the united representatives. With the nucleus of the eight original founding clubs, it is expected that the organization will enjoy a growth to national proportions.

The Call for the meeting, issued jointly by President H. M. Bond of the Fort Valley State College, and C. H. Henderson, President of the Fort Valley Civic League, emphasized the fact that the organization was to be devoted to service to the Negro people, and to Negro communities. The officers are to serve without pay, and a small sum was fixed in the Constitution as the dues that could be collected by national headquarters. The purposes of the Club embrace many methods of racial improvement and progress.

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GEORGIA

# Better Race Relations Seen For Atlanta, Georgia

AUG 28 1943  
Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26—(ANP)—Long delayed recognition of the things Negro leaders have been demanding here for so many years came this week from Carlyle Fraser, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, who released results of a city-wide survey on postwar problems. Surprising to Mr. Fraser was the response to the 3,000 questionnaires mailed to a cross-section of the population, agreeing that race relations loomed near the top of the problems to be solved.

The survey showed, Mr. Fraser disclosed, that five steps should be taken to better race relations in the city. They were (1) The creation of adequate park and recreational facilities for Negroes; (2) adequate schools, with curricula fitted to the needs of the students; (3) encouragement for the training of sufficient Negro doctors, lawyers, and other professional men to care for the needs of their own people; (4) equal justice for all races in the courts; (5) an increase in the earning capacity of Negroes, including better wage scales for domestic and unskilled labor. Commenting on the proposals, the Atlanta Journal said: "All these things deserve serious consideration. The citizens who proposed them want to solve the problem within the framework of Southern ideas; but point out that unless the economic level of the Negro is built up, that of the white will be pulled down."



# All-White Dixie Jury Verdict Startles Many

New York, N. Y. **Sheriff, Special Deputy, And Ex-Policeman Found Guilty of Abduction, Lynching Negro**

By CLIFF MACKAY

ALBANY, Ga., (ANP).—An 11-man all white jury late Thursday returned verdicts of guilty against Sheriff Claude M. Screws of Baker County, Frank Edward Jones former member of the Newton, Ga., police force and Jim Bob Kelley, special deputy, in the January abduction and lynching of 29-year-old Robert Hall.

The verdict, which held the three white defendants guilty on two separate counts, was reached after a deliberation of five hours and 50 minutes.

The first count charged them with acting to deprive Hall of his life without due process of law and carries a sentence of one year and a \$1,000 fine. The second of conspiracy carries a sentence of two years and no fine. Both counts are violations of federal civil liberties law.

## Dramatic Highlight

A dramatic highlight in the four-day trial held before U. S. District Judge Bascom Weaver came Thursday when James P. Willingham, white, a former resident of Newton where the slaying occurred, was brought into the court room on a stretcher. Willingham disclosed that he had but recently been released from the hospital and was appearing against his doctor's orders.

Lying flat on his back, the witness described in detail a conversation he had had with the defendant, Frank Jones, the morning following the fatal nocturnal beating of young Hall.

## FBI Expert Traps 'Em

The government placed Hubert L. Davis, FBI handwriting expert on the stand. He proved that the warrant Sheriff Screws used to effect Hall's arrest was forged by Sheriff Screws himself and was not issued by the justice of the peace as the defense claimed.

Screws took the stand in his own defense Thursday morning and reiterated his original contentions that the attack he and his fellow officers made on Hall was in self defense. "Hall plunged towards me with a shotgun, gentleman," he told the jury, "I dodged it and we beat him."

The sheriff disputing a string of witnesses called by the government, denied that Hall was handcuffed at the time he fell victim to murderous assault at the hands of the officers.

## Prejudice Trick Fails

Appealing to the jurors to free him, he sought to justify his beating of Hall to death by asserting, "You gentlemen know how biggity these darkies are gittin' nowadays."

## Georgia

their meager earnings, members of this church constituency contribute annually an average of \$37,000. . . . This money has come from cooks, washerwomen, sharecroppers and common laborers.

"I bring it to you," he added, "to let you know that all Negroes are not buying what they want and begging for what they need."

Fountain said the college was now striving to raise \$100,000 "to obtain a complete physical plant and an adequate endowment."

## Judge Stresses Race Harmony

Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 19

(ANP).—Need for continued harmony between the races in this community where are stationed more than 75,000 soldiers was stressed by Judge T. Hicks Fort in his charge to the members of the August term of grand jury Tuesday.

The judge said that public affairs in Columbus are in good condition and that, because of strains of war, "we must be tolerant." He added, however, that countenance and license of ruthless violation of sacred customs and traditions, and the written law of our land cannot be tolerated.

WORK OUT OWN PROBLEMS

Stating that there has been unnecessary to avoid stirring hatreds of dangerous proportions," Superior Judge Mel Price, Wednesday in his charge to the new McIntosh county grand jury, cited instances of what he termed racial discord in this section.

"So let all this talk of race trouble cease. We have a common cause to win. We must, and we will work out our problems in a spirit of Christian, patriotic harmony," he concluded.

## EASING RACIAL TENSIONS

White women in Atlanta, comprising the Atlanta Council of Church Women, have urged the City Fathers to appoint Negro policemen in that city. A similar request has been made for the city of Savannah by white women comprising the Savannah Deapery of the National Council of Catholic Women. In both of these Georgia cities one of the arguments put forth for the requested appointments of Negroes to the police force is to "ease racial tensions."

There is good foundation for this argument. Most racial tensions arise when Negroes seek larger opportunities or when they are denied a fair share of democratic processes, and their aspirations are blocked by those who stand in the path of progress. Likewise, when new opportunities are opened to Negroes and when undemocratic barriers are removed, these steps have a tendency to ease racial tensions. So, the white women of Georgia are right in their belief that any effort to give to Negroes a larger share of the rights and benefits of American citizenship will also help at the same time to ease any racial tensions which may exist.

## Better Understanding Between Races Urged By Dixie Judge

DARIEN, Ga. (ANP).—Declaring that a better understanding between the Negro and white races is necessary to avoid stirring hatreds of dangerous proportions," Superior Judge Mel Price, Wednesday in his charge to the new McIntosh county grand jury, cited instances of what he termed racial discord in this section.

He said he feared "racial equality propaganda emanating from Washington" would create "dynamite-laden" feelings. Such activity is wrong at any time; he told the jurors, "but it is particularly wrong in wartime when unity is necessary."

Judge Price said persons preaching racial equality could be blamed for a number of disturbances in this section. One of these, he said, was a case in which a Negro soldier entered a Glennville, Ga., drugstore and called for a fountain drink. Told that Negroes could not be served at the fountain, according to the Judge, the soldier became enraged and was killed in a fight with a white man.

## Race Relations Formula Given

Atlanta, Georgia

By The Associated Press.

The youthful Negro president of Morris Brown College has called upon the south to improve its racial relations through two primary concepts—the white people to give more recognition to the "progressive element of our group," and the Negro to improve his lot through "self-help and self-determination."

Addressing the Atlanta Rotary Club, W. A. Fountain Jr., son of a Methodist bishop, yesterday said: **Constitution**

"If there ever was a time when we needed true friendship between the races, it is now. The theme of the world today is unity and that should be our theme at home."

Too long, he said, "emphasis has been placed on the lower elements" of both white and Negro races. "Because of this, prejudice and misunderstanding have a stronger hold than fairness and understanding."

There are no mediums, religion and education, "through which any group may be reached," he declared, and cited the many Negro church and business people and schools as the "progressive element of our group" with which white people may work in understanding. "Our white friends have not known enough about the progressive element of our group."

He cited Morris Brown College as an example of Negro self-help. "Through all its existence, Morris Brown College has been supported and maintained in large degree by the African Methodist Episcopal church in Georgia, whose membership is largely composed of people in the lowlier occupations. Yet from



DEC 17 1943

# Springfield Plan Plants Seeds Of Race Tolerance

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

BY ROBERT NORTON

Executive Sec'y, League For Fair Play, Inc.

Four years ago the school system of Springfield, Mass., inaugurated the Springfield Plan which has been called "a community's total war against prejudice."

The Plan has undertaken the education not only of children in the schools, but of the whole community as well, in the fundamental principles of democracy.

Using methods worked out in Dr. Clyde Miller's courses at Teachers College, Columbia university, over a period of twelve years the pupils are taught in their class rooms and the adults in neighborhood forums and parent-teacher organizations how public opinion is formed, how prejudices grow, how certain words become vehicles of prejudice.

At the outset the children were given tests to determine their attitudes toward Negroes, Jews, the foreign-born, and different religious groups. From these tests the school authorities learned that most of the prejudiced attitudes came from the parents. So extra emphasis was put upon reaching the grown-ups.

## Hire Negro Teachers

Adult forums have been established in the school houses, where controversial questions are discussed. Problems of race relations are brought right out into the open. These forums are under the direction of a community council, which works in closest cooperation with the Committee for Democratic Education of War. Indicative of the attitude in the school system. On the council are representatives of the Negro community, as well as social agencies, labor, business, various religious denominations and the Jewish community.

From the very outset it was recognized that the school system would have to practice what it preached. Although the Negro community is small and there are no schools in which Negro children are in the majority, it was decided to engage a Negro teacher. Now three Negroes are teaching in the schools and are recognized as outstanding members of the teaching force.

The Springfield Plan also tackles the problem of discrimination in employment as well as the training of Negroes for skilled occupations.

Springfield has one of the finest trade schools in the country, in which Negro boys and girls are being trained as highly skilled machinists, office workers and executives. No pupil is held back or discouraged because of his color.

## Get Negro Jobs

Through the school placement service the capability of these skilled workers is called to the attention of employers, and their cooperation is sought not only in employing Negroes, but also in upgrading them as their skills warrant. This policy was established in the schools before the beginning of the manpower shortage created by the war, and considerable headway had already been made before war demands had brought about greater opportunities for Negroes elsewhere.

In its fifth year the Springfield Plan is now training teachers and community leaders, with the cooperation of Springfield college. A course in Current Problems and the Schools, given by Dr. Clyde Miller, took up not only the immediate community problems but also the relation of the peoples of China, India and Japan to the western nations. The course enrolled Chinese, Japanese, Indian and Negro leaders—including Negro teachers in the schools. Five labor leaders were among the students.

One of the outstanding lectures in this course was given by Judge William Hastie, dean of the law school at Howard university and formerly civilian aide to the Secretary of War. Indicative of the attitude developed in the community by the Springfield Plan was the reception given to Judge Hastie. He was met at the station on his arrival by the car of the Superintendent of Schools, and among the reception committee were Dr. Miller and the first Negro teacher employed under the Springfield Plan. Judge Hastie was honored with a dinner at the leading hotel. The press not only gave full space to his observations on the treatment of Negroes in the armed forces, but also reported his views on post-war employment, housing, segregation and other pressing problems. Pictures of his reception at the station and at the college were published in morning and evening editions.

The Springfield Plan is now attracting nationwide attention and

has already been adopted in several other cities, including Pittsburgh, Brookline, Brockton and Great Neck. It is under consideration for statewide adoption in two New England states. The League for Fair Play, with headquarters in New York, is sending Dr. Miller throughout the country to describe the workings of the plan. It has been widely discussed in the New York press and several educational journals. The New York Post editorially urges its adoption in every community in the country.

This educational approach is unquestionably one of the most significant developments to come out of the war. It does not claim to give the answers to all the questions, but it makes a beginning. The rest is up to the people of the community; the plan is just what they make it. It can be a lot of talk, or it can be made into a useful channel for dealing with the real problems of discrimination in the community.

Its educational accomplishments cannot be measured until it has been in operation for a generation. But it can lead to action from the very beginning, as has been shown in Springfield. The key of its success evidently lies in the extent to which the various groups in the community, including the Negroes, utilize it to further their democratic aspirations in cooperation with all other forward-moving elements.

## Pittsburgh Board Okehs Use Of Springfield Plan

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The board of public education here last week approved the Springfield plan for the teaching of racial and religious tolerance, and immediately set into motion a program of adaptation for the purpose of including it in the curriculum of the local schools.

The plan is one which has been tested and proved successful in the schools of Springfield, Mass. It is expected to fit in well with the Pittsburgh situation since more than 17 per cent of the 80,000 pupils in public schools here are colored.

The move is being sponsored by Mrs. F. B. Chalfant, a member of the board, and Dr. Charles E. Manwiller, of the board's research department, has been appointed to draft a practical approach as well as to plan introduction of the course soon after the first of the year.

Explaining the purpose of the plan, Mrs. Chalfant said: "It proposes to thread together all school activities, curricular and extracurricular, in unobtrusive fashion but with one studied objective—the idea of tolerance from playing together in kindergarten to planning together in high school. Too often youngsters have been taught that we already have achieved a perfect democracy and have become disillusioned when their experiences proved this untrue."



# Chicago Southside Acts on Race Riots

Daily Worker

New York, N. Y.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—On half a dozen fronts the jam-packed Negro Southside community in Chicago moved forward last week to break down the mesh of racial barriers that have threatened to become riot tension points.

Determined to make real the slogan "It Won't Happen Here," adopted by all community of this week by Negro butchers in organizations, Negro leaders have been their 10-month drive against wage discrimination. A War Labor Board arbitrator's decision ruled against causes such as job discrimination, unequal pay for Southside butchers police brutality and bad housing, and granted them a \$5 per week

Taking the spotlight in the campaign to wipe out the evils behind the level of white butchers. racial outbreaks have been Mayor The wage differential had been

Edward J. Kelly's newly-appointed written into a contract between Racial Relations Committee headed meat markets and the AFL Amalby Edwin Embree, president of the gamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Julius Rosnwald Fund. In two Workmen's Union Local 547 since meetings of the 11-man group 1937. The first petition to wipe out which includes five Negroes, two the unfair setup has been denied prominent white industrialists and by the WLB but an ap a leading clergyman, Dr. Preston Neal D. Carmell of the Bradley, the committee has tried Chicago Federation of Labor, re to get to the fundamental reasons versed the original decision. behind unrest.

Police brutality, as evidenced in Superior Court this week ordered the recent slaying of a 16-year-old the eviction of 30 Negro families Negro schoolboy, Elmo Vasser, by from a building at 608-10 N. Wells St., because there was a restrictive a Morgan Park policeman has been agreement which covered the some years. The whitewash of the policeman with only a mild "reprimand" by the city Civil Service Commission has aroused wide resentment in the Negro community.

James B. Cashin, lone Negro on the commission, dissented and shortly will issue a detailed statement on the reasons for his refusal to join in clearing the police.

## NEGRO POLICE

The Racial Relations Committee met with Police Commissioner James P. Allman and urged him to add a substantial number of Negro police to the force which has 140 Negro members at present.

With new cases opened to security cops as moonshiners and conductors on the street cars, the Racial Relations Committee has announced an early meeting with surface line and bus officials on hiring Negroes.

Chicago still is one of the large cities in the nation where Negroes are not employed in any capacity except as janitors on the street cars, buses and elevated lines.

## BUTCHERS WIN

Another development on the job front was the smashing victory won

the jurisdiction of OPA prosecution so Mr. Harmon turned that aspect of the case over to the city's Department of Health. He himself however, pressed charges against the market for its violation of the

# Freedom From Racial Strife Is Wallace Aim

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

A new freedom—"freedom from strife between the races and creeds"—was set forth by

Vice President Henry A. Wallace this week as one of seven "what we fight for" ideals to insure a durable world-wide peace.

Speaking to a vast audience of 20,000 in the Chicago Stadium and over a radio hookup, Wallace's program won enthusiastic acclaim. Thousands of Negroes from the Southside turned out to hear Wallace, Paul Robeson and Dorothy Donegan, who were featured on the program.

Previous to the meeting the Vice President spent several hours touring the Ida B. Wells homes on the Southside where he expressed approval of the fine homes provided Negro families by Federal financing.

## Welles Hits Prejudice

Drawing perhaps the most heartfelt applause at the Stadium rally were Robeson, who sang "Ballad for Americans," and Orson Welles, who delivered a scorching denunciation of race prejudice.

Welles in his talk declared: "To live in freedom without fighting slavery is to profiteer."

He told of coming in to the meeting of our republic where American citizenship is a luxury beyond the means of the majority. I rode comfortably above a sovereign state or two where fellow countrymen of ours cannot vote without the privilege of cash.

"Today I bought my lunch where black men may not come except to serve their white brothers."

## 'Negro Insurrection'

"I have met Southerners who fear a Negro insurrection. I see no purpose in withholding this from general discussion. There may be

those within the outcast 10 per cent of the American people who some day will strike back at their oppressors. To put down the mob, a mob will arise. Who will put down that mob?" Welles asked.

The noted Hollywood star urged that all races, "black and brown and yellow men," must be free in the peace.

The Vice President in his tour of the housing project was greeted by 14-year-old Adolph Slaughter, boy mayor of Wellstown. Others who joined him in the tour of the homes were Robert R. Taylor, chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority, and Oscar C. Brown, manager of the homes.

Vice President Wallace, after being introduced by "Boy Mayor" Slaughter, said: "After hearing the mayor's stirring talk and making a tour of this wonderful project, I am sure that the century of the common man is dawning."

"I congratulate you, as members of this community of 4,000 children, and for your efforts to gain better low cost housing. I congratulate you because, as a result, you have enough money left over for the food that provides these children the necessary vitamins of life."

## Speech By 'Boy Mayor'

In greeting the Vice President, youthful Slaughter said:

"It is certainly the greatest pleasure in my life to welcome you to the Ida B. Wells Homes, which to us is Wellstown, a community of the common man."

"I extend greetings to you, not only from the 4,000 children who live here but also from children all over the United States. I would like you to meet the members of my Council, made up of one boy and one girl from each ward in Wellstown. Mr. Vice President, we who live here in Wellstown cannot express our joy, our appreciation; we cannot tell in words just how happy we are to live in clean, decent homes such as these."

"When we look back and see the kind of homes most of us came out

of, we can hardly see now we survived those rat-infested foxholes; those kitchenettes, with large families living in one room; those frame buildings, which are almost falling over. And so now Mr. Vice President, you see why we are both happy and sad. Sad because we know there are many people still living in homes such as those.

"I have said many times and I want to say again: it is our hope and our prayer, that in the future all the boys and girls all over the United States will have a chance to live in good, clean homes such as these found in Wellstown."

# Illinois

## Mixed Group Aims To Halt Possible Riot

Governor Green Names Negroes, Whites To Study Various Problems

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., (ANP)—Appointment of 14 persons equally divided among Negro and white civic leaders to a commission for the study of housing, employment, riot problems was announced last week by Gov. Dwight H. Green.

The commission, has been asked by the governor "to investigate every phase of this difficult problem and to suggest measures and policies not merely to prevent disturbances but to seek lasting improvements and a better mutual understanding among all our people."

## Committee Members

Names to the commission are Edward Foss Wilson, white, chairman, president of Wilson & Co.; the Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, pastor of Good Shepherd Congregational church; the Rev. Joseph M. Evans, president of the United Church Federation of Chicago; Miss Ethel M. Payne; Fred Lewing, an executive of the Metropolitan Funeral System; Milton P. Webster, vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Maj. Byrd, a member of the Springfield Housing authority; and Dr. G. Cecil Lewis, Danville physician and former University of Chicago track star.

Others, all white, are the Rt. Rev. Bernard J. Neenan, auxiliary bishop of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Martin J. Bickham, chairman of the racial relations committee of the Chicago Church Federation; Patrick J. Buckley, partner in Harris Upham & Co.

Cool spirit of harmony is being im-  
bued in these days; but is  
permanent prob-  
lem for our people.  
"We have all been alarmed by re-  
cent outbreaks of interracial strife  
in other states and we are deter-  
mined to prevent any such tragedies  
in Illinois."  
GOVERNOR'S PLEA  
"The supreme achievement of our suc-  
cess with which men and women of  
all races and creeds have lived and  
worked together." Gov. Green  
stated. "The preservation of that



# Directing Mixed Band Has Its

Defender

## Woes But Barnett Keeps Going

Chicago, Ill.

By MARGARET TAYLOR GOSS the Negro members of the band  
He's a great guy because there created a problem in these back-  
is no prejudice in his heart. Mu-ward communities.

sically speaking, he is a white  
Duke Ellington. This is the way  
a teen age band fan described  
Charlie Barnett backstage last week  
at the Chicago theatre.

I thought that this was just about  
the highest compliment that could  
be paid him. With so many world  
twisting events going on today it  
is easy to overlook some very im-  
portant pioneering work that is be-  
ing accomplished by the music  
world in the field of race rela-  
tions. Charlie Barnett is doing his  
full share in helping to create the  
preconditions to the winning of the  
war.

Now, what can a band leader  
do besides playing patriotic music?  
Plenty. Mr. Barnett has four Ne-  
gro musicians in his orchestra.  
They are Al Killian, formerly with  
Count Basie; Howard McGee, who  
was with Andy Kirk, and Peanut  
Holland. These three fellows play  
the trumpet. Then there is Trum-  
mie Young, formerly with Jimmie  
Lunceford, who plays the trom-  
bone and sings. I interviewed  
Charlie because I wanted to find  
out just what were some of the

reactions to a "mixed" band from  
the standpoint of the audience re-  
sponse and the response of the  
band members as far as Charlie  
was able to tell.

A number of other top orches-  
tras including Benny Goodman,  
Charlie Spivak and Gene Krupa  
have had Negro musicians but  
Charlie Barnett, despite heavy pres-  
sure from without, has plugged  
consistently at this ideal of dem-  
ocracy. Some of the fellows that  
he has now have been with him  
for about a year and a half. He  
started away back in 1935 when  
such musicians as Benny Carter  
and the late Garnett Clark played  
with him.

Getting down to attitudes and re-  
actions, Herb Reis, Charlie's man-  
ager, stated that as far as he was  
concerned, people were people but  
that the job of managing a mixed  
band did present a number of dif-  
ficulties. Everything usually went  
all right in big cities like Chicago,  
New York and Detroit but the  
problems came in the small towns  
where the people were inclined to  
be provincial and petty and held  
silly prejudices. Because of these  
same prejudices the band was un-

able to get contracts at some of  
the leading big hotels. Housing of

the Negro members of the band  
there created a problem in these back-  
ward communities.

## Ill Governor Urges Legal, Social, Economic Equality

Must Fight Intolerance on National  
Scale, He Tells Baptist Convention

CHICAGO.— Legal, social and economic equality for all citizens of every citizen of every State in the United States.

H. Green of Illinois in his address to the sixty-third session of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., on Wednesday evening.

He said in part:  
"In a world torn by the madness of war, with the fundamentals of decent human relationship threat-

ened by brutal forces seeking to destroy them, the structure of the church takes on a new and su-  
preme significance.

"It is something to which men and women of all denominations must hold with a tenacious grip, particularly when the swirling waters of intolerance and hate are about them.

Lauds Convention's Work  
"Your work on such vital prob-  
lems as race riots, the poll tax  
question, bad housing conditions  
and juvenile delinquency is, in-  
deed, an inspiration to all."

Adding that Illinois had taken  
one step in this direction by es-  
tablishing recently an interracial  
committee, he declared:

"No true American, living in  
that birthright of tolerance which  
is America, knows any distinction  
between races, and distinction be-  
tween creeds."

"It is the spirit of our great  
Constitution. And it is the spirit  
of our State administration, which  
is resolved to carry out the word  
and the spirit of the Constitution  
under which it operates.

"This is a war for freedom—  
freedom of speech, freedom of  
worship, freedom of enterprise and  
opportunity, freedom to live side  
by side and enjoy equal rights  
and privileges.

Urges Vote For All  
"The next is freedom to choose  
the kind of government we want  
—to elect our officials—a proced-  
ure in which every American citi-  
zen is fully entitled to participate.  
"This precious freedom is ex-  
tended to every citizen of the  
State of Illinois and of most



# Chicago Groups Act To Spike KKK Plots

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, July 6.—Labor, civic and religious leaders of Chicago are continuing their efforts to make certain that Chicago will not suffer from the Axis-inspired anti-Negro riots that cut production and disrupted morale in Detroit.

Church leaders are using their pulpits to urge prevention of such riots.

The Chicago Sun has called upon press, including all daily and weekly newspapers, to agree upon uniformity of a broad "Committee on Dis-crimination and Tolerance."

The Chicago Industrial Union 5. A telegram should be dispatched to the President of the United States, urging him to talk to the citizens of the nation to spike the vicious rumors which are a prelude to, and one of the causes of this type of mob violence.

Labor leaders feel that this statement and program deserve careful study by all unions. The text follows in part:

"This whole series of recent mob violence attacks in which many were killed and hundreds maimed and injured has culminated in a reign of terror in the city of Detroit. These terrorist outbreaks constitute a conspiracy which is not only directed against the Negro but against the very fundamental principles of our Government and the Four Freedoms. No American can view this as the concern of only the discriminated against minority group. It is the concern of all the American people. We condemn these disgraceful outbreaks of racial conflict as instigated by our country's enemies."

## CIO PROGRAM

The CIO submits the following program:

1. We urge the Mayor of the City of Chicago to immediately set up a broad Commission of representative citizens who shall investigate the basic causes of racial friction.
2. The Mayor and the Commissioner of Police are urged to establish a special bi-racial prevention detail of the Police Department.
3. We call upon the mayor of the City and the governor of the State to reassure the citizens by proclamation of the impartiality and complete responsibility of all members of the City and State police forces in maintaining order and in extending full enjoyment of civil rights to all citizens.

## RE-HOUSING NEEDED

6. We support immediate and practical plans for the re-housing of slum dwellers in decent, federal-financed as well as privately-financed housing developments.
7. We urge that management and employers in industries employing large numbers of different races in the same industrial operation recognize the desirability of providing qualified attention to discover and deal promptly with any incident which appears to have in it the seeds of trouble.
8. We encourage the extension of recreation and health facilities to satisfy the growing needs of our city with its increased population, with its children and young people.
9. We urge that immediate steps be taken to expand the school facilities to eliminate over-crowding and double shift systems now prevalent in the schools in the Negro community.
10. We urge that representatives of all church, civic, and labor groups report to their members these proposals and adopt specific methods to promote education in tolerance.

**Chicago Tribune**  
**CHICAGO, Illinois**  
**MAYOR DECRIES**  
**FEARS OF RACE**  
**CONFLICTS HERE**

## Advocates a Commission to Study Problems.

Mayor Kelly summed up in two short sentences yesterday his views as to how Chicago may avoid race riots of the kind that occurred in Detroit.

"There is no race trouble in Chicago," the mayor said. "Talk of stopping trouble which is only a myth tends to make trouble."

The mayor declined further comment except to say that he favored a proposal by Negro groups that a commission, composed of both Negroes and white persons, be established to work out any race problems that may develop. He recalled that on May 5 he submitted to the city council a letter from the Chicago Civil Liberties committee asking formation of such a race committee, with a recommendation that it be given careful consideration. The letter was referred to the council's judiciary committee, and no action has been taken.

## Delegation Sees Allman.

A few hours earlier, a delegation of 14 persons, including five Negroes, all representing organizations interested in Negro welfare, called upon Police Commissioner Allman. A. L. Foster, Negro secretary of the Urban league, summed up their proposals as follows:

1. That police be instructed and taught how to conduct themselves properly in handling Negro police matters.
2. That all policemen be required to know the constitutional rights of Negroes.
3. That police and the army make plans to move in more quickly than if trouble should develop in Chicago.
4. That the number of police assigned to "tension areas," be increased, and that policemen specially trained to handle Negroes be detailed there.
5. That a citizens' advisory committee to the police department be named to meet and discuss police questions applying to both races.

## Police Action Pledged.

Allman told the delegation: "I assure you the police know what is going on. They are on their toes and will continue to be on their toes. All police will know what has been discussed here. I assure you they can move quickly in case of trouble. The days when police are prejudiced against a man because of his color are past."

Ira C. Latimer, executive secretary of the Chicago Civil Liberties committee, gave his approval to Foster's suggestions and urged that Allman instruct "police captains to inform all patrolmen about the seriousness of the situation in Chicago." He said that if police and the people were forewarned, "race riots can be nipped in the bud." Should trouble

## Illinois

break out, he stressed, police should "arrest the whites as well as the Negroes who are guilty."

Earl B. Dickerson, Negro, former alderman and member of President Roosevelt's fair labor practices committee, said Negroes "have been hearing President Roosevelt, Sumner Welles, and other leaders tell about the four freedoms and this has influenced the Negro to the place where he demands the four freedoms we have been fighting for." He charged Negroes were discriminated against in restaurants and hotels, and that "whenever trouble thus results police take the side of the white owner."

## Appoint Racial Commission To Study Problems

Daily World  
**Illinois Group  
Seeks 'Lasting  
Improvements'**

Atlanta, Georgia  
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — (ANP) Appointment of 14 persons equally divided among Negro and white civic leaders to a racial commission for the study of housing, employment and riot problems was announced this week by Gov. Dwight H. Green.

The commission has been asked by the governor to investigate every phase of this difficult problem and to suggest measures and policies not merely to prevent disturbances, but to seek lasting improvements and a better mutual understanding among all our people.

Named to the commission are Edward Foss Wilson, white, chairman, president of Wilson and Co.; the Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, pastor of Good Shepherd Congregational Church; the Rev. Joseph M. Evans, president of the United Church Federation of Chicago; Miss Ethel M. Payne, Fred Lowing, an executive of the Metropolitan Funeral System; Milton P. Webster, vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Major Byrd, a member of the Springfield Housing Authority, and Dr. G. Cecil Lewis, Danville physician and former University of Chicago track star.

## WHITE MEMBERS

Others, all white, are the Rt. Rev. Bernard J. Sholl, auxiliary bishop of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Martin J. Bickham, chairman of the racial relations committee of the Chicago Church Federation; Patrick J.

Buckley, partner in Harris Upham and Co.; Miss Amelia Sears, former Cook County commissioner; former Judge W. S. Dewey of Cairo, and Dr. R. L. Campbell, physician and member of the school board there for the past 30 years.

"The supreme achievement of our American republic has been the success with which men and women of all races and creeds have lived and worked together," Governor Green stated. "The preservation of that spirit of harmony is particularly important in these war days, but is also a lasting and permanent problem for our people."

"We have all been alarmed by recent outbreaks of interracial strife in other states and we are determined to prevent any such tragedies in Illinois."

## Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

## Ill. Group Attacks Racial Problems

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The interracial commission of seven white and seven colored members recently appointed by Gov. Dwight H. Green to investigate interracial problems and to suggest measures for solving them has begun a long-term survey.

The governor expressed a desire not only to prevent interracial troubles in Illinois, but to obtain lasting improvement and "a better mutual understanding among our people."

## Colored Members

Colored commission members The Rev. Harold Kingsley, pastor of Good Shepherd Congregational Church; the Rev. Joseph M. Evans, United Church Federation president; Milton P. Webster, vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Miss Ethel L. Payne, and Fred Lowing, all of Chicago; Major R. A. Byrd of Springfield and Dr. G. Cecil Lewis of Danville, Ill.

private agencies and work together towards this end. No private hostility to governmental spending must be permitted to impede the program. Restrictions covenants standing in the way of proper housing must be removed.

**Lawyers' Guild Tells How  
to Avoid Riot in Chicago**  
CHICAGO—The local chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild issued a public statement last week proposing the following precautions against race riots here: The immediate construction of suitable homes and the renovation of old ones to assure adequate and decent housing for the colored population must be begun and vigorously pursued. Public and colored persons positions and relations in the Army and Navy com-

Fairness in Armed Forces  
There must be greater opportunities for the colored people in all branches of the military and naval services. While we abhor racial quotas in principle, an effort should be made to award colored persons positions and relations in the Army and Navy com-



mensurate with their numbers and sensibilities.

Police officers known to be hostile to the race should be removed from all areas in which mixed populations work or dwell; and a ceaseless effort should be made to imbue all police officers and others charged with law enforcement with a respect for the rights of all minorities and the underprivileged. More colored people should be employed by the police department and the State's attorney.

#### Must Stop Chiseling

OPA ceilings in colored areas should be enforced rigidly, so as to remove the resentment that arise when white landlords and storekeepers chisel and cheat on prices.

No group of whites or blacks willing to co-operate with the Mayor's Committee should be excluded from its counsels. The committee should have only these preconceptions: that all races are entitled to a square deal at all times; that the problems of those who have been wronged should be considered with special sympathy; that only by taking a courageous stand can trouble be prevented now and in the future.

## NEGRO LEADERS ON MAYOR'S RIOT PROBE COMMITTEE

Chicago, Illinois

Chicago's 300,000 Negro citizens, perturbed over the rumblings of racial friction here are breathing easier, this week, confident that concerted and vigorous action will be employed to thwart a similar outbreak such as suffered by Detroit.

They applaud the immediate action of the city's chief executive, Mayor Edward J. Kelly, who last week made good his promise to appoint an interracial committee to probe problems of the various races comprising the population of the nation's fourth largest metropolis.

Of the eleven members of a committee to study in interracial problems which aggravate conditions giving rise to friction, five are Negroes. They are Robert R. Taylor, chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority; Dr. Julian H. Lewis, University of Chicago pathologist; Willard S. Townsend, international president of the United Transport Service Employees of America; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, co-director of race relations of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and Mrs. Ruth M. Smith, executive secretary, YWCA, South Parkway center.

Other members are Morton Bodfish, president of the United Savings and Loan League and advisory board chairman of the Chicago Plan commission; Anton Johannsen, vice president, Chicago Federation of Labor; Stuyvesant Peabody, president Peabody Coal company; James S. Knowlson, president of Stewart-Warner corporation; Edwin Embree, president, Julius Rosenwald fund and the Rev. Dr. Preston Bradley, pastor of People's church of Chicago.

All of the Negro members are prominently identified in civic labor and welfare activities in the community. Although it was an-

Brown said the committee was directed to problems of the post-war period.

There is no more important task than that of confronting our State with the practice of "race tagging" and efforts would be made to see that promoting harmonious understanding between the races," declared

"I agree with you," Shainmark told the committee, "that the practice is unnecessary and will stop it. We'll check to see that the order is enforced and in all news stories that this policy is followed."

The N.A.A.C.P. head noted that this victory is the first in several to be attempted to induce daily papers to refrain from using racial designations where they are not necessary to the real purpose of the news item. He said such "race labeling" is used only in the case of Negro citizens and therefore tends to set up a sinister set of fictions about Negroes in the minds of other readers. "Every other daily newspaper in Chicago (the Tribune, Times, Sun, Daily News) is being approached with appeals to abandon the 'color tag' policy," Brown added.

Chicago Tribune  
Chicago, Illinois

## TEACHERS URGE AMERICANISM IN RACE STRIFE

Some 250 Chicago teachers agreed yesterday that they should act to dispel inter-racial misunderstanding whenever encountered and to offer their pupils one symbol—Americanism. They attended a seminar on intercultural education, sponsored by the Chicago Round Table of Christians and Jews, in the Knickerbocker hotel.

Dr. William H. Johnson, superintendent of schools, who presided, said the board of education has no prejudices. He said that young leaders in the various racial groups should work to leadership in the schools systems. He said any subversive teachings leading to racial disharmony came from outside the classroom.

Dr. Stewart G. Cole, director of the New York, congratulated the Negro race for showing rapidly from docility to the aggressiveness of a people with destiny.

New York Times

## ILLINOIS PLANNING FULL RACIAL STUDY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 18—A commission of fourteen members, appointed recently by Gov. Dwight H. Green to promote better race relations in this State, has undertaken a long-term survey of interracial problems with the view to formulating definite recommen-

turbances in Detroit, Los Angeles and elsewhere, as well as the Chicago race riot of 1919 and the earlier trouble at East St. Louis, Ill.

Serving on the committee named by Governor Green are the Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago; Dr. Martin J. Bickham of the Chicago Church Federation; Patrick F. Buckley, Miss Amelia Sears and Edward Foss Wilson of Chicago; Dr. R. L. Campbell of East St. Louis and W. S. Dewey of Cairo, Ill.

The Negro members of the commission are the Rev. Harold Kingsley, pastor of the Good Shepherd Congregational Church; the Rev. Joseph M. Evans, president of the United Church Federation; Milton P. Webster, vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Ethel L. Payne and Fred Lewing, all of Chicago; Major R. A. Byrd of Springfield and Dr. G. Cecil Lewis of Danville, Ill.

## Illinois Launches Interracial Work

CHICAGO—(A. N. P.)—"There is no more important task confronting our state than that of promoting harmonious understanding between races and preventing disturbances such as those which developed recently in other parts of the country," declared Illinois' Gov. Dwight H. Green in a session which launched its investigation of means to prevent racial strife and effect permanent improvement in interracial relations in the state, Thursday at the Hotel LaSalle.

"It is fitting that Illinois, as the home state of Abraham Lincoln should provide leadership for the entire nation in its approach to this difficult problem," he said. "I am looking to this commission for advice and counsel on a program that will lead us nearer to the American ideal or equal opportunity for all our citizens."

The commission is composed of 14 members and are: Dr. Martin H. Bickham, white, chairman; the Rev. Joseph M. Evans, vice chairman; Patrick F. Buckley, white, the Rev. Harold Kingsley, Miss Ethel L. Payne, Miss Amelia Sears, white, Milton Webster and Edward F. Wilson, white, of Chicago; Major R. A. Byrd, Springfield; Dr. R. L. Campbell, white, E. St. Louis; W. S. Dewey, white, Cairo; and Dr. G. Cecil Lewis, Springfield. The Rt. Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, white, auxiliary bishop of Chicago, was unable to be present, as was also Fred Lewing who was confined to his home due to illness.

The commission urged the establishment of interracial committees in all communities in Illinois where there is a substantial Negro population; it announced the policy of full cooperation with local committees wherever they are set up. A special committee formed of Dr. Kingsley, Miss Ethel Payne and Edward Wilson, was named to assemble all possible data on racial disturbances in various parts of the country. Another committee composed of Dr. Evans, Miss Amelia Sears and Patrick Buckley, was named to prepare recommendations which will be submitted to the governor.

#### Fourteen on Commission

"To that end I have appointed a commission of fourteen outstanding citizens of Illinois, seven whites and seven Negroes, to constitute an interracial commission for Illinois within this commonwealth any time I am asked to investigate every phase of a difficult problem—housing, employment, etc.—to suggest measures and policies, not merely to deal with disturbances in the State but to seek lasting improvement and a better mutual understanding among our people."

During the first session of the commission, held Sept. 9, it went on record in favor of the establishment of interracial committees in all Illinois communities where there is a substantial Negro population.

The action was taken by the commission in an all-day session in which deliberations were shared by Governor Green and Lieut. Gov. Hugh Cross.

Joliet, East St. Louis and Springfield were mentioned as other localities where the organization of interracial groups would be undertaken.

The commission agreed that in organizing local committees it would cooperate with existing community agencies dealing with such matters, or those that had been established to do so.

#### To Study Race Riot History

The committee voted to engage the services of the research staff of the State administration at Springfield "for the assembling of full information as can be obtained concerning race disturbances," including the recent disturbances in all communities in Illinois.



## WIN TREMENDOUS OVATION

Defender

Chicago, Ill.



Vice President Henry A. Wallace and Paul Robeson shaking hands at the big Win-The-Peace rally in the Chicago Stadium attended by 20,000 Chicagoans. Robeson was given a tremendous welcome by the crowd and paid high tribute to the liberal Vice President. Robeson is growing a beard for his coming appearance in the Broadway play, "Othello." (See Story On Page 6)

# Reorganize U.S. Housing Race Relations Office

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

By HARRY McALPIN

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—By a reorganization of its Office of Race Relations effected last week, the Federal Public Housing Administration is believed to have taken a pioneer step toward the renewed and increased effectiveness of the race relations function in federal agencies.

Commissioner Herbert Emmerich, in an exclusive interview with the Defender, stated that the purpose of the reorganization is to strengthen the function while at the same

time definitely placing the responsibility upon the whole agency for James A. Weiseger and his secretary, who have been administering Negroes into full and equitable participation in the entire war housing program as handled by FPHA. "In the war housing program, it is the policy of the FPHA to provide war housing to meet the proportionate needs of essential Negro migrant war workers as that need is defined by the War Relocation Authority and the National Housing Agency," he declared. "The increasing employment and migration of Negro war workers require that adequate housing be provided at the proper time and place in order that lack of housing accommodations does not preclude or

## ILLINOIS

retard the utilization of this source of labor supply.

## Shift of Personnel

"While the achievement of this purpose is the responsibility of the entire personnel of FPHA, the effective utilization of the services of racial relations personnel has provided an important aid to this end. With growing tensions throughout the country, the need for such aid is perhaps greater today than ever before."

The reorganization, according to Commissioner Emmerich, scatters the race relations function throughout the agency. The reviewing and line functions previously carried out from the race relations office are now to be conducted in the operating divisions and administrative branches of the agency. This has necessitated the shift of several members of the personnel of the race relations office to the various offices involved.

Under this new arrangement, such personnel will be administratively responsible to their respective division chiefs, but will carry out race relations functions in conjunction with their technical duties, for which they will be responsible to the central or coordinating office of race relations.

The central or coordinating office of race relations, which heretofore was responsible to the assistant to the commissioner in charge of management, will now be a part of the commissioner's staff and directly responsible to him.

The reorganization has brought about the following personnel changes:

Dr. Frank Horne, the race relations adviser, his assistant, Miss Corienne K. Robinson, with a secretarial and clerical staff, have come a part of the staff of the commissioner. They are responsible to advise on policy and to coordinate the activities of racial relations personnel in the regional and central offices.

"In the war housing program, it is the policy of the FPHA to provide war housing to meet the proportionate needs of essential Negro migrant war workers as that need is defined by the War Relocation Authority and the National Housing Agency," he declared. "The increasing employment and migration of Negro war workers require that adequate housing be provided at the proper time and place in order that lack of housing accommodations does not preclude or

one of the area offices of the Management Review Division to carry out regular professional management review functions. Mrs. Miles, who came to the housing agency as an elevator operator and was later advanced to a clerk, is now placed in an assignment wherein a larger measure of her training and experience may be made available to housing problems.

## Regional Set-up

The regional representatives will be maintained to assist regional directors and the other advisers in the race relations function throughout the agency. The reviewing and line functions previously carried out from the race relations office are now to be conducted in the operating divisions and administrative branches of the agency. This has necessitated the shift of several members of the personnel of the race relations office to the various offices involved.

The forward-looking and pioneering trend of this reorganization in FPHA may be more fully appreciated in the light of the statements made by Dr. Robert C. Weaver—

one of the first race relations advisers in the government—in an article on "The Problem of Race Relations in Public Administration" appearing in the July issue of Opportunity magazine, in which he said:

"Experience to date indicates that the most effective approach to race relations in public administration has been to secure official recognition of the problem of minority

groups' participation and establish a central office in which responsibility for the matter rests. The efficiency of such an office depends upon the support it receives from the administrative head of the agency, the authority which is delegated to it, and its position in the administrative framework. . . .

"Regardless of what titles may be evolved, there will have to be some concentrated attention given to minorities' participation in federal programs; there will be need for persons capable of developing techniques for handling problems in the field. The future will probably find such persons more fully integrated into the administrative machinery of government. Their responsibilities, however, will differ but little from those which have been performed by certain race relations officers of the past.

"These persons have been largely technicians. The actual development of policy is, in any federal agency, determined largely by the efficacy with which the groups affected present their case to the public, Congress, and administrative officials. The race relations officer of the past and his successor of another title have the function of interpreting these presentations, fitting them into the general policy and procedure of the agency, and developing means whereby they can be most effectively and smoothly translated into fact."

The FPHA has moved ahead of practically every other government agency in this direction, including its parent agency—the National Housing Agency.

## Dewey Names

Defender

## Race Board

Chicago, Ill.

ALBANY, N. Y.—(ANP)—A new 25 member state war council committee on discrimination was announced last week by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to replace a former 24-man board whose term of appointment had expired.

Dr. Alvin Johnson, director of the New School of Social Research at New York City, was named chairman.

Negro members include Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the New York Amsterdam News; Channing H. Tobias, National Council Y.M.C.A.; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League; and the Rev. Raymond J. Campion, St. Peter Claver church, Brooklyn. Tobias was a member of the old committee created by former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, now a lease administrator in England.

## Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

## Chicago U. Prexy Calls for End of

## Pseudo Democracy

CHICAGO—(ANP)—President Robert M. Hutchins of Chicago University told the American Bar Association last week that one may be permitted to doubt whether America is prepared for democracy when it permits glaring discrepancies at home.

Calling these discrepancies "beams in our eyes which we must remove," the university president said that the division among us between those who work and those who do not work, the poll tax, racial discrimination, government by pressure groups rather than the rule of all for the good of all, were the things which would have to go before we are ready for a world society in which they must disappear.



# Orson Welles Thrills Audience With Stirring Blast Against Race Prejudice

SEP 13 1943

SEP 18 1943

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Because of the sensational response and requests by a number of readers, the Chicago Defender is publishing the thrilling address made by Orson Welles, Saturday night at a big Chicago Stadium mass meeting for Vice President Henry A. Wallace. Welles is an outstanding movie, radio and stage star.

By ORSON WELLES

My part in this free meeting is just this: It is to say that to be born free is to be born in debt; to live in freedom without fighting slavery is to profiteer.

By plane last night I flew over some parts of our republic where American citizenship is a luxury beyond the means of the majority. I rode comfortably in my plane above a sovereign state or two where fellow countrymen of ours cannot vote without the privilege of cash. Today I bought my lunch where black men may not come except to serve their white brothers and there I overheard a member of some master race or other tell those who listened that something must be done to suppress the Jews.

I have met Southerners who expect and fear a Negro insurrection. I see no purpose in withholding this from general discussion. There may be those within that outcast 10 percent of the American people who someday will strike back at their oppressors. To put down the mob, a mob will rise. Who will put down that mob?

Black Voices in the Peace

We speak here of the Peace—Black and brown and yellow men must vote freely in that Peace. We speak of the Great Powers. We have a brave ally in this war, democracy mentioned in these speculations. If Europe's Underground is kept from the peace table, a simpler Peace can be agreed upon. That Peace, however, will be very short.

The scaly dinosaurs of reaction (if indeed they notice what I'm saying here) will print it in their newspapers that I am a communist. Communists know otherwise. I am an overpaid movie producer with pleasant reasons to rejoice and I do—in the wholesome practicability of the profit system. I'm all for making money if that means

learning it. Lest you should imagine that sort of statesmanship that I'm being publicly modest, I'll which is termed "Realistic." We at least admit that everybody deserves heard much said in defense of ex-money buys for me. Surely my Mussolini invaded Ethiopia. France right to having more than enough marched on democratic Spain and is cancelled if I don't use that more finding it politically advisable, the to help those who have less. Now, hard headed men of the world stood this sense of Humanity's interdependence antedates Karl Marx. raped and these political realists Man admitted his responsibility winked. Idealism would have been to Man when the first murderer more practical. A measure of cried out to God "Am I my brother's keeper?" However, those in the current plot against Liberty would drive all social virtues underground by calling its simplest expression Communism. The war news suggests that there are worse terms of abuse. Still the proud citizenry of our own democratic persuasion do not credit authorship of the proposition that all men are created equal to the Russian Soviet.

Moral Indebtedness

Tonight my subject is the question of Moral Indebtedness. So I'd like to acknowledge here the debt that goes with ownership. I believe—and this has very much to do with my own notion of freedom—I believe I owe the very profit I make to the people I make it from. If this is radicalism it comes automatically to most of us in show business, it being generally agreed that any public man owes his position to the public. This is a debt payable in service and the highest efforts of the debtor. The extension of this moral argument insists that no man owns anything outright—owning it rent free.

A wedding never bought a wife, and the devotion of his child for him is no man's for the mere getting. We must each day earn what we own. A healthy man owes to the sick all that he can do for them. An educated man owes to the ignorant all that he can do for them. A free man owes to the world's slaves all that he can do for them. And what is to be done is more, much more, than good works, Christmas baskets, bonuses and tips and bread and circuses. There is only one thing to be done with slaves—free them. When all the fascist armies have formally surrendered, the end of fascism will be out of sight. This world is no melodrama. An armistice is no happy ending. The people know well that Peace is harder won than war.

Realism Vs. Idealism

Soon we shall hear much favor-

# Wallace Lauds Negro In War Effort; In Post-War Era Urges Opportunities

(Wallace Visits Chicago, Pages 6, 24)

By HARRY MCALPIN

(Chief, Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C. —

Vice President Henry A. Wallace in a moving declaration on the contribution of Negroes to the war effort this week paid high tribute to Americans of color "in field, factory and on the battlefield."

In an exclusive interview with this Defender correspondent, the Vice-President declared Negroes have proved their worthiness of new responsibilities as they work and fight "shoulder to shoulder with their white brothers."

"Everywhere Negroes have undertaken responsibilities and have demonstrated themselves to be worthy of new responsibilities. They are striving mightily to prove that they still will be worthy of these responsibilities after the war."

"Ability does not follow race or color," Wallace continued. "In a tolerant and determined way, I am sure that the Negroes of America will do their best year by year to improve their educational opportunities and their right to economic equality."

Chicago, Ill., Cites FDR Order

Wallace said that President Roosevelt recognized this right when in June of 1941 he issued an executive order prohibiting racial discrimination by war industries in employing workers.

"All of us, I am sure," he stated, "as we push forward and look to the future will get along fastest and most rapidly by displaying tact and tolerance toward those who may not altogether agree with us at the moment."

I had been told that Vice-President Wallace was a difficult man to interview—a hard man to talk to, a man of few words.

But we chatted for fully 40 minutes—and I got little chance to say anything more than "that is true" from time to time. We were talk about the peace, about races of people, about discrimination, education, equality of opportunity, and self-government.

Wallace leaned comfortably back in his chair, propped his feet on his desk, and seemed to glow with interest in the subjects I had put

before him in a series of 14 wordy questions. He told me he made it a rule not to answer questions in an interview. Others had tried to get him to do it but he had always refused. Then off the record, he proceeded to answer every one of 14 queries I had written out.

Unfortunately I cannot write that part of the interview. It would make many a heart thump with pride to know that a Vice-President

of these great United States has such uncompromising convictions on so many controversial subjects.

It would do worlds of good to the morale of the oppressed to better know Wallace—the man—as I saw him through his words and attitude in those 40 minutes.

Closeted as we were, just the two of us together, in the inner office of his suite in the Senate office building, he literally let his unruly hair down. He was unhampered by any thoughts of what effect his words might have on reactionaries, on persons of intolerance, on foreign dignitaries and foreign relations, on rising racial tensions.

Displays Courage

That was Wallace—the man—talking. But when he speaks from the platform, or for quotation in public print, he has to take into consideration all the ramifications of his words coming from the Vice-President of the United States.

And even then his courage and forthrightness are unmatched. He is not afraid to stick his neck out—the future will get along fastest and frequently does. One of his chief desires is to see education so widespread and general that almost every child can read and write.

He repeated a statement he made in a speech last June in which he said: "America will not have made her contribution until nine out of every ten adults in the world can read and write, until education brings with it a sense of responsibility that all of the people of the world can be trusted to take part in democratic government."

While talking on this subject, he mentioned the fact that whenever he talks to an intelligent educated person who happens to be a Negro, he loses all sight of the person's racial identity and sees him only as another man.

I felt flattered at these words

from the Vice-President for he had caused him inadvertently to over-opportunity for all peoples. certainly talked with me frankly stay his time before going to an and openly, as a man to a man, appointment with a cabinet officer, despite the fact that I am distinctly I felt tremendously encouraged. brown—because of which I suffer Here was an expression of the each day the humiliation and in-enlightened opinion and this school suits that my color and racial identity of thought is growing—which will one day guide the world to reality loose upon us in America. When I left Wallace, whose ab-peace, neighborly cooperation, and sobbing interest in our discussion economic and political freedom, and



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UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS  
BARS DISCRIMINATION  
IN VARSITY PROM

Des Moines, Iowa  
Lawrence, Kan. (ANP) — As re-  
sult of a vote taken jointly by the  
student council and the wom-  
en's student government association,  
Negro students may now attend the  
junior prom. **stander**

The resolution presented last week  
by Arthur Nelson at a meeting of  
the councils was accepted without  
one opposing vote and said:

"The MSC and WSGA, in conform-  
ance with the new constitution of  
the Associated students of the Uni-  
versity of Kansas, hereby guarantee  
the right of this association, rega-  
less of race color, or creed to atter  
all university dances."

The petition against racial discrim-  
ination was circulated over the cam-  
pus and read. "We the undersigned,  
resolve that all students, regardless  
of race, color or creed, be included in  
all university activities, and that this  
policy take effect immediately in con-  
nection with the junior prom."

In former years a specified sum of  
money has been granted Negro stu-  
dents for a separate varsity prom.

Kansas

57a-1943

Chicago Defender  
Chicago, Illinois

**Kentucky**  
**Assured Of**  
**Legislator**

LOUISVILLE—Negroes of Ken-  
tucky will again be represented in  
the State House of Representatives  
when the General Assembly con-  
venes early next year, it became  
certain this week, with announce-  
ment that two Negroes—a Repub-  
lican and a Democrat—will be can-  
didates at the election, as represen-  
tative from the 42nd Legislative  
District.

The candidates are Charles W.  
Anderson, Jr., Republican incum-  
bent, and the Rev. W. Augustus  
Jones, pastor Fifth Street Baptist  
church, his Democratic opponent.

Anderson, first of his race to be a  
Kentucky legislator, and first Negro  
legislator in the South since Re-  
construction days, was elected in  
1935, has served four consecutive  
two-year terms, with distinction.

In 1938 he was awarded the Lin-  
coln Institute Key by the Kentucky  
Negro Educational Association for  
making the greatest contribution  
toward the advancement of Negroes  
in Kentucky. In 1941, he was hon-  
ored by citizens of Chicago in recog-  
nition of his work as a southern  
legislator.

Candidate Jones has announced  
that if elected, he will introduce a  
bill proposing a constitutional  
amendment to alter the method of  
electing Louisville aldermen. He  
proposes that aldermen be elected  
individually from each ward, in-  
stead of all 12 candidates running  
in the city at large.

Kentucky



# LOYALTY PLEDGED BY NEGRO GROUP

I. O. Alexander was officially installed as pastor of the New Iberia Presbyterian church at special ceremonies conducted Sunday evening by a commission appointed by the presbytery of New Orleans.

New Iberia, La., Aug. 10—(Special to the Times-Picayune)

A protest against fifth column activity and a pledge of loyalty was voiced during a series of meetings of Iberia parish Negro leaders which culminated with a meeting Sunday evening at Jeanerette.

In view of recent events, leaders pointed out that Negroes of this and other sections of Louisiana must work to stave off such recurrences. Both the white and black races should exert all of their efforts toward keeping a spirit of harmony and understanding among the two races, it was pointed out.

Negroes also went on record pledging their full co-operation toward the harvest of the 1943-44 cane crop.

In support of their protests and pledge of loyalty a resolution was adopted at a meeting on August 6 with Professor A. B. Simon, local Negro leader, presiding and was presented for adoption at other parish meetings. It follows:

"Whereas, we are living in a world filled with hate, murder and destruction;

"Whereas, mighty armies of the world are striving to annihilate, subjugate, and enslave humanity everywhere;

"Whereas, there may be elements within our parish striving to disrupt the peace and harmony that have existed between the two races for many years; and

"Whereas, we have worked together for the good of both races, economically, educationally and spiritually;

"Be it resolved, that we, the Negro citizens of New Iberia and Iberia parish, reaffirm our allegiance to the governments of this nation, state, parish and city;

"Be it resolved, that we heartily approve the recent action of the school board and its policy for the operation of schools for the ensuing year on the same basis as it has in previous years;

"Be it resolved, that in view of the probable shortage of labor due to war conditions, we reaffirm our full interest in the absolute necessity of all citizens of the parish to hold themselves in readiness to save all crops so that the general welfare may be kept;

"Be it further resolved, that we look with absolute disfavor on any and all fifth column activities under whatever guise they may appear, be they black or white. Signed: Rev. B. J. Hurd, Rev. F. M. Boley, Edran L. Auguster."

In the presence of members of the local church, representatives of other Protestant denominations and visitors from Jeanerette, Abbeville and Lafayette, the Rev.

The Rev. I. H. Williams, pastor of the Abbeville Presbyterian church, presided at the ceremonies and preached, using as his text "Jesus Is the Spirit of Prophecy" from the Book of Revelation.

The Rev. Vierre Danis of Jeanerette gave the charge to the pastor and the Rev. J. N. Blackburn of Houma the charge to the congregation.

The Rev. Alexander assumed the New Iberia charge on June 1 coming to New Iberia from the Westminster Presbyterian church in Shreveport. A native of Kentucky, he completed his studies at the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary. His first assignment was to the Liberty, Miss., Presbyterian church. He served in Baton Rouge for a while.

Other members of the commission besides the ministers already mentioned were Laymen W. D. Reynolds of New Iberia and V. H. Schrieffer of Abbeville.

The Rev. Jack McMichael of Lafayette was among the pastors attending.



# INTERRACIAL CHRISTIAN RECREATION



For the first time in the history of Baltimore, St. Peter Claver Church, under the direction of Rev. Father John A. McShane, colored and white girls played basketball together. Father McShane says: "The sportsmanship was perfect, the impression on both the white and colored was good; the object was, if they could play with one another they could pray, sit, work and live together. Father McShane is now serving Thibodaux, Louisiana's St. Luke.

## Good Will Daily Worker Group Set Up New York City In Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—A Good Will Committee of whites and Negroes to help win the war is being formed in Baltimore by the United Citizens League, announced Louis F. Ashman, league chairman.

"The motto of the committee," said Mr. Ashman, "is speak good will and remember that to win the war we must practice good will and tolerance at home and save our fury for the Axis."

Mr. Ashman expects thousands of sympathetic white and colored

men and women to be holding meetings together to discuss the people's "rights and duties" when the committee and its advisory council get under way.

J. Bernard Wells, states' attorney for Baltimore and Col. H. D. Southard, chief of Army chaplains are co-chairman for the committee. Other active workers include: J. Howard Payne, Negro lawyer and chairman of Draft Board No. 18; Capt. George L. P. Covell, Mrs. L. Emmett Holt and Mrs. Rudolph Vincenti.

# "Education" Cited as

## Cure for Bus Clashes

Baltimore, Maryland  
Vulgar Drivers Increase Tension,  
Unity for Victory Tells Officials

BALTIMORE. — The Baltimore Transit Company was asked Saturday to do a more "definite piece of education" among its employees to lessen the possibility of open race conflict here.

The request was made during a conference between representatives of the company and a sub-committee of the Unity for Victory Committee.

According to a statement issued by J. Harvey Kerns, secretary of the latter group, the transit company gave assurance that it would be guided by the recommendations of the committee and supplement them with a program of its own.

Asked whether the matter of the company's steadfast refusal to hire colored bus and streetcar operators was discussed, Mr. Kerns would not say.

He said that his committee informed the transit utility officials that tensions on streetcars and buses were due in most cases to inadequate transportation facilities and discourtesy on the part of motormen and conductors.

Counter Suggestion Made  
It was suggested in turn, Mr. Kerns added, that civic organizations emphasize to streetcar passengers the need for self-discipline and restraint, especially when public transportation vehicles are crowded.

Others representing the committee were I. Duke Avnet, white president of the Baltimore Chapter, National Lawyers' Guild, and Mrs. Ruth G. White, president of the women's auxiliary, Urban League. Raymond S. Tompkins, director of public relations, and J. B. Duvall, general manager, represented the transit company.

## A Start in the Right Direction

The study of race relations begun last week in Kansas City under the sponsorship of the Council of Social Agencies is a step in the right direction. The nation's need of an industrial expansion to supply its war needs has called millions of persons into new situations. Hysteria was not to be avoided. Adjustments breed trouble. Unfortunately the Negro who has a part in the change is a ready-made issue in American politics. He became the excuse for violence, and was made the goat for evils not of his contriving. The Council's investigations and recommendations will clarify the issue and show the way to more wholesome community life.

Once before the Council of Social Agencies took a hand in civic affairs, recommending low cost federal housing. Its efforts were blocked. As a result Kansas City workers have not the good homes they would have had if the Council had been supported officially. Too bad that this effort to put race relations on the best basis starts without the leadership of Mayor John B. Gage, the head of the city.

In other cities, St. Louis for instance, the danger of race riots is being guarded against with the city taking the lead in putting conditions on a wholesome basis. With the Mayor not taking the lead, Kansas City's undertaking is up to volunteers because the Council of Social Agencies cannot command the assistance he could.

Employers, unions, and investors whose attitude toward the Negroes creates the problem, can stay away from the Council's hearings. They will slowly and painfully wrought. Maybwill give us time enough to educate if they interpret Mayor Gage's attitude we should be glad that the need of at-the public up to the point where it will mean indifference. AUG 13 1943

to educate where it will take life! But In Vancouver pay day drunks will it? In Vancouver pay day drunks



rioted last week before  
Negroes slew each other in New York.  
The week before that whites slew Negroes in Detroit. We earnestly hope the Council of Social Agencies gets support enough to put sense in the saddle and custom in the discard!

# Police Cautioned in Move to Avoid Riots

Baltimore, Md. Afro-American  
Atkinson Considers Naming of Additional Colored Officers

Police Commissioner Hamilton all available manpower. Remedies Suggested  
R. Atkinson said Thursday that he has ordered members of his police department to ease the department to exercise the utmost caution in the use of service revolvers and nightsticks and to conduct themselves in a courteous manner at all times.

These steps were taken after a memorandum was presented to the commissioner by the Unity for Victory Committee in which it was pointed out that a state of "tension," particularly among the colored population, stemming from four main causes, exists in this city.

This committee was formed immediately after the Detroit rioting to take measures to avert an open conflict between the races here.

The memorandum, prepared following a conference Saturday between the sub-committee on public relations of the committee and the commissioner, recommended steps to be taken by police to ease the "tension" and urged that every policeman be reminded of the situation at each roll call.

Four Causes of Friction  
Four causes contributing to racial friction listed in the memorandum were:

(1) Overcrowded and unsanitary living conditions in colored areas which have been made acute by the influx of war workers;

(2) The long delay in providing new housing for the colored population and the opposition to it which has been so prominent in the press;

(3) Brutality in war plants on the part of special policemen against colored workers; and

(4) Restrictions in war employment against colored workers despite the fact that labor demands call for full utilization of

club, similar to those set up in other cities, as a means of curbing skyrocketing juvenile delinquency. But that such a proposal would have to wait until after the war.

Those conferring with the commissioner Saturday were:

I. Duke Avnet, chairman; the Rev. C. Baker Pearle, pastor of Payne Memorial AME Church; the Rev. Cedric Mills, rector of St. James P.E. Church; James Drury, white, president of the Baltimore Industrial Council, CIO; Randall L. Tyus, executive secretary of the Baltimore NAACP, and J. Harvey Kerns, executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban League.



57a-1943

MARYLAND

# One Way to Get Democracy Is to Begin With Children

Afro-American  
Baltimore, Maryland



be seated on the platform as guests but, for military reasons, they could not appear. Two WAC's were among the platform guests.

The names of Dorie Miller and Howard French, however, were lauded, as some of the speakers paid tribute to colored Americans on the battlefield.

Some of the more than one thousand youngsters of all races and creeds are shown here after taking the unity pledge against racial discrimination at a Thanksgiving Day Unity Festival held at the Riviera Theatre. For close to three hours, they watched a succession of acts put on by stars of stage and radio. After chanting the pledge "so that our parents may see our friendship and peace and follow our example," the youngsters shouted a rousing "Yes!" when asked whether they would keep it.

Afro-American  
Baltimore, Md.

## Sidelights on Unity for Victory Meeting

BALTIMORE — The principals of the Unity for Victory mass meeting — Paul Robeson, Mayor McKeldin and Lester B. Granger — were a little late in arriving, but the crowd was patient and gave them a fine ovation as they appeared on the scene. Robeson captured the imagination of the gathering from the moment of his appearance until he left. The mere mention of his name by other speakers was an occasion for spontaneous applause. After the meeting he was virtually mobbed as he made his way to a waiting automobile.

Sports "Lusty Beard" Mayor Heckled  
All of the numbers he sang As Mayor McKeldin began speaking, he was greeted with the Navy and army heroes of the moment of his appearance until so than two his favorites. "Water question: What about Herring Pacific theatre were scheduled to

Boy" and "Ol' Man River." (He Run?" used no insulting epithets.) His The mayor made a visible pause selections were varied and in-in his delivery, but seemed disin-cluded a couple of songs dedicat-cluded to answer that query. ed to the United Nations. He In fact, almost every speaker ended appropriate with 8:30 except Mr. McKeldin made some for Americans." reference to the now discarded Herring Run site for war housing

Robeson was wearing what described as "quite a lusty for colored workers. beard." He explained that he "Little Men" — Drury was getting ready for his role of James Drury, white, port agent Othello in the play, "Othello." for the National Maritime Union, rather than have one pasted on, who introduced Robeson, placed Herring Run obstructionists in the same category with other "native fascists" who use more open means to hamper the war effort. He decided to grow his own, he said.



# Map War on Race Disorders

## Boston School Group Considers Plan to Combat Anti-Semitism

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—A four-point

program to stamp out "fascist persecution of minorities in the U. S. A." was proposed yesterday by the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, meeting at Boston, scene of recent anti-Semitic disturbances. Steps urged by the conference were:

¶ Hold law enforcement agencies to strict accountability for the suppression of all violations of the law, including attacks upon persons and property of citizens of the community.

¶ Assist in every possible way in the full exposure of organizations which are deliberately promoting subversive propaganda directed at minority groups.

¶ Suggest that the Governor's Advisory Committee include in its functions an inquiry into the current teachings in churches and schools to determine what is being taught to foster understanding.

¶ Promote an educational program through the conference membership and the conference regional committee.

The conference, attended by 1000 delegates, condemned discrimination against minority groups and reaffirmed its faith in "democratic ideals which recognize all persons as spiritual personalities equal before the law."

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The Boston School Committee is considering a proposal to teach the city's children "the art of democratic living" by promoting inter-racial good will, but the Boston City Council already has frowned on the idea because "it implies the existence of racial discrimination in Boston."

The Council, Monday night, killed a resolution to initiate a program similar to the "Springfield plan" in the schools to "teach the children the distressing results of racial discrimination." Its sponsors were councilors from the Roxbury and Dorchester districts, recent scenes of anti-Semitic hoodlum beatings of, child

But the School Committee itself has before it testimony of some of the community's leading labor, civic, religious and fraternal groups urging the adoption of a plan to fight anti-Semitism in the classrooms and in the home. They appeared at a meeting Monday night, which was enlivened by the remarks of a man and a woman, claiming to represent respectively the Legion of Civic and Political Decency, and The Home and Schools Assn.

The man identified himself as Capt. Frank M. Doyle, and, after denying that he was prejudiced against any minority group, launched a thinly-veiled attack against Jews seeking draft deferment. The woman, Mrs. Alice M. Durst, argued that "we should win the war first, and then take care of intolerance." The measure before the School Committee proposed an advisory council to aid public and parochial schools in co-ordinating inter-racial cultural studies in the regular curriculum.

Other developments growing out of the recent anti-Semitic violence here were shifts in police personnel announced by the new commissioner Col. Thomas F. Sullivan. He transferred Sergt. Bernard W. Fay, prosecutor in the recent "affray" case involving two Dorchester Jewish youths, to what many called "exile," from Fields Corner station to Charlestown. He also promoted to deputy superintendent Capt. James T. Sheehan, instrumental in prosecuting the important race libel case now before the municipal court.







## End Color Bar, At Skating Rink

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

ST. PAUL, Minn. — (ANP) — Racial discrimination against Negroes at the skating rink in Harriett Island park ended last week when Maceo Littlejohn, chairman of the legal redress committee of the NAACP, sent a letter of protest to Fred M. Truax, commissioner of parks and playgrounds of St. Paul.

Littlejohn demanded that immediate steps be taken to end all discriminatory practices at the park.

In answer to the protest Commissioner Truax wrote: "I am glad to advise that your request has been complied with."

Upon recent investigation Littlejohn observed that Negroes and whites are now skating on the rink harmoniously.

## Minn. Gov. Acts For Racial Amity

Daily Worker—

(Spec) New York, N. Y.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 26. — Gov. Edward Thye appointed an inter-racial commission of leading prominent people of the state to curb all forces who stir and foment differences between various groups.

The commission headed by the Rev. Francis Gilligan of St. Paul declared, "Minnesota following a progressive tradition under leadership of Gov. Thye, has established this inter-racial commission for the purpose of ascertaining throughout the state conditions which might breed grave social conflicts. In the next few months to come the commission will be concerned not merely with the correction of such current conditions, but also about a positive program that will lead to more genuine and firmer cooperation among all groups."

F. Vincent Owens of St. Paul denounced such men as Gerald K. Smith of Detroit and "Pappy" O'Daniel former governor of Texas as among those "who are sowing seeds of poison."

"These men who have preached hatred in Minnesota are reaping a good harvest in terms of their objectives," he said. "Smith has done much damage in Minnesota towards stimulating racial hatred as he comes into this state under the ministerial cloak. Our committee must work actively to lessen the influence of such people."



57a-1943

Jackson, Miss. News  
September 28, 1943

## Laurence Jones Gives Negroes Good Advice

MERIDIAN — (Special) — L. C. Jones, founder and president of the Piney Woods Country Life school (colored) in a statement to members of his race here Saturday admonished them to "Be very careful of their general conduct during the present period of unrest in Mississippi and the South."

Jones said that members of the negro race should:

Be careful on the sidewalks, in the streets, in buildings and elevators; use care in entering such places as cafés, "Where we have not been accustomed to going;" make certain on streetcars to take seats from the rear forward; when riding highway buses avoid arguments with the drivers; eliminate talk of grievances among members of the colored race; teach members of the negro race to stop killing one another; avoid loud, boisterous language and any other peace disturbing action in negro sections; save money during these abnormal times, because after the war there will probably be a lengthy depression. (Everybody should buy war bonds).

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

### Appreciate the Good

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

In an age of economic, political and social upheaval, it is incumbent upon the best minds, the leaders of our time, the clergy, teachers, men and women of the professions, to put forth every effort to educate the masses so that they will understand that any attempt at times like these, on the part of any person or group of persons, to disrupt loyalty and fidelity to the real and eternal principles of democracy is a curse instead of a blessing.

America is truly great. The democratic ideal and the American ideals totally condemn all wrong, injustice, vice and crime, and vindicate only the good: Freedom, equality and justice for all peoples of the earth.

As a member of America's largest minority group, I appreciate the privileges of sharing with more than 13,000,000 Negroes the opportunity for advancement here in America as in no other country under the canopy of heaven. We have suffered, bled and died for America, and we are still making our contribution toward its victory over the enemy to the end that those things that the fathers held sacred might be maintained: Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. On Boston Common, at Mount Vernon, at New Orleans and at the Alamo we have been found with the red blood of freedom running down our breasts. So let us be wise enough and broad enough in our thinking not to let some factional element by foolish whim and political trickery cause us to become disloyal in the least and deprive ourselves of our heritage.

We must learn to appreciate the higher and lasting values of life and even in the

## Mississippi

200 American planes were lost in the same period. A very large percentage of the 988 enemy losses fell to the guns of the B-17's.

## PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

SEP 6 1943

### FRIENDS

Sirs:

During Carole Landis' recent visit to Camp Van Dorn, Miss., she again met Corporal Fayard Nicholas, of the Nicholas Brothers dancing team, who had played with her in the movie *Orchestra Wives*. They put on some skits together in front of the microphone and were quite a hit. I thought it would be interesting to send

this photograph of the two together, since there has been some race riot trouble around here and Camp Van Dorn was off limits in surrounding towns for a while. A picture like this seems to show that white and colored people can get along all right, even in the deep South. Corp. Nicholas is now a member of the 453rd Quartermaster Corps Laundry at Camp Van Dorn.

FRANK J. CARROLL  
Hattiesburg, Miss.

LIFE

Chicago, Ill.









Argus

St. Louis, Mo.

# Conducts An Institution On Intercultural Education

## Teachers See Opportunity To Assist

By John Buckner

Several teachers and other interested persons gathered Saturday, Oct. 25, at Bishop Tuttle Memorial for an all day Institute on Interracial Education which was sponsored by a committee of local teachers in conjunction with the local round table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

In addition to hearing the main speakers, the group was divided into several discussion groups in which much creditable work in the form of criticism, clarification, suggestion, and actual new understanding was accomplished. Practically everyone in attendance was agreed that no better discussions of human relations have been held within the past several years.

The main points discussed concerned the interracial relationships primarily of Negroes and Jews and how great is the teachers' role in the teaching of character education and beginning with in the child's mind of racial tolerance.

Dr. Stewart G. Cole—director of the Bureau of Intercultural Education, opened the sessions with an address in which he intimated that while we are fighting the foes without the country that we should strongly attack the actual war mongers, such as books, pamphlets, films, and our own thoughts and ideas which after rule our lives and change us from our usual correct feelings about life. Bringing into view the recent incidents at Detroit and New York (Harlem), Dr. Cole strongly advocated the use of educational and peaceful means of settling our domestic problems.

After the opening address, the discussions surrounded the many forms of prejudice and discriminations that are prevalent in our country. Many individual cases and experiences were related, all showing the well known discriminatory practices in our country against members of various races and religions.

### Stress Action

In the afternoon, Dr. Everett R. Cindey, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and author of several books including "All In The Name of God spoke to the gathering on the subject "Learning Applied to Human Relations" in which he made one important point to the teachers, that is, a teacher should endeavor to introduce her pupils to members of

## COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

The Commission on Race Relations appointed by Mayor Kaufmann had its second meeting Tuesday. The report of the Plan and Program Committee was presented before the body and consumed all the time allotted for the meeting.

Observing the factors, which play important parts in meetings of this sort we are of the opinion that we are moving in the right direction—slowly to be sure, but hopeful of doing much good toward better race relations in the future.

We are impressed with the purposes of the organization's plans as recommended by the program committee, which if liberally interpreted, will cover the field of present needs. And while it is early to forecast the accomplishments of the Commission, we think it fair to state that its chairman, Edwin B. Meissner, not only seems to be interested, but also anxious to get down to the real work which will result in better race relations between colored and white people of this community to the end that we of St. Louis will not experience the racial clashes such as happened in Detroit and other sections of the country.

Therefore, we would suggest that a special meeting be called by the chairman at the earliest possible date to appoint and confirm committees, and assign committees—and let's go to work. It is our feeling that by and large, the members are more interested in attacking the real problems that make or cause ill feelings, than they are in listening to those whose interest seems to be primarily in displaying their knowledge of parliamentary usages or arguing technical points.

Finally, we wish to express our confidence in the ultimate success in our efforts which we hope will follow closely after the commission gets over its organization stages.

## ON THE RACE RELATIONS FRONT

In the front ranks of good will programs in our city is the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations. We say it holds the spotlight because we reason that if eighty-five people of this city are organized and faithfully working to improve race relations with the backing of the city's chief executive, their place is in the front rank in a good will movement.

And while it is true that the committee has held only one meeting, yet there is a feeling that time is the essence of its action and every day's delay in gearing for action only gives opportunity for an outburst of ill will between the races in which all of us will be hurt. For this reason we are calling upon the temporary chairman, Edwin B. Meissner, to lose no time in reassembling the committee so as to get started in carrying out its purpose.

St. Louis, Mo.



The Daily Worker  
New York, N. Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Opening the meeting, John Paradise, representing the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, CIO, declared that "Racial discrimination at any time is undemocratic, and un-American—in time of war it is a direct obstacle to victory."

Among the other speakers were Rev. A. A. Lewis, Pastor of the Union Baptist Church, M. Nesbitt, president of the Elizabeth Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; N. J. Beveridge, chief steward of the Aluminum Local of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union in Garwood; The Rev. Charles A. Ross; Lieut. Richard Barry of the Elizabeth Police force; Dr. William H. Brown, prominent Negro physician.

By unanimous vote, it was agreed to set up a committee as a permanent organization to unite the people of the Elizabeth area for educational and civic work against racial discrimination and race riots. Plans were projected for a series of meetings in factories, at shop clubhouses throughout the city. Plans also include radio talks, "Unity Sunday" in the churches, the issuance of an illustrated booklet on the role of the Negro Union City.

A committee was chosen to visit Mayor Kirk to discuss ways and means of enlisting city support for the work of the "Unity for Victory" committee.

**Peoples Voice**  
New York & N. Y.  
**Elizabeth, N. J., Seeks**  
**To Prevent Outbreaks**  
ELIZABETH, N. J.—Mayor  
James T. Kirk has set aside Sun-

day, Aug. 15, as Unity Day here, proclaiming that "all Americans, whatever creed or color, are fighting to rid the world of hatred and prejudice."

The proclamation also said that it is impossible to allow the existence of these evils at home without undermining the united war effort of the United Nations.

The setting aside of Unity Day came as the result of a request of the Unity for Victory Committee of Elizabeth and vicinity, a newly formed group for the promotion of better understanding and harmony among the Negro and white people in the community.

The committee is composed of leading white and Negro citizens who are seeking to prevent in Elizabeth such outbreaks as occurred recently in New York, Detroit, Beaumont and Los Angeles.

# N.J. Civil Rights Law Affects Theatres, Cafes

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Puryear Get Service  
at Long Branch after Delays

LONG BRANCH, N.J. — Jerry Not Forced to Buy Bonds  
 and Nick, local restaurateurs, "No law is needed to force  
 of and the Strand Theatre, also offer war bonds," she said,  
 rs this city, and an Asbury Parkto force us to contribute to war  
 v. theatre learned recently that the while organizations or sacri  
 d New Jersey Civil Rights Law ap-our loved ones on the battlefi  
 e; plies to restaurants and theatres Why, then, should it be necess  
 at as well as to other business es to force a merchant to serv  
 tablissements. customer a measly little 5-cent

These firms learned this lesson dog?" Asked to move from the first floor to the balcony in an Asbury Park theatre, the couple demanded to know the reason and the order was countermanded. Refusing orchestra seats at the Strand, Mrs. Puryear, whose husband is now in the army, told the AFRO, "and we must begin to strengthen that chain at home before going abroad."

Mr. Puryear, formerly employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, was inducted September 13 (their first wedding anniversary) and is now stationed at Fort Dix, while his wife, graduate of Claflin College and a former South Carolina teacher, is a typist at the Fort Monmouth Signal Laboratory.

"We entered the Supreme Lunch on Broadway, operated by Jerry and Nick, placed our order and were refused service unless we took it out. Having eaten there before without trouble we were amazed. We were served after calling an officer," Mrs. Puryear told

noon. The group received the salutes of the state national guard which passed in review.

An audience of 6,000 was entertained by such leading performers as Ralph Bellamy, motion picture actor who has appeared on a number of Negro-white unity programs with Jean Muir, also of the pictures, and Kenneth Spencer, one of the stars of the motion picture "Bataan." The audience applauded Mayor Vincent Murphy of Newark who declared that race prejudice has "no part in the American system of government."

Other speakers appearing on the program included John Paradise, co-chairman of the Negro Labor Victory committee; Mayor James Kirkem, Elizabeth Moran Weston, field secretary of the Negro Labor Victory committee; Ernest Thompson, Negro international organizer of the United Electrical workers; Marie Wojkowski, secretary of the American-Slavic congress.

**Civic Club**  
New York. N. Y.  
**First in NJ**  
Peoples Voice

NEWARK'S NEWEST CIVIC ORGANIZATION  
has spurred as the Crispus At-  
tucks Social and Independent Po-  
litical Center, first and only such  
organization of its kind in the  
state, has launched its program  
for a new deal for the Negroes  
of the city.

Its office and clubroom are located in the heart of Newark's much publicized third world unofficially the home of 30,000 of the city's total of nearly 80,000 colored population. At 101 Montgomery st. former home of the Newark Eagle's baseball club, newly renovated, the club is in the center of the many anti-social conditions that causes its organization.

On Sept. 12 the first public mass meeting under the auspices of the organization takes place at the 13th Avenue Presbyterian Church, when speakers of national prominence will address the gathering. Invited speakers are A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Judge William H. Hastie, former aid to the Secretary of War. Many local speakers will also be present.

**Elizabeth, N. J.**  
*Daily Worker*  
**To Rebuff.**

# New York, N.Y. Ku Kluxers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 10.—This city will fling back into the Ku Kluxer's face the true sentiments of its citizens by setting aside next Sunday, as "Unity Day"—a day on which Elizabeth's churches, civic organizations and labor unions rededicate themselves to achieving a firmly-welded unity of Negro and white.

"Make Elizabeth a model for all America by wiping out race hatred and discrimination among us," was the key theme of a public proclamation issued by Mayor James T. Kirk of Elizabeth.

Lashing out at America's homebred fascists, the Mayor's proclamation continued in part:

"All Americans, whatever their creed or color, are fighting to rid the world of hatred and prejudice. We cannot allow the existence of these evils at home to undermine our united war effort."

Comprised of leading White and Negro citizens who are exerting all their efforts to prevent in their city the shame that befell Detroit, the Unity for Victory Committee of Elizabeth and Community have prepared a militant program of action which will be inaugurated on "Unity Day."

A public rally in Warinanco Park on Aug. 29. Outstanding Negro and white leaders will address the rally audience.

Elizabeth Salutes  
Negro-White Unity

9-  
Daily Worker  
New

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 30.—Negro and white mothers of soldiers and sailors fighting fascism abroad sat side by side on the platform at a Negro-white unity rally here and acclaimed as the biggest meet-Labor Victory Committee; Ernest Townsend. Sunday afternoon and received the salutes of the State National or- this city, was sponsored by the United Electrical Unit for the Labor Committee of the United Electrical



# Jersey Offers Goodwill Plan



The State of New Jersey sponsors a rumor clinic and a week-long conference, after its meeting yesterday in New Jersey, announced these recommendations by members as planks in a program for combating racial and religious tensions.

At present, says Mrs. Myra A. Blakeslee, its secretary and executive director, it is hampered by a meager yearly allotment of \$5000.

## EDUCATION

¶ That separate white and Negro schools be eliminated in New Jersey. New York, N. Y.

¶ That formal courses in intercultural education be included in Teacher College curricula in New Jersey, and that examination of teacher candidates include tests on their attitudes on intercultural relationships.

¶ That in-service training courses and teacher institutes be inaugurated in local school districts, and that text books and other reading material for juveniles in schools and libraries be examined for derogatory intercultural material.

## HOUSING AND HEALTH

¶ That adequate provisions for health and housing of low-income groups be made in the postwar period.

¶ That statutory provisions be made preventing discrimination in public and private housing.

¶ That the universal practice of reporting health and delinquency statistics by race instead of by economic and social condition be discontinued.

## ECONOMIC

¶ That labor, capital and government harmonize their conflicts in relation to postwar housing.

¶ That a New Jersey Fair Employment Practice Committee be established, and that labor-management committees be formed throughout industrial areas to work for the elimination of discrimination in industrial employment.

¶ That New Jersey industry, labor and government start working on a postwar industrial plan.

The conference, whose theme was *Racial and Religious Tensions—How to Combat Them*, was opened by Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, chairman of the Bureau for Intercultural Education. He listed selfish exploitation of man by man, wrong development of the "we idea," failure of communication between men, and the fact that the culture tends to keep alive ideas that should die, as the fundamental factors underlying racial friction.

The Good-Will Commission is an official New Jersey State institution. It is five years old and

is only one of its kind in the country. Its 15 members are appointed by the Governor, and serve three-year terms without compensation. For the most part, the Commission's program is educational. It



# Hillburn Negro Kids

## Await School Monday

New York, N. Y.

By Eugene Gordon

Daily Worker

Fifty-two Negro children of Hillburn, New York, today are thrilled with expectation of entering a new world next Monday, for that is the day they will leave the little "Chapel" school and enter the big, new Main school in the heart of town.

J. Edgar Davidson, president of the Ramapo Central District No. 1 Board of Education, yesterday sent word to Mrs. Howard Van Dunk, mother of two school children and one of the most militant opponents of his attempt to compel Negro children to continue in the Jim Crow school, that by Monday morning the Main school would have installed seats and desks enough to accommodate the additional 52 pupils. The parents had hoped to have the children in school this morning.

### JIM CROW SCHOOL CLOSED

The rain, the "inferior and inadequate" Brook school, meanwhile stands deserted and closed for the first time in its 55 years of Jim Crow disservice.

The Main school was officially opened and the old one closed to the Negro pupils Monday afternoon on instructions to Davidson from Dr. George D. Stoddard, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York. Dr. Stoddard's decision to clear up the 55-year-old Hillburn school situation came shortly after he had received a report from a two-man commission he appointed several days ago. Donald Essex, director of the School Buildings and Grounds Division, and Joseph Lip-dien, director of the Law Division, Department of Education, formed the commission which Dr. Stoddard instructed to make a "first hand" survey.

### SOUGHT TO CONTINUE

The parents charged that Davidson, son, banker, real estate broker and top official of a big manufacturing concern, had sought to continue the Jim Crow school system inaugurated in Hillburn by his family two generations ago. When Davidson and his rubber-stamp school board were notified by the State Department of Education last month that the Jimby the town's remaining Negro Crow school setup violated the law, the school-district boundary was changed. Thus the segregation became "legal," at the same time, however, placing 32 Negro children

there is "absolutely no friction" and

NEW YORK  
that prejudiced white parents don't seem to have succeeded in twisting the healthy young minds of their offspring.

## Ask Mayor to Set Up Group for Negro Aid

NOV 29 1943

Mayor LaGuardia yesterday was urged to name an official inter-racial, inter-faith committee to deal with the Negro question and especially the problems brought into the spotlight by developments in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn's "Little Harlem."

## Offer Program To Aid Brooklyn Negro Section

NEW YORK

A 10-point program to solve the problems of Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area was offered at a large mass meeting last week called by the Brooklyn Inter-racial assembly, an organization formed as a result of the August Grand Jury's condemnation of the slum area. The program for immediate action called for the following:

1. The immediate opening of a Health Sub-Station with services, equipment and staff adequate to the needs of the Bedford-Stuyvesant area.
2. A hospital which shall be non-discriminatory both as to staff and patients.
3. Adequate child care centers for working mothers.
4. Utilization of school buildings and playgrounds after school hours for community and recreation needs.
5. Full protection for consumer interests including rights of tenants under rent control.
6. Improvement of existing housing conditions.
7. Provision for mortgage and repair loans without discrimination.
8. Increasing canteen and other services for the servicemen of the Bedford-Stuyvesant community.
9. Elimination of segregation and discrimination in the armed forces and allied services.
10. Equal employment opportunities for all men and women regardless of race, creed or color.

Mayor LaGuardia in his weekly broadcast last Sunday, announced that his post-war plan for the slum area included new schools and playgrounds, a Bedford Health sub-station, and a housing project the total of which would cost \$22,485,300.

MAX YERGAN ADDRESSES

COLUMBIA UNIV. STUDENTS

## Nine Races Attend New York School

Defender Chicago, Ill.  
NEW YORK—Eighteen students

representing nine nationalities including one Chinese who flew by Clipper from Shanghai and a Negro student who arrived by air from Kingston, Jamaica, are attending the fall term of the School for International Cooperation which opened here October 18.

The nationalities represented in the school are Dutch, Polish, Russian, Czech, Swedish, Chinese, West Indies, German and American. Classes for both the International Cooperation school and the Rochdale Institute, national training school in consumer cooperatives are being held at new headquarters for both institutions at 86 Riverside Drive.

Dr. James P. Warburton, director of the two schools, on the faculty of the international school is Dr. Li Yuying, president of Wocheefee university and former chairman of the Chinese Delegation for International Intellectual Cooperation, Geneva, Switzerland.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 21.—freedom.

Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, told Columbia university students here this week that the forces, in war industries, and in struggle for Negro rights must all home front services, both the go hand in hand and is inseparable cause of democracy and the fur-

As the Negro takes his place on a completely equal basis with other Americans in the armed forces, in war industries, and in

the National Negro Congress, on a completely equal basis with other Americans in the armed forces, in war industries, and in

the National Negro Congress, on a completely equal basis with other Americans in the armed forces, in war industries, and in

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the National Negro Congress, on a completely equal basis with other Americans in the armed forces, in war industries, and in



# Children's Work By Woman Overcomes Race Prejudice

NOV 6 1943

This is the story of Mrs. Helen McClean Weeks of 103 Hamilton Place, who has organized three different salvage groups composed of youngsters from 8 to 16 years of age living in different sections of Harlem. She is a dressmaker by profession.

The first Junior Salvage Corps she organized was at 110th Street. She lived in the neighborhood and the youngsters liked her. She organized it, she said, because, "Everyone should do something for himself for humanity and for his country."

So over fifty boys and girls collected scrap rubber, metal and newspapers under her direction.

## Jim Crow In Action

Then Mrs. Weeks moved to Hamilton Place, a quiet little street that runs between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenues. After Mrs. Weeks moved in the street lost its normal quiet. The neighbors resented her living there, for hers was the first Negro family to make its home among them.

Youngsters stopped her on the street with the greeting, "Nigger woman, get off this block."

Anthony, Mrs. Weeks' eight-year-old son, was always coming home from school with appalling stories of the treatment he had received at the hands of other children. A police car became a common sight in front of Mrs. Weeks' home.

She became more or less accustomed to the sound of breaking glass, since her windows were repeatedly broken. The last time it happened she heard her youngsters scream, "Come quick, mamma!"

## No Bad Children

A bag of horse manure had landed on the piano in the living room. Yet in spite of all of the things which had been done to her and to her children, she was convinced that there were no bad children—only parents who don't understand.

Later in the week she stopped two boys on the street and said, "What are you doing to help win the war?"

"Nothing, ma'am." They were embarrassed. Mrs. Weeks was quiet voiced and somehow they had expected her to be different.

"How about collecting tin cans for the garbage trucks and getting some of the other kids to help you?"

At first they were a little shy about it, but they started. Mrs. Weeks went to see some of the parents living in the blocks and explained her idea to them. They, too, were constrained and uncomfortable. When she talked about getting the children to collect salvage they reluctantly approved. "All right," they said, "Jimmie can help. It'll keep him out of mischief."

## A Large Group

Now there are 157 white children and 75 colored children in the club. Because there wasn't any other place to take the salvage it all landed in Mrs. Weeks' house. It overflowed the backyard and the basement. It even crowded into the dining room. The salvage trucks were slow in picking it up.

One mother told her son, "You just wait and see. She's going to call



Amsterdam News  
New York, N. Y.

MRS. HELEN WEEKS

the junk man in the dead of night and sell the stuff. Then she'll open a candy store and get rich."

Other mothers said the same thing. But the youngsters refused to listen. The day the salvage truck came to pick up the stuff every boy on the block helped load it.

There were still a few diehards, for one mother called her son frantically when she saw him going in and out of Mrs. Weeks' house: "You come out of that nigger woman's house."

Mrs. Weeks' reply was brief: "He'll be back. You will, too."

## The Neighbors Change

She was right. For now when the neighbors meet her on the street it's: "Ah! God bless you. If it ain't after."

Mrs. Weeks and I'm that glad to see you. It's a wonderful work you'll be after doing."

Last week, for example when the Department of Sanitation truck rolled around for the weekly tin can collection, Mrs. Weeks' boys and girls turned in a total of 2,073 cans—all washed and clean.

The Junior Salvage Corps meets once a week in that section—on Tuesday at the 145th Street Library. In other neighborhoods there are weekly meetings, too. For Mrs. Weeks has a group that meets on Thursdays at the 115th Street Library and another that meets on Fridays at the 125th Street Library.

# Peoples Voice New York, N. Y. Carver Award To Best Book

Doubleday, Doran and Company, book publishers of 14 W. 49 st., is offering a George Washington

Carver Memorial Award of \$2,500 (\$1,500 in cash and \$1,000 advance royalties) to the author of any book illuminating the Negro's place in American life.

The award will not be based on manuscripts received during a particular period but will be given whenever a full-length manuscript seems, in the estimation of the judges, to be worthy of special recognition. Judges will be the editors of Doubleday, Doran and Company.

It is the hope of the publishing firm that the award will serve to keep alive the memory of George Washington Carver and will also help to give wide distribution to books about the American Negro.

A book entered for the Carver award may take any form as long as it is an effective book and "has something to say." The company reserves the right to publish any book submitted even if it does not win the award, on terms to be arranged.

The George Washington Carver Memorial Award winners will be extensively promoted and their authors will receive the following scale of royalties: 10% on the first 2,500 copies; 12½% on the next 2,500 copies and 15% thereafter.

Manuscripts should be addressed to the George Washington Carver Memorial Award, Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., 14 W. 49 st, New York 20, N. Y.

# Watching Afro-American Big Parade

Harlem's Hoodlums  
Deserve No Defense;  
City's Disorganized  
Evils Are Curable

# ADVANCED STATUS Baltimore, Md. Sicilians Exist to Work and Bear Children

By OLLIE STEWART  
AFRO War Correspondent with  
U.S. Troops in North Africa  
(Copyright. Reproduction in whole or in part expressly forbidden.)

SOMEWHERE IN SICILY.—(By Mail, Censored).—In the battle of Gela, which may be called minor because it was so short, colored ordnance and quartermaster troops were charged with the safe delivery of ammunition and all important rations for next morning's breakfast.

But when the assault upon German and Italian shore positions was made, and the beaches began to be littered with bodies, supply troops found themselves entering into the spirit of things and taking cracks at the enemy along with the rest of the boys.

## Prisoner Captured

Pfc. Eugene Van Brunt of Philadelphia, and Pvt. Henry Dutton Jr., Chicago, were gratified, when the shooting stopped, to find that they had captured an Italian prisoner. I heard about it from their comrades. They were loath to talk because they didn't get at least a company.

In the same melee and getting in a few shots were Pvt. Fred (The Champ) Clemons of East St. Louis, Ill.; Pfc. Henry E. Malone Princeton, Ind.; S/Sgt. Julius C. Lane, Chicago, who had just received twelve letters from his wife and was worried about losing them; Pvt. George (Tiny) Jamison, Chicago, and Pfc. William Gilbert, Waukegan, Ill.

This ordnance outfit has a service record that extends through the winter in North Africa, and for months they have moved with advanced Allied units.

## Philadelphians

Philadelphians I met with this unit include:

S/Sgt. William Harrison, Pvt. George Beamon, Pvt. Lewis Hill, and Sgt. Irvin N. Taylor, University of Pennsylvania alumnus.

## Other Non-Coms

Others represent a cross section of the U.S.A. They include:

Cpl. William Dixon, Cleveland, Ohio; Pvt. William Dauphin, New Orleans; Pvt. Bennie Mickens, Logan, W. Va.; Cpl. Ellis May, Jr., Beloit, Wis.; Pfc. Jimmy Campbell, Nashville, Tenn.; Cpl. William Carpenter and Cpl. Mack McCormico, Birmingham; Pfc. Thomas H. Walls, Memphis; T/Sgt. John King, Flushing, L.I.; T/Sgt. Robert Emerson, Kansas City, Mo.; Cpl. Edward Staats, Larchmont, N.Y.; T/Sgt. Cornelius Long, Chicago; S/Sgt. Thomas Smith, Detroit, and T/Sgt. Charles Perry, Chicago.

## Food Handlers

Then there is that disillusioned maladjusted, disgruntled hoar who came up from the South to escape segregation and to find the pot of gold at the end of the Harlem rainbow. Accomplishing neither, they settled down into shiftless, liquor-drinking hell-raising mal-contents.

## Evils Curable

Into this virgin field of disunity and stupidity the wily Hebrew has spread his tentacles until he has a strangle-hold on the entire economic life from which the disorganized mob finds it impossible to extricate itself. Too disorganized yet to combat the scourge, they stew around in their own juices until any opportunity such as last week's disturbance gives them a chance to get something for nothing under the guise of righteous indignation.

Harlem has no evils that an intelligent use of the ballot, a few years more of education, and a purge of jail birds can't cure.

The decent people have slowly permitted the hoodlums to roll Harlem of what little respectability and ~~more~~ all of the freedoms it once possessed. This is unfortunate, but baseless apologies won't correct it.



# Stage Door Canteen Opens Doors Wide to Negroes

New York

LEADS WAY TO RACIAL AMITY

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier.

The Daily Worker  
New York, N. Y.

By David Platt

Negro members of the armed forces are particularly welcome at the American Theatre Wing's Stage Door Canteen, Blanche Collins Perry, one of the Canteen Junior hostesses told the **Daily Worker** the other day. **JUN 21 1943**

The Stage Door Canteen is located in the old Shubert Theatre at 229 West 44th St., New York City, a few steps off Broadway.

"We want them to come up as tables. Shook hands with Sgt. Sen often as they can. They will always Young, well known Japanese-American actor who had a leading role in Warners' 'Across the Pacific' and played in many of the 'Charlie Chan' pictures. With him was a charming Negro hostess. Pete the Daily Worker photographer got interesting pictures of the group chatting, smoking, drinking. You'll find it on this page.

## JIM CROW GETS POKED

Button-holing Private Irving Silverman, an ex-retailer now in the field artillery division of the army, found he had just come out of the hospital after flirting with death for thirteen weeks as a result of a head-on collision of two jeeps. "Had a narrow escape, but the Canteen cheers me up," he said. Silverman was glad to see so many Negro soldiers here, "Makes you feel good. Negroes are a big part of America. To discriminate against them hurts what we're fighting for. The Stage Door gave old Jimcrow a poke in the eye when they made no rule against the black man."

## THIRD VISIT

Got into conversation with a Negro Sergeant whose name was Robert Armstrong. Sgt. Armstrong gave out with a smile. Brighter than all the lights on Broadway when we asked him how he liked the Canteen. "My third visit. Sure love it, always do. Always feel at home." Armstrong was a Junior hostess at the Canteen who was our first visit to the famous Canteen which Hollywood will soon glamorize in a movie by the same name. We were immediately impressed with the warmth of the place and the hospitality. There didn't seem to be anybody in charge of asking him whether he had seen hear it. The place was jammed to Moscow for example, when a voice from around stage burst forth with "well boys what will it be, Cradle Will Rock" and "Life and I was home. The walls with "Back or boogie-woogie." As opinion of an American," assured us Howard Bay. I noticed a line in the background, boogie-woogie ready to cooperate with such can't to it another placard "take all you want, but eat all you take. Don't waste food." No liquor, but the food a cabinet maker before the war. His the Harlem Canteen send Negro and soldiers were there. They were enjoying themselves immensely. Just then a couple of adagio dancers hopped in. Miss Perry said "We are trying to arrange to have a party of Negro, white, Canadian, Dutch, Australian, English, little French, American. A very friendly and fine spirit between Negro and white. Full equality prevailed and that Davis is quite a discerning white. Hitler movie fan. He had high praise for wants it to be different. Take a look at his work the other day in Beaumont, Texas. We stopped in front of one of the



JUL 10 1943

## ACT TO PREVENT RACE TROUBLE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK July 3 Under the leadership of Miss Jean Muir, stage and screen actress, 40 civic, labor, church, education, and fraternal organizations were circulating a pledge this week "to

problem of discrimination against minorities, the Citizens' Committee for Racial Equality is presenting a legislative forum on the subject on Monday evening, Oct. 11, at the Aperion Hall, 813 Kings Highway, Brooklyn. City Council members Genevieve Earle, Edward Vogel and Peter V. Cacchione will each announce their specific plans to root out discrimination in the city by legislative action. Mrs. Anne Hedgman, CDO Regional Director of Race Relations, will open the forum by picturing the gravity of the problem with

live up to the spirit of our American citizenship and do what is mutual and friendly among all the various groups which make up our city and our America. This pledge is supported and has been signed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia. (1) "That we shall not be moved by any fellow citizen or group of fellow citizens. (2) "That we shall not listen to nor repeat any rumors designed to divide us among ourselves. (3) "That we shall, at all times, in order to focus interest on the

Earle, Cacchione  
Vogel to talk

to mob action against any

document follows:  
"We, the citizens of New York, say that it can't happen here, but

JUST TO MAKE  
CERTAIN

forestall racial agitation and unrest in New York. Promulgated by a citizens' committee, the pledge has already been signed and endorsed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia. The goal could be to secure the hatred and violence against Americans of some 500,000 New Yorkers. Distributors of the pledge are known as "Unity Wardens."

Miss Jean Muir, stage and screen actress, is in the vanguard "to forestall racial agitation and unrest in New York." More than 40 civic, labor, church, educational and fraternal organizations are circulating a pledge (with their goal) to secure signatures of 500,000 New Yorkers. Miss Muir is a member of the Citizens' committee sponsoring the pledge, which has already been signed and endorsed by Mayor LaGuardia.

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## FORGING UNITY AT HOME



Alarmed at the prejudices existing in this land of democracy, and determined to make this country a better place in which to live, olive-skinned Josephine Bright, member of the executive board of Los Angeles Chapter of Urban League, has moved to New York City, where she is engaged in the task of promoting better relations between the Spanish speaking peoples and the Negro in the metropolis. She represents Mexican-American residents in that section of the city.   
Howe Photo.

## Rules Committee

### Is Considering Naming Group To Promote Harmony PM

The City Council has acted swiftly to forestall occurrence here of the disastrous riots that have afflicted Detroit and other industrial centers. New York, N. Y., for effective registration of their concern

The Council's Rules Committee has under consideration today a resolution for creation of a committee of seven to study the problem and adopt methods of promoting harmony between whites and Negroes.

Representatives of white and Negro civic and religious groups are continuing meetings to plan for mobilization of public opinion against racism and race violence.

### Thousands Sign Pledge

Thousands of civic-minded New Yorkers already have responded to PM's invitation to clip and mail to Mayor La Guardia the pledge, printed yesterday, to work for prevention of race clashes and to fight rumor-mongering which has led to trouble in other cities.

Councilman A. Clayton Powell met with a group of citizens of both races in his office at City Hall to discuss effective measures to block development of a crisis in New York.

Powell, speaking in the Council, criticized La Guardia and Police Commissioner Valentine, charging that they had failed to meet with representative groups to discuss the city's race situation.

### Subcommittees Suggested

At the meeting in his office, Powell suggested the creation of several subcommittees to work with newspapers, radio stations, the FBI, the Mayor, and the Police Commissioner.

A joint statement was issued by representatives of the YMCA, YWCA, National Urban League, National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the Phelps Stokes Fund, the Catholic Interracial Council, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Labor Temple, and the Catholic publication *America*. It urged immediate civic meetings to prevent racial outbreaks and to determine the attitude of public officials toward the problem.

The statement, released after the organizations met informally at the Russell Sage Foundation yesterday, said they had met to "exchange facts and opinions as to the current crisis in interracial relations, but more particularly to call to the attention of the American public that mutual confidence and co-operation are workable and are now at work between the whites and the Negroes of America."

## Cites Outrages

The statement continued:

"We make this demonstration of solidarity because a series of outrages culminating in the Detroit crisis has created a sense of bewilderment and futility among many decent-thinking Americans—both Negroes and whites—who have not known where to turn for sanity and unity among the racial groups composing our American democracy. . . . No industrial centers of any size in the U. S. A. can look complacently or even objectively on what has happened in Detroit."

"This outrage can be repeated in any one of these other cities and it can happen over night, for the reason that too many of our citizens have left to too few an active interest in combatting the prejudices which condition a relation between the dominant and minority groups."

"The interplay of interracial relations is no spectator sport. We are all participants and the only partisanship which can reflect the best American traditions is that which will advance the mutual interests of whites and Negroes in preserving and strengthening our common democracy."

### The Signers

Signers of the statement:

William H. Baldwin and Lester Granger, president and executive secretary, respectively, of the National Urban League.

Eugene E. Barnett, general secretary of the National Council, YMCA.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary for colored work, National Council, YMCA.

Prentice Thomas, assistant special counsel, NAACP.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director, Phelps Stokes Fund.

Harold Stevens, president, Catholic Interracial Council.

The Rev. John La Farge, S.J., executive editor, *America*.

Mrs. Helen Wilkins, secretary for interracial education, National Board, YWCA.

Miss Elsie Hopper, secretary of public affairs committee, National Board, YWCA.

James Myers, industrial secretary, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Mrs. Adah Kieffer, National Board, YWCA.

The Rev. Lawrence T. Hosie, director of Labor Temple.

Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary, Dept. of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

*Daily Worker*

New York, N. Y.

Women Group

Endorses

## Ben Davis

OCT 4 1943

The Women's Auxiliary of the United Sons of Georgia this week voted to endorse the candidacy of Benjamin Davis, Jr. to the City Council as did the Consolidated Tenants League.

Mr. Davis went on several delegations of Harlem tenants to the Office of Price Administration this year pressing for rent control and is known to organized tenants of Harlem for his long fight for better housing in the sub-standard Negro Community.

Josephine Truslow Adams, descendant of John Adams, took a few minutes off from her job as a war worker yesterday to express her appreciation to the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee to Elect Benjamin Davis, Jr. to the City Council, for accepting her as a sponsor.

Miss Adams linked the campaign for Davis with the Hillburn school case by pointing out that Davis' election will be a resounding blow to the reactionary machinations of anti-Negro school and public officials. Miss Adams knows the Negro parents involved in the Hillburn case since they were children, having been a school teacher and state nurse at Hillburn for many years and herself involved in many battles against the anti-Negro discrimination there.

"Ben Davis," the veteran fighter for democratic rights said, "is the best representative of the Negro people running for office in Manhattan. His election to the City Council is not only a patriotic duty for the Negro people but for the whites too, for Mr. Davis is a fighting leader in the struggle for the unity of both against the enemies of democracy at home and the Axis abroad."

### Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa  
WEST POINT SEGREGATION SIGNS REMOVED

At West Point Military Camp, New York, segregation signs appeared on hospital and lavatory doors. The signs read: "Colored Enlisted Men," and "White Enlisted Men."

The NAACP made representations to the War Department concerning this matter and it has been advised by Truman K. Gibson, Jr., Acting Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, that all segregation signs at West Point have been removed.



# People of Harlem Greet Soviet Jews

The Daily Worker  
New York, N. Y.

**JUL 5 1943**

JUL 5 1943

The good-looking Negro girl shaking hands with Prof. Solomon Michoels, director and star of the Moscow Jewish State Theatre, is Una Mulzac, daughter of Capt. Hugh Mulzac, Negro master of the good ship, BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. Between them is Lieut. Col. Itzik Feffer of the Red Army and a noted Jewish poet. Occasion was a reception last Friday at the Hotel Theresa in Harlem to honor the two Soviet representatives. Meanwhile, it is announced that at the Polo Grounds next Thursday, July 8, all New York will greet Professor Michoels and Lieut. Col. Feffer at a mass reception—and Prof. Albert Einstein, world famous Jewish scientist, will be there too.

—Daily Worker Photo

# Race Hate Breeds Crime, Court Is Told

Afro-merican

# Judge Who Defended Scottsboro Boys Pleads for Real Democracy

**BROOKLYN, N.Y.**—At the bottom of the increased crime among colored people is the smoldering resentment of real and fancied discrimination and exploitation which must be removed before the problem can be solved, Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz informed the first Grand Jury to operate in Kings County Court under the new Youthful Offender Law.

He told the jurors, whose duty it now is to judge the youthful offenders brought into the newly

created part of the court:

**Hatreds Breed Crime**

"You can help mobilize and support community programs intended to counteract discrimination against colored people, for racial and religious hatreds do tend to breed crime."

Judge Leibowitz, who gained nationwide fame when he represented the Scottsboro boys, went still further in charging the jury. He told the jurors that the so-called "crime waves" have their roots

in apparent discriminations which are to be found on every hand, such as limited industrial and vocational opportunities, social taboos and exploitations as found in commodity prices and rents.

## Citizenship Contradictions

Acknowledging the presence of leaders in the field of education, the judge asked:

"I wonder what these good people feel concerning the anomalous situation under which millions of dollars are spent to insure that for six hours of every weekday the colored child is taught at school about his glorious heritage of American citizenship, only to experience outside for the other 18 hours an almost continuous negation of the ideas that the school tries to inculcate?"

Religious leaders present in the court were asked:  
"I wonder what you good people feel about the universal sab-

New York

otage of your efforts to achieve stable race relations?"

## Urge Solution

Judge Leibowitz told all present that these were some of the questions which as responsible citizens they would have to face and face squarely if the efforts of the churches, schools and other interested social agencies are to enjoy a reasonable prospect of community harmony.

Among those present were:

Senator Fred Young (father of Youth, Offender Law), chairman of legislative committee; Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City; Dr. Peter F. Amoroso, commissioner of correction; the Hon. Thomas C. Hughes, Kings County, acting district attorney; Commissioner Mary A. Frasca, parole (city); Dr. John E. Wade, superintendent of public schools (city); Clarence N. Johnson, vice president of the Brooklyn Urban League; Herbert T. Miller, executive secretary of the Carlton branch YMCA, and Fred H. M. Turner, president of the Brooklyn NAACP.

to look upon all people as our  
 beings and so be on the way to  
 following the pattern set by Christ  
 —the pattern to live our lives in  
 kindness to one another, and to begin  
 this with children.

"Persons of all ages need to feel that they belong—that they belong entirely. Unless we learn to live in harmony with people of different races, of different religions, and different color, we will never have the kind of peace we hope for."

**Negroes <sup>DEC 4</sup> Active In Youth Forum  
Sponsored By The Daily Mirror**

Education and legislation are both essential to the elimination of racial and religious prejudice which are so deeply rooted in our city, and country. This was only one of the decisions made by the more than 200 Negro and white youth who attended the Mirror Youth Forum sponsored by the New York Daily Mirror Newspaper in the 3.—Influencing religious groups to that the peace terms should guarantee freedom of expression and religion everywhere, and that youth should participate in the peace settlement. Finally, in the panel on "Should 18-year-olds vote?" it was decided that with adequate training in "how to

In a discussion of postwar planning, Mr. Lewis, the promising young son of the Executive Director of the New York Urban League, Mr. Lewis, it was decided that delegates to the above meetings were pre- a National Congress with of-ander De Seversky and Major Alex- plan now for postwar education delegates who participated represented and vocational opportunities. The religious community organizations in industry work together in a PRO-League was one.

## End Race Bias

assure security and advancement for all.

# Juvenile Delinquency Panel The panel on Juvenile Delinquency *First Lady Urges* Washington, D. C.

[illegible]

segregation in the armed forces and in food banks.

2.—The persuasion of newspapers to nail rumors, not to use words which separate people and to take a democratic attitude in reporting race crimes.

for working mothers so that they could be at home during the evening and night hours when their children are most in need of supervision.

The youth **League** Terms on peace terms decided there should be an association of nations which all nations are fairly represented.

At a meeting opening a fund campaign for the Colored Orphan Asylum of Riverdale, the President's wife said: "I think gradually we will come

Post



# Hillburn Ordered to End Jim Crowism

## State Shuts Segregated Brook School

### Commissioner Finds Zoning Was Set Up on Racial Lines

The Negro parents of Hillburn, N. Y., won a complete victory yesterday when State Education Commissioner Stoddard ordered the Jim Crow Brook school in Hillburn abandoned and directed the Ramapo Central School District to provide educational facilities for their children at the Hillburn Main school.

The Commissioner brushed aside a last-minute "re-zoning" of the school district which would have made legal the segregation of most of the town's Negro children, with this comment:

"A board of education may not set up a line or a zone which has for its purpose racial segregation."

The old Brook school, attended for years by Negroes alone, was held by Stoddard to be "not worth repairing."

### Sept. 8 Strike

It was against segregation in the ramshackle building that 22 parents, representing 56 children, decided on Sept. 8 to "strike" until their children were admitted to Hillburn Main. They had maintained steadfastly until the decision yesterday that they would not again allow their children to enter Brook school, and have maintained a volunteer school in Brook Chapel, a church.

The Negro children are expected to appear at Main school tomorrow to demand admittance. This request they have made before, and have been denied, but J. Edgar Davidson, president of the Hillburn School Board, declared his group would follow instructions as soon as a copy of the decision is received. The decision was effective at once, but today there is no school because of the Columbus Day holiday.

### Effect of Zoning

Noting that the Brook school had been maintained for Negro children since 1889, Stoddard declared:

"It appears that the effect of the zoning which a child present line drawn by the Board of Education between the Brook school zone and the Main school zone, is to maintain the Brook school entirely for Negro children."

The Commissioner pointed out the Hillburn board was violating the law in sponsoring a Jim Crow school. He said:

"The Legislature settled the law and the question of segregation in 1938 when it repealed the statute authorizing separate schools. Since that date it became illegal for a Board of Education to maintain separate schools for Negro children."

Stoddard's decision was heavily studded with scorn in considering the furnishings of the dilapidated Brook school. Its appointments, he found, "are inferior and inadequate." The building itself is a creaky, wooden structure.

His findings were made public after a special investigation of the Hillburn situation made by his own office. Joseph Lipsky, a lawyer, and Don Essex, director of the School Buildings and Grounds Division, surveyed the conditions for a week before turning a report.

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public."

A telegram congratulating Stoddard on his decision was sent by a group of leaders in education, the church, labor, women's and civic organizations today. It read in part:

"The existence of a separate school for Negro children in Hillburn was an application in our own State of the racial theories of the enemy. It directly violated constitutional liberties which are the heritage of all Americans. It was destructive of our unity as a nation in the midst of a war for freedom, and tended to cast suspicion among our allies on the sincerity of our war aims. The school in Hillburn District is small, but the State's disapproval of racial segregation will have repercussions far beyond the boundaries of Rockland County or even the State of New York."

Among the signers were:

Bishop Francis J. McConnoll, Maxwell Anderson, The Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo, Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Arthur Upham Pope, Dr. Ernst P. Boas.

## Gov. Dewey Appoints New War Council On Discrimination; Total Membership 25, Names 5 Negroes

ALBANY, N. Y.—Wednesday, the

original War Council Committee On Discrimination appointed by former Governor Herbert Lehman, with

Miss Anna Miller, as the chairman until her resignation last winter, which was then placed under the

administration of Michael J. Murphy, was ruled out of existence by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, by establishing a new twenty-five member

committee, with Dr. Alvin Johnson, director of New School for Social Research, as its executive officer.

Three Negroes were appointed and two reappointed from the committee.

The Governor's new appointed body was a follow-up to a promise made by him on May 27th before representatives of New York City-Wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem and other groups, that immediate

consideration would be given their demands for a concrete program to combat discrimination. At the May meeting he expressed his dissatisfaction of the work being accomplished by the old council.

Concerning discrimination in industry, Governor Dewey made the following statement:

"Much has been accomplished, and today discrimination in employment by reason of color, creed or national origin is at an all-time low in our State."

"The broad problems of lack of economic opportunity and social discrimination remain and must be dealt with vigorously and continuously."

The new members who were appointed are from New York City. They are Rev. Raymond J. Cammion, St. Peter Claver Church, New York City; Lewis Gannett, Welfare Council, New York City; Joseph C. Hyman, Joint Distribution Com-

mittee; Paul Kern, Robert Lane Brothers; Dr. George N. Shuster, J. McClafferty, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Rev. Wilber T. Clements, Mrs. Margaret Cane, Charles B. Sears, Murray Shipley Howland, B. F. McLaurin, and Rev. B. F. McLaurin, field organizer of the Sleeping Car Porters, and national secretary of March On Washington Movement, was one of the old members not reappointed.

Dr. Myra Logan, visiting physician at Harlem Hospital; Almerindo Seminary, and Louis Weiss, Portfolio, New York City Treasurer; Dr. Clayton B. Powell, publisher of New York Amsterdam News; Wilthy Bellanca, Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, president of Sternstein, Lester B. Granger, Rev. John

### Union's 5-Point Plan May Aid N.Y.

NEW YORK—A five-point in-terracial union program, drawn up by 250 colored and white leaders, mainly from the Trade Union Movement during the recent Harlem disturbance, is being mailed to every AFL, CIO and independent in the city.

The program designed to make this city a better place, includes the following points: 1. Abolition of all forms of segregation and discrimination of colored people in the armed services; 2. Investigation of price ceilings; 3. Popularization of community housing, health, hospital and recreational facilities in Harlem; and 4. Immediate establishment of a public market in Harlem.

Four Star



# Protests Growing at Anti-Harlem Smear

APR 4 1943

By Eugene Gordon

Sunday afternoon Golden Gate Ballroom protest meeting against the hate-the-Negro campaign will be the second within the week. The first was held last Monday evening, in the main auditorium of the New School for Social Research, where Judge Hubert T. Delany, Walter White and Judge Justine Wise Polier told an audience of Negro and white citizens that the newspaper "smear" attack on the Negro people must be stopped.

The speakers all admitted their bewilderment at the newspaper offensive—why it should be started at night of the alleged attack had this particular time, why the Negro identified only a "tall, dark form" people, especially, should be the victim. Being thus bewildered as to the reasons for it, they were somewhat doubtful of means to be used in combatting it.

All of which indicates the found seriousness with which hate-the-Negro campaign is taken by responsible community leaders.

## EDUCATION NEEDED

The concensus seemed to be that "education" must be employed to offset anti-Negro thinking and acting. Judge Delany explained that this education must take the form of truthful information in newspapers, books, radio programs and speakers felt that if the Negro white neighbor really knew the Negro people there would be less friction, since antagonism frequently arises out of "ignorance."

Everybody agreed also that economic, social and political equality between Negro and white persons would reduce the base of antagonism.

If social conditions provided the same economic and social advantages for the Negro and the white boys, he said, fights between them would probably never occur. Therefore, he concluded, residential segregation as well as job segregation must be fought.

Seeds of the hate-the-Negro campaign, meanwhile, had developed into sturdy plants and were bearing poison fruit.

Goaded into blind action by irresponsible newspaper yelping about "muggers" and "mugging," the po-

why the commercial daily press has settled down to villifying the Negro community for an imaginary "crime wave," but will demand that Albert A. Smith be given justice; that the facts in the case of 16-year-old Norman Smith, charged with "mugging" a night-club singer, be made known to the public; that Ethelyn Burnett's police attacker be punished, and that Sherry Franklin and Genevieve Sastell, Brooklyn Negro girls, be vindicated of the newspaper charges of "mugging" a white girl, the three girls having merely had an altercation because one stepped on another's toe.

The Daily Worker

New York, N. Y.

N. Y. Labor

Turns Out for

Wallace Speech

MAY 17 1943

By Art Shields

The people by the hundreds of thousands got together with their Vice President on New York's festive greensward, the Central Park Mall yesterday and with enthusiasm one can't soon forget they applauded his stirring call for unity of every American from Canada to Chile, of every American, left and conservative in the war for democracy and survival.

Negro soldiers and WAAC's and civilians made the vast Mall ring with cheers and applause.

Red Indians too, in their panoply of feathers, were cheering Wallace's words of praise for the "Bolivian tin miners and farmers of Indian blood," the "Americans" who "are doing their part to win the war."

AMERICANS, TOO

One noticed many Puerto Rican Americans also joining in the applause when our Vice President said that

"We English-speaking Americans are only half of the New World."

"The other half, whether they speak Spanish, Portuguese or French, whether they speak Quechua, Guarani, Artec, Mayan, Tarascan, or any other Indian tongue—whichever they speak, they are good Americans too."

And tens of thousands of white and Negro trade unionists were roused by Mr. Wallace's declaration on the role of the working class in the fight against Hitler.

His emphasis on the part the Communists are taking in the democratic life of Chile and in the cause of worldwide democracy, was seen as a recognition of the disruptive nature of red-baiting.

AFL AND CIO UNIONS

Trade unionists were the heart of the great patriotic assemblage that

stretched over many acres of park-lands after filling acres of seats. One spotted men and women from dozens of AFL and CIO unions. That girl, with the red rose in her hair—I saw her last in Section 26 of the Yankee Stadium, May 2nd where thousands of rank and file members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union were applauding the second front demonstration that Dubinsky had attacked.

That war worker there with his brothers of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union I used to see at the affairs of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Those torpedoed seamen, whom I last saw at the National Maritime Union hall—they were loudest in their cheers yesterday afternoon.

Painters, office workers, bakers, newspaper guildsmen, off duty or taking notes; textile workers, tired longshoremen, old carpenters, printers, Negro and white hotel workers, actors and the many, varied groups of workers in New York were voicing their patriotism together.

ALL WERE THERE

Swift Arrow, a stalwart young Algonquin of 16, in his feathered regalia, who wants to be an anti-Nazi aviator, sat there near Singing Lark, an Algonquin girl and Princess Rosebud, a Sioux leader.

She serves as secretary to the American Indian Society, she said, but she wants to serve the United States Army as a nurse overseas. She's trained for that job.

Yes, it was a great affair. Americans of every color, religion and Democratic political belief are uniting in this war for survival as they've never united before.

NEW YORK TIMES

NEGROES BAN WHITES IN FIGHT ON RACE BIAS

Aim Is to Prevent Communist Infiltration, Randolph Says

A. Philip Randolph, national director of the "March on Washington" movement organized to combat alleged discrimination against Negroes in industry and the armed forces, explained yesterday that white persons were barred from the movement to avoid Communist infiltration.

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PM.  
New York, N. Y.

## The Mayor's OK

Mayor La Guardia has given PM's program for 1943 New York his unqualified approval.

The Mayor referred to editorials and articles, as well as to A New Yorker's pledge to help combat prejudice and rumors which might lead to racial troubles.

"I certainly approve of that," said La Guardia. "I have read Mr. Lerner's editorial. It is very telling and effective. I like the pledge printed in PM. I would suggest that the following be added: 'I will investigate all reports and rumors and will do all I can to consider the situation calmly.'"

"I think it is a very fine effort to bring about a better understanding between our people."

New York Times  
New York, N. Y.

## MAYOR WARNS CITY IT MAY BE BOMBED

Tells Civilian Defense Units to  
Be More Aler Than Ever  
Until Thanksgiving Time

THINKS HITLER PLANS RAID

Aim Would Be to Bolster Nazi  
Prestige, He Says—Decries  
Race Agitation Again

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia served notice yesterday on the city's air raid wardens and the other civilian defense units that they must be more than ever on the alert between now and Thanksgiving time because of the possibility that an attack on New York might be made. He said that spectacular moves planned by Adolf Hitler to bolster up waning Nazi prestige in Germany.

"No matter what happens, until we receive official word from Washington that the war is over, here in New York City we must be constantly on the alert," the Mayor said. "More so than ever before. If nothing happens between now and Thanksgiving then I think

that changes in escaping agencies of our city government, by the un-American nature of the attack are very good. vested with the responsibility of disturbances and acts of violence

"In the meantime, let me repeat maintaining order and suppressing to all our voluntary defense forces violence. I wish with committed against the Negro people that they should be constantly on shame with I hear by any trans- in several of our country's leading industrial cities," Garramone wrote. wardens and the fire auxiliary, the individual in the city government. "I am sure that you share with us City Patrol, the emergency medical There is no room for that kind of conce- and alarm- similar out- service, the emergency repair de- mentality either in our government breaks spread further and possibly ment to know that from now on example to other cities in the coun- arise in New York City." they are constantly on duty. A try. We have lived peacefully and The union recommendations in- clude:

Police Reinstatement Recalled  
Mayor La Guardia brushed aside the problems and staff re- sponsibility in meeting the situa- tion.

Air Raid Warden Patrols  
Air raid wardens already have an effort to obtain an explanation for his repetition of the earlier warning to agitators of the type- tion.

Mayor La Guardia appealed to the Police Department, who had citizens to refresh their memories been suspended in charges involv- conce- a alarm sign- racial and religious prejudice. and procedure, emphasizing the ne- The reinstatement came after a cessity for taking cover after the departmental hearing, but while a red signal sounds. In case of an decision in the case was still pend- actual raid, he pointed out, those ing.

not taking cover would be exposed. In his broadcast the Mayor to death or injury by falling shrap- thanked THE NEW YORK TIMES nel from anti-aircraft fire, even if and The New York Herald Tribune they escaped harm from falling for calling to the attention of the public the advantages of New York as a business center. In the protective forces, the Mayor said, case of THE NEW YORK TIMES the disclosed that they were operating Mayor referred to an announce- with efficiency and speed. Drills ment published on Sunday, telling testing the speed with which air manufacturers of the city's advan- raid wardens turned off street- tages as a plant location after the lights after receiving an alarm, he war. In the case of The New York disclosed, showed wide variations Herald Tribune the reference was in time, ranging from six minutes to a series of editorial articles in the case of one Brooklyn pre- published several weeks ago. cinct to fifty minutes for a precinct.

The Daily Worker  
New York, N. Y.  
Ask Welfare  
Head to Fight  
Race Hatred  
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"Now I don't want anyone to be- come panicky or alarmed at what I am saying," the Mayor declared. "It is only prudent precaution and this alertness we must continue all through the summer and into the fall."

Warns On Stirring Race Hatred  
Mayor La Guardia took occasion again in his broadcast from City Hall to warn groups and individuals preaching racial or religious hatred that there was no room for them in New York.

"No individual or group of in- dividuals," he said, "must be per- mitted to engage in engendering hatred between groups of our citi- zens. No organized movement of any kind will be tolerated which might disturb the peace and tran- quility of our people. There is no place in our city for agitators who create animosity and antagonism between peaceful citizens of dif- ferent racial or religious groups."

"Certainly there is no place in the city government for anyone who would actively engage in such nefarious activities. Particularly is this true in law enforcement that the nation has been shocked

by the un-American nature of the disturbances and acts of violence committed against the Negro people in several of our country's leading industrial cities," Garramone wrote. "I am sure that you share with us conce- and alarm- similar out- breaks spread further and possibly arise in New York City."

The union recommendations in- clude:

1. Hold staff meetings to dis- cuss the problems and staff re- sponsibility in meeting the situa- tion.

2. Official circulation throughout the department of the pledge on tolerance, endorsed by the Mayor.

3. Distribution of a statement to the department's entire caseload (persons aided by the department), reaffirming the department's poli- cy of non-discrimination in terms of the present situation.

4. Designate staff mem- bers to at- tend various community interracial conferences being conducted cur- rently.

5. Designation of rank and file members to meet with the Borough Welfare Councils.

## A Fine Example To Follow

## REMOVE SEGREGATION SIGNS AT WEST POINT

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Segregation signs reading "For Colored" and "For White" at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, have been ordered removed by U.S. War department officials. The democratic achievement was effected by Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, assisted by the Workers' Defense league, who protested against the jim-crow signs in a letter to Louis R. Lautner, senior administrative assistant in the office of the civil- ian aide to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Lautner referred the matter to the office of the Assistant Sec- retary of War and received a prompt reply from that office, through Col. William P. Scooby of the general staff, who is executive to the Assistant Secretary of War, to the effect that their office had referred the matter to the com- mandant of the academy for a re- port, and had been notified, since, that the superintendent had or- dered the signs removed.

Guardian  
Boston, Mass.  
Dr. George Cannon, Chairman of Citizen's Non-Partisan Com-

a chance to select a candidate for office who is so superbly qualified that he transcends party line. Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., is such a man." The mood of the conference was one with the statement of Dr. Cannon. Dr. Cannon's were unanimous in speaking of Mr. Davis as a unifying force in the coming elections, since Republi- cans, Democrats, Independents and Communists were uniting in support of his candidacy.

The conference was presided over by Dr. George Cannon, New Yorkover by Dr. George Cannon, chairman of the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee. Dr. Cannon, stating his position to the conference, said: "Once in a great while the field of politics gives the public



57a-1943

# 1,200 in B'klyn Hear

**Rev. Harten, Davis**  
*The Daily Worker, N.Y.*

BEN DAVIS, Jr., came to Brooklyn last Sunday night and Brooklyn won't forget it. *New York, N.Y.*

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, Negro leader and pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, DeKalb and Franklin Aves., preached his annual New Year sermon to an audience of more than 1,200 residents of the Bedford-Stuyvesant area.

Following the sermon, which called upon Negroes to unite with the white people and labor for victory over the "Hitlers" at home and abroad, Dr. Harten introduced Ben Davis, Jr., whom he actively supported for Congressman-at-Large during the last elections, for the principal address of the evening.

Dr. Harten emphasized that he was a Democrat and a New Dealer but that the Negro people must select their friends from all political parties. He attacked the Bilbos, Dixons and Talmadges as being no different than Northern reaction-ary Republicans. He declared that while he was not a Communist it must be recognized that that Party has contributed much toward the progress made in social and labor legislation and the advancement of the Negro people.

Davis, after being warmly received by the audience, stated that there are two arguments put forward today that must be answered. One was the statement that the Negro had no stake in this war, and the other that because of the war the Negro should do and say nothing about Jim Crow and other grievances. "Both these statements are lies that aid the enemy of our country," Davis exclaimed.

He proceeded to destroy the argument that the Japanese were the friends of the Negroes by describing their treatment of the Koreans and the Chinese. "And," he said, "if they so brutally treat people who so closely resemble them what would they do to us?"

Davis then described the advance the Negro people have made in this the people's war which were only made by fighting. He lauded Captain Hugh Mulzac and his United Nations crew as dramatic evidence that a Negro can lead and that men of different nationalities and color can work together. He described

**Director of NY Berkley New Anti-Bias Unit**

NEW YORK—Charles G. Berkley, field representative of the N.Y. War Council's committee on discrimination in employment, has been promoted to executive director, replacing Andrew C. Doyle, by Miss Frieda S. Miller, industrial commissioner, it was revealed last week.

Mr. Doyle, who had served as director during a year's leave of absence from the State mediation board, at the request of Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the board, has returned to his job as supervising labor mediator in Albany.

"The state owes a great debt to Mr. Doyle whose mediation experiences and sound judgment enabled him to pioneer in the development—for the first time in the United States—of methods of securing compliance with our anti-discrimination statutes by appeals and persuasion, with force as a last resort," Commissioner Miller said.

**Former League Secretary**  
 Mr. Berkley who has served as one of the committee's five field representatives under Mr. Doyle has worked on special cases involving integration of minority groups in many of the largest war plants in N.Y.C. where labor surpluses created difficult problems of discrimination, the commissioner said.

Previous to his present position, Mr. Berkley was industrial secretary of the Brooklyn Urban League in which capacity he organized a co-ordinated program looking toward the training and placement of colored persons in war industries working with employers, labor unions and public groups.

Mr. Berkley brings an unusual measure of organizing ability to a new and difficult field where such ability is a prime requisite. I am proud of being able thus to recognize a member of the colored race on the basis of outstanding qualification, the same basis on which we urge such recognition in industry," Miss Miller declared.

**New Group to Educate Whites On Negro**  
 Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW YORK—Over 100 colored and white citizens have organized here the Association for Tolerance in America which states its objective as the elimination of color prejudice through mass education in tolerance. The Association has temporary offices at 270 Convent Avenue. Its director

NEW YORK Afro-American Baltimore, Md

## The Race Question in Thomas Sancton's Nutshell

We are fighting this war to keep our own freedom from Nazi slavery. The colored man knows it. He wants his freedom from us.

Servant trouble is the basis of most race tension in the South.

When was it ever ordained that one race of people should be brought on earth to give its toil to make life easier for another race?

Dabney, Graves, Ethridge, white liberals (?), believe colored people should accept their program of advice and caution.

Their liberalism is like pale dishwater.

If I were colored no bitterness inside me could be eased by a white liberal telling me to "take it easy."

The colored man is his own most trustworthy friend and will never get anywhere except by his own ability, independence, courage and political organization.

is George S. Schuyler, well known author and journalist, and its secretary is Miss Corinne Dean. Art consultants are Elton C. Fax of Brooklyn, Miss Constance Bradley of Chicago, and Miss Louise E. Jefferson New York.

According to Mr. Schuyler, the new organization will supplement and facilitate the work of existing organizations by preparing the way psychologically. Its job will be "selling" the colored American to the white masses who have hitherto been neglected by Negro propagandists who concentrated on the enlightened minority of whites. The A.T.A. plans through modern written and pictorial propaganda to try to undermine existing white misinformation about colored people and to dispel mass prejudice against them. The Association will use all modern media of propaganda: cars and bus cards, newspaper and magazine displays, illustrated pamphlets, billboards and radio.

Some of the outstanding members of the new group are: Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia; William Y. Bell of Atlanta; Rev. A. L. Boone of Cleveland, O.;

Dr. Melville Charlton of Brooklyn; Frank Marshall Davis of Chicago; Attorney Walter A. Gordon of Berkeley, Calif.; William C. Handy of New York; Albon L. Holsey of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Dr. D. V. Jemison of Selma, Ala.; Bishop R. E. Ransom of Wilberforce, O.; J. A. Rogers, New York.

# Spanish Harlem, Where Songs Tell of Long Fights for Liberty

By Art Shields  
 If you want to see Jim Crow on Negro kids come tumbling out of the Spanish—the big schoolhouse on E. 112th version of ring-around-the-rosy to—the old game their ancestors brought the run just visit the Spanish—the big schoolhouse on E. 112th version of ring-around-the-rosy to—the old game their ancestors brought speaking peoples of Lower Harlem.  
 Just turn the corner of Park Ave. St. together. Just watch the boys gether. some noon and watch white and at their merry snow-fights. Or see White, black and brown, they the run just visit the Spanish—the big schoolhouse on E. 112th version of ring-around-the-rosy to—the old game their ancestors brought speaking peoples of Lower Harlem.



to Puerto Rico from Andalusia begun to swing a little with the help of Lower Harlem's composers. The dancers are swaying in new rhythms that are still, basically Spanish. And political speakers the sights that surround one in and writers are combining the old Spanish-speaking Harlem, just as Spanish hatred of oppression with they choke at Lower Harlem's La-a clear, political attack on inter-bor Party Congressman, Vito Mar-national fascism.

**JAN 31 1943**  
**WALLACE NAMED IT**

Here the thing that Vice-President Wallace calls "ethnic democracy" has taken root on the sidewalks of New York.

Here white and colored peoples enjoy the same clubs—in a community of clubhouses. They play together, dine together, sing together, have the same theatre and fight fascism together.

No part of America is freer of racial discrimination than the crowded blocks that lie between 98th and 116th Sts. and Lexington and Lenox Aves.

Jim Crow still oppresses these people, it is true—but from the outside. Jim Crow and the discrimination that burdens the worker with a foreign accent keep tens of thousands of Spanish-speaking Harlemites out of jobs and do untold damage to the community's health. But that damage is done from oppressors OUTSIDE. Within Lower Harlem there's democracy and freedom.

**JAN 31 1943**  
**RED-BAITING ON RUN**

Within Lower Harlem red-baiting as well as Jim Crow is on the run. Within Lower Harlem the Communist Party—and that's a test—is a popular, respected part of the life of the community. And its headquarters at 1668 Madison Ave. is a gathering place of progressive leaders.

A Rip Van Winkle, who fell asleep in Lower Harlem before the last war, wouldn't recognize the community today. The 150,000 to 200,000 Puerto Ricans, Spaniards, Cubans, Venezuelans, Mexicans, San Dominicans, Chileans and Argentine people have changed Lower Harlem beyond recognition.

Only the brownstone tenements that are getting much older, remain from the days of the past.

**JAN 31 1943**  
**PEOPLE'S ART**

A rich, multi-national culture came to Lower Harlem with the ships from abroad. In the homes and clubhouses and theatres of the district the people's art of Spain and Latin America were blended with the art of America. The music of Spain that took on some African tones while in Cuba has

The people's culture envelops one walking along upper Fifth Ave. above Central Park. Your ear isn't caught by Hollywood crooning as you pass the music goods store. No, you're listening to stirring tones of a disc made by Campos, the great Puerto Rican composer of the last generation. The music falls off with the people's defeat and rises again in thunderous crescendo of struggle. It ends on that note.

**FOLK SONGS**

A block further on you hear a girl softly singing the sad "Lamento Borinqueno," by Harlem's great Puerto Rican composer, Rafael Hernandez, now in Mexico. The girl sings the peasants' lament with indescribable emotion.

At another corner a brown-skinned lad of 10 or 12 is humming some song that Harlem's favorite, Bobby Capo, a young Puerto Rican singer, has made live again. And then someone takes you into the famous Teatro Hispano at 1421 Fifth Ave., where Bobby Capo, Jose Costello and many other artists first got their chance.

Cicente Medina, the manager, uses his theatre as a weapon against fascism. He picks progressive films from Mexico and other Latin lands, and he turns his place over for Russian War Relief and other win-the-war causes, as he used to turn it over to aid the Spanish Republic.

**JAN 31 1943**  
**A SLANDERER**

And, quite naturally, the reaction-ary magazine, *America*, which falsely speaks in the name of the Catholic religion, villifies both the Teatro Hispano and the population of Lower Harlem in a recent issue. *America* complains that the Catholic Church has lost its influence over the Spanish-speaking folks of Lower Harlem. To the extent to which that is true a certain section of church leadership is to blame. This section staged a Franco parade, headed by priests, on Fifth Ave., during the Spanish war and has carried on a constant crusade against anti-fascists. Members of many once Catholic families now attend a wide variety of little churches. So small are some of these churches that you have to look

in the Jose Rivera Club of 1400 Fifth



**Jim Crow Can't Play Here:** Just out of school on East 112th St. and Park Ave. these Spanish language children play an old ring-around-the-rosy game that their ancestors brought from Andalusia to Lower Harlem. —The Worker Photo

around the basements of Fifth and Madison Aves. to find them. Newtorriquena of 1766 Lexington Ave. and the busy American Labor Party Club at 30 W. 114th St., and the Unidad Fraternal Espanol of 112th St. and Lenox Ave. and many others. The dances and forums and win-the-war talks at the Unidad Fraternal Espanol, an affiliate of the International Workers' Order, are favorite features of the week-end life of Lower Harlem. Every panel shows the solidarity of the workers and peasants of Spanish-speaking anti-fascists against giving their lives to America in this war. In one of these clubs, Manuel Magana, the president of the club, is a veteran of the work-class struggle in Zaragossa, Spain. His hardware shop at 1663 Madison Ave. used to be one of the many busy collection spots for aid to the Spanish Republic. It is a center of war work today.

**ANTI-FASCIST CLUBS**  
Powerful anti-fascist murals decorate the walls of the Club Obrero Espanol, 1490 Madison Ave., one of the biggest of these centers. The club, is a veteran of the work-class struggle in Zaragossa, Spain. His hardware shop at 1663 Madison Ave. used to be one of the many busy collection spots for aid to the Spanish Republic. It is a center of war work today.

**PEARL HARBOR HERO**  
Vladimir Romero, the son, was a dark-eyed, beautiful lad of 20, who had imbibed a hatred of fascism from his parents long before he enlisted in the Navy. His parents, who had taken part in the revolution against the Mexican tyrant, Porfirio Diaz, were union cigar makers, who fought to

**AT MANY CLUBS**  
You hear good anti-fascist songs and see good dancing at many other clubs, such as the Comite pro-Democracia of 20 St. Nicholas Ave. and the Jose Rivera Club of 1400 Fifth

make America a better country after crossing the border. Lower Harlem is proud of its record in the Spanish war against fascism. It sent about 100 of its sons across then. But it's sending many more for the finish fight against fascism today. It is furnishing blood donors and civilian defense volunteers and buying bonds at the same time. Its people understood what fascism meant long before most of Americans. Some of them had felt the lash of the tyranny of such dictators as Machado of Cuba, Gomez of Venezuela, Diaz of Mexico and others.

Most of them come from Puerto Rico, that land of national oppression. And they know that a victory for fascism would throw them into worse slavery than the Americas have ever known, and would destroy all hope of winning liberty for their homeland for a long time to come.

**New York Times**  
**New York, N. Y.**  
**50 NATIONAL GROUPS**

tre WingMAR

Taking part in the musical program were members of the Chinese Women's New Life Movement, the Central of Polish Societies, Free French War Veterans, East Side Post of the American Legion, East Side Federation of Italians, Jewish Peoples Philharmonic Chorus, Mothers Club of the Educational Alliance, Ukrainian Chorus, Radi-shev Dance Group, Colored Community Group and American Theatre WingMAR.

Samuel S. Fishzohn, executive director of the Alliance and chairman of the Council, presided. The program of singing and dancing was under the direction of Sande Educational Alliance, Straus Auditorium, 197 East Broadway.

**AID IN UNITY FESTIVAL**

**Lower East Side Gathering Illustrates Cooperation**

**MAR 1 - 1943**

Twenty-six organizations representing fifty national and racial groups living in Manhattan's Lower East Side took part yesterday in an afternoon in an Unity Festival demonstrate how effectively they are organized by the Lower East Side Defense Council and held in the



# NMU Auxiliary Asks Mayor to Banish Harlem Jim-Crow

NEW YORK.—The New York Chapter of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Maritime Union, Thursday, sent a letter to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia urging municipal action on a 10-point program it proposes "in order to remove the cancerous growth of discrimination" in Harlem.

The communication, signed by Mrs. Gertrude Tegeler, secretary of the New York Chapter, says in part:

"Racial discrimination has long been a cancerous sore eating at the heart of our democracy, and yet in the midst of a people's war, when every man and woman is needed for all-out production, the colored men and women of Harlem are in most cases unable to find work in our war plants, and if they are lucky enough to find work, they find that in most cases again the better-paying jobs are reserved for whites only."

"Mr. Mayor, In order to remove the cancerous growth of discrimination, so that our colored citizens can fully participate in our nation's war effort, in order to remove the fertile soil in which the poison seeds of fascist propaganda might so easily find root, we call upon you and the city administration to take the following steps:

## 10 Reforms Asked

1. A thorough investigation into the Harlem outbreak for its causes.
2. Rent control and rent ceilings. End of jim-crow in housing.
3. Strict OPA price control enforcement, especially on food.
4. End of job discrimination. Full opportunities for advancement of colored workers.
5. That the Mayor call upon President Roosevelt to issue an Executive Order abolishing segregation and jim-crow in the armed forces. Opening of the Waves and Spars to colored women. Full equality for colored women in the Wacs.
6. More colored men on the police force and at least one colored officer in every police car cruising the Harlem districts. Severe punishment and ouster of every policeman guilty of brutality or race hatred.
7. Suppression of Klan and all fascist gangs which spew

race hatred. Unity of colored and white against all provocations and Axis-inspired riot attempts.

8. City-wide inter-racial committee of colored, Jews, Catholics, native and foreign-born, and trade unionists.

9. An adequate child care program. Recreation facilities and playgrounds.

10. A broad conference of all colored, labor and patriotic organizations to map a city-wide program against racial discrimination.

New York Times

New York, N. Y.

## BROOKLYN MEETING

## CALLS ON GOVERNOR

## TO REMOVE MAYOR

NOV 22 1943

Rally Is Stormy as Patrolman

Depicts Crime Conditions and

Negro Resents 'Slurs'

## LA GUARDIA DEFENDS RULE

Insists Police Are Keeping

Order — Valentine Report

Still Undisclosed

Soon after Mayor La Guardia, in his weekly radio talk, had defended his administration against charges of laxity in crime prevention, a stormy mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn's "Little Harlem," the Bedford-Stuyvesant section, at which a resolution was adopted calling upon Governor Dewey to remove the Mayor for "misfeasance."

The meeting, held under the auspices of the Midtown Civic League in the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, was attended by 500 per-

sons, a score of them Negroes. Its number of arrests and convictions, stroyed." disruption was threatened several times after one of the speakers, a patrolman off duty and in civilian clothes, drew an analogy between crime conditions in the East Bronx, where he is attached, and the Bedford-Stuyvesant section, and declared that responsibility for them was due to an "influx of sunburned citizens who come up from the deep South mistaking liberty for license."

The speaker who touched off the fireworks at the Brooklyn meeting said he was David Liebman of 297 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, a patrolman attached to the Simpson Street station in the Bronx.

He told of some "mugging" cases he had worked on, using the phrase "sunburnt elements," and said he was sure for conditions was to be found in education and a decent home life.

"If we had more policemen," he declared, "we would be able to do a better job. The Mayor should investigate why the morale of the Police Department is at its lowest ebb in ten years."

Patrolman Liebman told reporters he was a former marine, a graduate of the University of Alabama, and interested in juvenile delinquency and sociology.

## Grand Jury Testimony Recalled

The resolution set forth that both the Mayor and Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine had admitted under oath to the August Kings County grand jury "that conditions of lawlessness existed in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section" and that both had said they were "powerless to do any more than they have been doing to ameliorate these conditions." Commissioner Valentine, the resolution said, testified that conditions would become progressively worse and certainly would not get better.

"The actions and testimony of Fiorello H. La Guardia as the Mayor of the City of New York," the resolution charged, "clearly indicate misfeasance in office."

It then petitioned Governor Dewey "to cause an investigation to be made into the acts and conduct" of the Mayor and to remove him from office.

Mayor La Guardia, without mentioning the police report on the survey of "Little Harlem" crime conditions, turned over to him by Commissioner Valentine on Saturday, assured the people of the city that they "have nothing to fear" and that "our Police Department is performing its duty." Law and order, he declared, have been and will continue to be maintained and crime has never "gotten beyond the control of our Police Department and it is not getting beyond the control of the Police Department at this time." Actual figures, he said, are all "matters of record."

## Police Morale Called Low

The speaker who touched off the fireworks at the Brooklyn meeting said he was David Liebman of 297 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, a patrolman attached to the Simpson Street station in the Bronx.

He told of some "mugging" cases he had worked on, using the phrase "sunburnt elements," and said he was sure for conditions was to be found in education and a decent home life.

"If we had more policemen," he declared, "we would be able to do a better job. The Mayor should investigate why the morale of the Police Department is at its lowest ebb in ten years."

Patrolman Liebman told reporters he was a former marine, a graduate of the University of Alabama, and interested in juvenile delinquency and sociology.

He said that after his talk he was approached by a man in civilian clothes who said he was a police lieutenant attached to the Thirteenth Inspection Division. Patrolman Liebman said the man asked him for his identification and told him charges would be preferred against him.

The Negro probation officer identified himself as Henry S. Ashcroft of 758 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

"You have been treated to a fine trade against the Negro race," he told the hostile audience who booed and hissed him. Continuing after the chairman had called for a semblance of order, Mr. Ashcroft said Negroes in the section had been trying for years to obtain proper housing and additional schools and playgrounds.

"We hear a great deal about police being shackled," he said. "What these speakers seem to want is to have the police use their clubs as they please."

Cries of "no" were heard from the hall.

## Mgr. Belford Criticizes Mayor

Among the speakers at the meeting, which lasted for three hours, was Mgr. John L. Belford, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, Madison Street and Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. He declared that property in the section had been deteriorating for years, bringing in undesirables, until much of it was "unfit for human habitation and should be de-

Telling of efforts to obtain more police protection, Mgr. Belford said: "We went to the captains of the precincts but they told us that the cops were badly needed for strikes and other duties. Out of 100 policemen who were stationed in each precinct, sixty to sixty-five were available for precinct work."

Mgr. Belford told of his trips to City Hall, saying: "The only way to get to see the Mayor is by some sort of public assault on him."

"The month of November is a hard month—a bad month for flowers, little flowers and big flowers, and especially to a politician who has been put on the spot by the grand jury," he said of the Mayor.

## Mayor Praises Valentine

There was no indication from the Mayor when he would release the Valentine report. He left City Hall saying only: "It'll all come out, it'll all come out."

The Mayor declared in his radio speech that he had confidence in Commissioner Valentine, a "faithful public servant who has served the city for forty years."

"By my appointment," the Mayor said, "he is the responsible head of our Police Department and as long as he is, he shall have my full and complete support, cooperation and confidence."

The Mayor promised equal treatment under the law for all, saying that people in some areas were living under "difficult conditions" but that "poverty is not a crime."

Replying to criticism of a supplemental survey which he ordered Welfare Commissioner Leo Arnstein to make into relief in the section, the Mayor said: "I want to assure the people that no one in want will be deprived of aid, help or relief, because some one happened not to like them, their religion or their color."

He replied, too, to assertions that crime in the area was the result of a lack of recreational, health, educational and other improvements, declaring that one section has been ignored or neglected and no section will be ignored or neglected.

Only the war, he said, had retarded the "terrific pace" of public improvement activity.

## Sala Attacks Presentment

Magistrate J. Roland Sala, in a statement issued at his chambers in the Brooklyn Felony Court, yesterday termed the grand jury presentment "incredibly unfair, totally unfounded and replete with errors." Saying that he was "casting my political future out the window," the magistrate declared: "I cannot be too severe in my criticism of those judges and public officials who by their irresponsible utterances are contributing to the hysteria, chaos and prejudice."

The Rev. Raymond J. Campion, pastor of St. Peter Claver's Roman Catholic Church, 2 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, attributed crimes in the area not to police laxity, but food in the area to bad housing, lack of proper employment and racial discrimination. He spoke yesterday morning at the De La Porres Interracial Center, 20 Vesey Street, at an interracial meeting of the Catholic Laymen's Union, 405 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, de-



# Negro Problems Course Begins Here on Monday

On Monday, November 8, at 9 A. M., white and Negro men and women will meet together to study ways and means of smashing Jim-Crowism and Negro oppression in America. The occasion is the opening of the full-time two-weeks morning school on the problems of the Negro people and the war, which is to be held under Workers School auspices.

Under teachers James W. Ford, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Robert Minor, Francis Franklin, and Elizabeth Lawson, the students will learn the history of the Negro People in America, the Theory of the National Question, and the Current Problems of the Negro People and the War. Included in the discussion will be the fight against Jim-Crowism in the armed forces, in the communities, in the industries and unions.

The class will meet from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily, Monday through Friday, for two weeks.

Here is a cross-section of the people already registered for this class:

A Negro factory worker from Seattle on two-week vacation, who won an award for "distinguished service to the Negro people" of his city.

A Negro minister from Buffalo, who is bringing three members of his congregation with him.

A white seaman — recently torpedoed—now on shore leave, and his wife, member of the Women's Auxiliary of the NMU.

A Negro housewife who is president of her women's club, vice-president of her district - Teachers Association, and active in several voluntary war services.

A section organizer of the Communist Party.

A white member of the crew of one of the Negro-captained Liberty ships.

Reporters on the Daily Worker staff.

A girl exhaust operator in the electrical industry, on the night shift.

A union organizer from Chicago.

And there are others — many others: night workers, housewives, women on maternity leave, union organizers, ships' delegates. They are coming to the Workers School

for ten mornings from November 8 to 19, to learn how to become better fighters for equal rights.

There is room for a few more. If you wish to join, apply to Elizabeth Lawson at the Workers School. The address is 35 E. 12th St., Room 301. The telephone is ALgonquin 4-1199. The fee for the course is \$10.

## INTER-RACIAL COMMUNITY CENTER OPENS IN BROOKLYN

Boston, Mass

**\$20,000 Edifice Purchased By Holy Trinity  
Baptist Church, Rev. T. S. Harten, Pastor**

colored progressives must realize that while there are defining signs that we are beginning to win the war in Europe, Hitler is making actual headway on our home front by instigating the increasing conflicts between racial groups.

The nauseating wave of anti-Semitism and jim crowism that is sweeping the country is organized, planned and premeditated. It is directed from Berlin. Its purpose is to prolong the war by dividing the home front and to pave the way for a negotiated peace.

He said this progressive step taken by the people of the community in establishing a special program was in line with his campaign and struggle as a City Councilman to act against fermentors of race hatred within the city.

About 500 New York citizens, colored and white, were present to witness the opening ceremony which included many outstanding speakers. Among those who addressed the enthusiastic mixed congregation, commending this progressive movement of the people were Senator Louis Heller; Councilman Peter V. Cacchione; Dr. Dan W. Dodson, N. Y. C. professor of Education and Lillian Ross, acting secretary of the Organizing Committee of the Negro American Youth for Democracy.

Councilman Cacchione, in his rousing speech stated that this new inter-racial center was "not only a big day for Brooklyn but a big day for America." He said that both white and

natural and musical heritage of the colored race and to further right attempts toward unity and better interracial relations.

A tentative program of the center offers a variety of indoor and outdoor sports, including basketball on the center's huge outdoor court and bowling on two of the finest bowling alleys in Brooklyn. Plans are also being made to train groups in music, arts and dramatics, health and home making. The spacious recreation hall, assembly hall and club rooms of the center will be used to cultivate the true principles of religion, education and the development of group cultures in daily living.

## LEADER



REV. THOS. S. HARTEN  
Great race loyal pastor of Holy Trinity Baptist Church, Brooklyn, which has just purchased a \$20,000 edifice for an inter-racial Open Door Community Center.

## Race Relations Courses.

Chicago • 111  
See (Magazine Section)  
THE City-Wide Citizens' Committee in Harlem and the New York Board of Education recently announced the initiation of a cooperative effort in formulating an in-service training course for teachers. Nothing could be more vital in education today than the concentration of efforts aiming at better interracial understanding.

Only through intelligent teaching can the lesson of understanding and harmony be arrived at.

The courses in New York will present the achievements of the Negro in the United States and the nature of the influence surrounding his existence.

The topics to be treated are instructive and thought-provoking: "Economic Status of the Negro", "Organized Labor and the Negro", "The Church and Negro Progress", "Current Problems in Negro Education", "The Role of the School in Developing Desirable Racial Attitudes", "The Integration of the Negro into the American Scene through Government Machinery" and "Techniques for Developing Desirable Racial Attitudes."

This program has a merit at once perceptible. It makes for the inaugurators of this and related programs as well as for subsequent counterparts to labor for a wide audience, especially among those who most need these tonic and enlightening approaches to this very vexing problem of "race."





fortunately, much if not most of the course of action if that course is at constructive leadership the Negro all feasible and practical. It ought is getting today is - coming from to be tried.

Certainly the Negro's problem is not an isolated one; but it is unique, in that it is unique, in Harlem alone, with millions of other races must join with him in his fight for recognition as a full citizen in the United States is not included) have any definite program to be successful. Yet, the Negro, in his relationship with himself, must provide a greater part leadership, in their relationship with the leadership in this fight than each other, in some instances, are he is now giving. It is not important who proposes to be working in the interest of the white people.

Dr. Tobias, in a speech in the Middle West issued the call for such an organization, but he declined to "take the ball" and head for the secretary of the National YMCA, goal.

**A Bitter-Sweet Fact**

The prospect facing the negro are serious, but how bleak seem not individuals with national reputations were enthusiastic in their approval of the plan to form a strong "Negro Leadership" organization, seem to be in a state of confusion as to what can or should be done. Un-

Amsterdam Star-News  
New York, N. Y.

It is to be regretted that there is not a single organization with a program and a leadership that would put it in position to give concrete suggestions to Mayor LaGuardia in a matter which was tossed into his lap just this week.

The City Affairs Committee has asked the mayor to fashion a constructive program for elimination of such disorders as the Harlem riot four weeks ago, and that he assume the leadership of a national movement to improve racial relations.

The committee suggested further that the mayor appoint an inter-racial committee to assist him. It also called upon the New York Chief Executive to initiate a conference of officials of all cities with large Negro populations to agree upon a program which would wipe out racial conflicts.

"Such a conference," the committee can local government and place responsibility for action in their broader spheres."

Primary Needs

Granting that the roots of racial conflict lie far beyond the scope of

municipal action, the committee, nevertheless, held that the city has responsibility for keeping peace within its limits. It predicted also that social conflict will continue as long as equal opportunities for housing, recreation and public health benefits are denied to segments of the population.

For the past 13 months, [redacted] has been made to Negro leaders to get together, forget their personal narrowness and organizational pride, and formulate some kind of widely embodied that would be able to interpret the wishes of the Negro to the American people, and to the officials of city, state and federal governments. The fervent appeal has been ignored.

**Ambitious Program**

## Ambitious Program



It is doubtful if the leader of any of these organizations is qualified to speak FOR the Negro, to express his point of view; although most of them may speak in the interest OF the Negro. It is important that city, state and national officials should thoroughly appraise this situation, before acting on the recommendation of any individual leader, or so-called leader.

It has long been the practice of officials to think of certain individuals as speaking for the Negro. That is a serious mistake and ought to be stopped. This fact was in plain evidence just recently when Mayor LaGuardia quite sincerely called upon some of the prominent Harlemites to assist him in controlling the riot. That they gave to the Mayor personal help cannot be denied, but it is nevertheless undeniable that their presence in the streets of Harlem heightened rather than lessened the tension. Willie Bryant or Ella Fitzgerald might have done a better job.

**Trekking for What?**  
The practice of individuals trekking to the City Hall or the White House "laying down plans and programs for the Negro" it now appears, have done little good for the race. It might have accomplished something for the individual, but more than a "shot in the arm" to his or her pride. Whatever plans or programs that are proposed in the interest of the Negro in the future ought to reflect to some extent the Negro's expressed wishes. Therefore, an organization equipped with this information ought to be the one, speaking through it's representatives, to do the job.

**Leadership Needs**  
The world is seriously in need of strong, courageous, unselfish leadership, and its future is going to depend largely upon the type of leadership that emerges in the immediate future. The need for Negro leadership is ever more desperate and in spite of what the mayor does about the proposal of the City Affairs Committee, the Negro's position in New York and in America is going to improve mighty slowly unless his leadership perks up from its slumber and gets on the beam. There are many white people eager to help but they can't do it all.

As one of the world's most famous persons wrote in a letter to this reporter last June, "I am interested really from the point of view you have written on the matter of leadership among the colored people. They need a very bad, for their leadership has not always been of the best." The individual is in a position to know and I suspect he based his conclusion on personal experience, since he has had dealings with most of our so-called "leading spokesmen."

# Negro Women's National Council Present Six-Point Corrective

**In Resolution to Mayor LaGuardia, Group Accuses Roosevelt of "Ignoring" Negroes**  
Amsterdam News  
New York, N. Y.

The National Council of Negro Women, Inc. in view of the rioting in Harlem last week, following the shooting of a Negro Military Policeman, who was off-duty, sent the following resolution to Mayor LaGuardia:

"Dear Mayor LaGuardia:  
"The organizations listed below deplore and condemn the lawless and irresponsible manifestations indulged in by the citizens of this community on Sunday and Monday, August 1 and 2, resulting in the death and injury of numerous persons, destruction of property and cessation of normal activities. Such outbursts have far-reaching effects and were the acts of impetuous and reckless persons.

**Racial Bias Blamed**  
This violent disregard of law and order stems, however, from roots which intertwine deep into the lives of Negroes and into every phase of community and civic life. The unrestrained and spontaneous action of the crowds who ran from avenue to avenue, from street to street, destroying and stealing, was the vendetta of the ignorant, the forgotten, the undisciplined and the unwanted. The origin of race riots and community explosions such as this most recent one springs out of a long, long history of accumulated wrongs, uncorrected. Bold, brazen and humiliating discriminations within the federal government itself and filtering down through every state and locality, the endless exploitation which makes the Negro the victim of all that is undesirable, weakening, self-destructive, the general apathy and indifference to the most elemental rights of the Negro, and the hypocrisies of white America in their preachments on democracy have born bitter fruit.

**Says FDR Ignores Race**  
"There are immediate causes which provoked this unfortunate tragedy. The unexplainable silence of the President of the United States when asked by organizations representing thousands of persons to make a radio or public address following the riots in Mobile, Alabama; Beaumont, Texas, and Detroit, Michigan; the disgraceful and contemptible treatment of Negro soldiers, the general confinement of Negroes to the upper section of New York City, the very name of which, thanks to our metropolitan press, is synonymous with murder, "muggings," ignorance and prostitution and the general feeling that Negroes can be mistreated with impunity, are conditions, the impact of which has aroused more Negroes in one way or another.

The irresponsible and less patient individual expresses his feelings in lawless and defiance. The thoughtful, rational, intelligent portion of the Negro population attempts to secure relief from these conditions through every acceptable and recognized technique. The latter have used the device of inter-

ALBANY, N. Y. (ANP)—A new 25-member state war council committee on discrimination was announced last week by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to replace a former 24-man board whose term of appointment had expired. Dr. Alvin Johnson, director of the New School of Social Research at New York City, was named chairman.

**Publisher Named**  
Negro members include Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the New York Amsterdam News; Manning H. Tobias, National Council YMCA; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League, and the Rev. Raymond J. Campion, St. Peter Claver Church, Brooklyn. Tobias was a member of the old committee created by former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, now a lease administrator in England.

"The original purpose of the committee on discrimination," stated the Gov. Dewey, "was to work through-out the state on the problems of discrimination against minorities in employment. Much has been accomplished and today discrimination in employment by reason of color, creed or national origin is at an all-time low in our state."

**Demands Vigorous Action**  
"The broad problems of lack of economic opportunity and social discrimination remain, and must be dealt with vigorously and continuously."

Other members of the committee include Lewis J. Ruffalo, New York Herald Tribune; Paul Kern, former chairman, New York City Civil Service Commission; George Shuster, president, Hunter College; Dorothy

## Gov. Dewey Names Board

**To Fight Discrimination**  
Amsterdam News  
New York, N. Y.

**Dr. Alvin Johnson Chairman of Body That Will Replace Former Group**

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express to you, for the National Negro Congress, our sincere appreciation for the splendid leadership you gave in the recent Harlem disturbances. We can safely say that the Police Department, under instructions from you, prevented another Detroit from occurring in our city. However, despite the gratifying fact that the disturbances did not assume the character of a race riot, the wholesale destruction of property and the amazing lack of activation of masses of Harlem citizens on the basis of an unfounded rumor, are vivid and costly indications of the necessity for action on the part of the City Administration."

## Conference Outlines

**Interracial Plans**  
Amsterdam News  
New York, N. Y.

With a strong appeal to the Mayor to appoint an interracial committee to aid in the eradication of racial tensions, the two session meeting of the Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity held at Hunter College last Saturday, came to a close. More than 500 attendees of the conference at which Mayor LaGuardia and Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, were the speakers.

**Mayor Disappointing**  
Following a disappointing address by the Mayor, who said little on the subject with which the conference was concerned, the general session was divided into groups which took part in a series of panel discussions on "Employment and Wages," "Consumer and Housing Problems," "Educational and Community Facilities," "The Armed Forces" and "Organized Antagonisms."

**Evening Sessions**  
At the evening meeting, with an estimated 1500 present, Newbold

Dr. Yergan indicated that such committees should deal concretely with the problems of all minorities within their specific areas. Dr. Yergan emphasized the fact that "the disturbances which we have witnessed recently in Detroit, Mobile, Los Angeles, and in New York, have a real and basic cause. They are the direct result of the continued discrimination against Negro people in civilian life, and in the armed forces, while our country is engaged in a great democratic war for freedom. We are faced, therefore, with the imperative need to eliminate these social and economic discriminations which the Negro people and other minority groups suffer. By such action, we Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia would build national unity and strengthen the moral foundation of the United Nations." The letter to Mayor LaGuardia said: "May I take this opportunity to

**30 Mayors Urged To Set Up Racial Boards To Avert Riot**  
Defender  
Chicago. — Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Council, issued a statement last week to the occurrence or recurrence of racial riots. He urged 30 mayors to set up racial boards to avert rioting. The boards would be composed of representatives of the various racial groups in the city. Yergan said that such boards would be a "first step" toward the elimination of racial tensions. He said that the boards would be a "first step" toward the elimination of racial tensions. He said that the boards would be a "first step" toward the elimination of racial tensions.

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# With A Grain of Salt

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

COMING as it does on the heels of the Detroit riot, the Harlem flare-up has given the South a Roman holiday. Dixie smugness is now so thick that one can cut it with a butter knife, and the press is filled with I-told-you-so's concerning the Negro's treatment in the North. Southerners, white and black, pontifically emphasize the fact that the race problem is national, which it certainly is; but the inference is that North and South are equally guilty in racial matters, which is not true. One Lions Club in Mississippi has presented to Congress an ironic resolution deploping the "maltreatment and slaughter of Negroes in the city of Detroit." And Douglas Freeman of the Richmond News-Leader has keynoted the southern reaction with the following denouncing question: "Has any southern city made a worse mess of race relations than New York has?"

The answer to Dr. Freeman's question, it seems to me, is quite simple. From a Negro's point of view, every city below the Mason and Dixon line has made a worse mess of race relations. It may seem good race relations to have a docile Negro community kept in its place by customs and fear. It may make for peace to keep all Negroes out of city jobs, off the school boards, and away from the polls. It may make for friendly personal relations to have every job depend upon patronage rather than upon merit. And it may avoid disturbance to define and restrict forever and forever the limits in which Negroes may live and think and strive; but this kind of race relations is good only from the southern white's point of view, not from that of the Negro, for it deprives him of everything that makes a man a man.

New York has four Negro judges trying black and white alike. It has Negro firemen (including one fire chief), street car conductors, policemen, school teachers (in white as well as in Negro schools), street cleaners, gas and water men, and dozens of other types of city employees.

In addition, New York has a civil rights bill which works. If one can prove that he has been deprived of some right because of color, he can collect damages. In spite of unemployment, bad housing, and rioting, I feel that a city that gives such opportunities to its black citizens has GOOD RACE RELATIONS. If New York has bad race relations, then I like bad relations. Perhaps that has been our trouble in the South; we have had good race relations too long.

The Harlem disturbance was both unfortunate and unnecessary. We must bear in mind, however, that New York receives along with some very fine people from both places also some of the worst human dregs from the South and from the Islands. Depraved for years by bad housing, bad eating, and bad treatment, they naturally become looters and rioters in times like the present.

It will take two generations of northern living to make good citizens out of such material, and in doing that job New York will experience ugly moments. Moreover, because they have had advantages, the Negroes of Harlem are highly race-conscious and trigger-sensitive about their grievances. All of these factors will naturally produce occasional flare-ups of one sort or another, but the significant thing about these outbreaks is that after each of them some gain is made in race relations: some new opportunity is given the Negro. That, it seems to me, is the difference between the Harlem and the southern pattern. In the South we lose ground after each riot because we are not objective enough to profit by bitter experience.

I know that there is plenty of opportunity in New York, and all of it was not brought there by southerners. I know that race relations there can and must be greatly improved if New York is to remain true to her liberal heritage. But I know also that in the kind of race opportunity which makes real citizens of its Negroes, New York is at least fifty, maybe one hundred years ahead of every city in the South.



DR. DAVIS

NEW YORK

## We Need Action Now!

Amsterdam Star-News New York, N. Y.

Following the recent Harlem riot, groups of well meaning citizens met and organized themselves into committees to investigate its causes and to recommend remedies for whatever defects that exist in the community that would lead to mob violence. In fact, some leaders requested Mayor LaGuardia to appoint an official city committee of Negro and white citizens for that purpose. As yet, however, he hasn't done so.

We don't know whether the Mayor is or is not going to appoint such a committee; and if he did, we are doubtful as to what good it would do. Immediately following the Harlem riot of March, 1935, Mayor LaGuardia appointed a committee of white and Negro citizens to investigate its causes and to recommend cures for this sick community. The committee hired a qualified investigator and he selected a competent staff to assist him. After about a year of hard work, during which he and his staff investigated Harlem from head to foot, the investigator turned in a lengthy, but entirely meaty, report to the Mayor's Committee. It was loaded with dynamite.

Whether the fact that the report was full of dynamite or for some other reason, Mayor LaGuardia failed to release it to the public, in spite of the fact that a few of the members of his committee criticized him for failing to do so. The Amsterdam News was fortunate to obtain a copy of the report, and ran every word of it because of its tremendous public value. This newspaper was the only one to publish the report in full.

Last week a member of the Mayor's Committee (1935 vintage) declared that if some of the recommendations listed in the report had not been acted upon by the city the recent riot probably would not have occurred. Anyhow, nothing much was done by the city to rectify the many horrible social-economic evils that existed in Harlem before the 1935 riot and still exist today. These evils can be summed up in a few words: terrible housing, health and recreation conditions; inefficient policing of the community; "gyp" merchants who overcharge and otherwise cheat their customers; inadequate school facilities. Of course, there are many other evils but these are foremost. For instance, there are Harlem hoodlums who are as vicious and dangerous as any on the face of the earth. But they are a product of their environment—an environment that has been permitted to go from bad to worse by indifference on part of city officials and the citizenry of New York.

Because of the do-nothing, window dressing history of previously appointed committees to investigate Harlem (the most investigated area on earth), we have our fingers crossed as to the benefit to the community. Another committee, appointed by the Mayor or otherwise assembled, will be. The tragedy of this is, however, that there is plenty of good, hard, honest work any determined, intelligent committee could do to bring about better conditions generally in Harlem. However, just another committee of stuffed shirts would be even more of a tragedy.

## Buffalo Mayor Insists On Racial Democracy

By Zenobia A. Alexander  
BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)

The real meaning of democracy was brought home to citizens of Lackawanna, N. Y., this week when Mayor Michael

J. Hughes, first citizen of the steel city, reaffirmed his oft-repeated stand that democracy and not lawlessness would reign in Lackawanna.

Standing pat that the rights of colored people would be respected, the Mayor Tuesday warned a dissatisfied element of white residents that any attempt to take the law into their own hands would be contrary to the tenets of democracy and the principles of justice, law, and order upon which his reign as mayor of the city is founded.

The Federal Housing authority has recently completed a 200 unit housing project for colored war workers. White residents in the adjacent area of the 'Albright courts, upon learning that colored tenants would occupy the project, began a series of mass meetings protesting the infiltration of colored residents in the community.

## Begun Urges Negro on Education Bd.

Daily Worker

Isidore Begun, Communist candidate for City Council from the Bronx, again urged the appointment of a Negro representative on the Board of Education from the northern borough.

Such an appointment will further racial harmony, he pointed out, in his message, urging that a conference be called to agree upon the man who should be named to the Board, New York, N. Y.

Begun's letter follows:

"The wise guidance of our Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia helped save our city the shame and disgrace of a race riot this summer. The entire city Negro and white, and especially the united opinion of the Negro community hailed his leadership. But the basic social causes that made the occurrence possible still remain.

"An opportunity is now afforded whereby a great step can be taken in furthering the cause of equality and racial harmony in our city. The Bronx vacancy on the Board of Education can be filled by a Negro.

"I know that numerous conflicting claims by various groups

are not easily determined. May I therefore suggest that all the Bronx Councilman candidates cooperate in inviting representative Bronx citizens to a non-partisan conference aimed at securing agreement upon the choice of a Negro citizen as Bronx representative to the Board of Education. Begun speaks tonight at Crotona



# Reason Held Necessary in Solving Racial Problems

## Four Guiding Principles—Sharing, Tolerance, Good-Will and Honesty—Are Advanced

New York Times As Bases for Resolving a Troublesome Situation  
New York, N. Y.

The writer of the following letter was formerly Dean of Men at North Carolina College. He is now on leave and is a member of the staff of the North Carolina Office of Price Administration.

JUL 11 1943

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Much has been said and written about the growing tension between the races in the United States. Programs and solutions have been offered to improve the lot of the Negro and thereby lessen the increasingly strained relations between races. The opinion of those who have written and spoken on the subject recently may be classified as follows:

1. There are those who insist that complete and full equality be accorded the Negro now.

2. There are persons who maintain that the lot of the Negro in America is better than that of any minority group in the world and that the present is no time to attempt any improvement of the Negro's status.

3. There are those who admit that in many areas of American life Negroes are not treated justly as citizens, and in some instances not even decently. These persons are not only sensitive to these wrongs, but they desire to see them corrected.

### Difficulties to Be Overcome

4. Finally, there are those who are openly antagonistic to any attempt, anywhere or at any time, to accord to the Negro treatment and opportunity which the Constitution guarantees to all American citizens.

These varied points of view make it rather difficult to formulate a program of racial improvement that will not be opposed by one or the other of the groups indicated above. The problem, nevertheless, remains, and is one of the most acute, baffling and immediate issues confronting us. It is urgent that Americans address themselves to the task of finding a solution for this problem. A solution, to be workable, must have (1) a philosophy; (2) goals, (a) ultimate, (b) immediate; (3) it must be realistic.

Any sound program for interracial relations should be based on the following principles:

1. Sharing—All Americans must be willing to share the responsibilities and obligations, as well as the opportunities and privileges of democracy. We ought not as individuals or as groups seek special privileges or advantages for ourselves or our families. Instead, we should expect all Americans to share the perils as well as the privileges of American citizenship.

### Tolerance Necessary

2. Tolerance—It is essential in a democracy for each of us to be as willing to hear the other person's side as we are to press our own point of view. America is made up of many races, all of whom have made significant contributions to her greatness. Fundamentally, we Americans are alike, but in many respects we are different; these differences do not of necessity have to be divisive. Through planned educational programs and intelligently directed experiences we can learn to understand and respect these differences.

3. Good-will—Americans of all races in the communities where they reside should make an earnest effort to be good neighbors themselves and, in addition, encourage and support programs and efforts designed to widen the circle of friendship and understanding existing between the races in their respective communities. No constructive or permanent improvement in interracial relations can be achieved by the use of force and violence. As has been said many times before, understanding cannot exist nor progress be made in an atmosphere of ill-will.

4. Honesty—Interracial problems should be dealt with in a frank, open and straightforward way. There has been too much hypocrisy in high places in both races. As a consequence, neither group has been able to get a clear understanding of the other's actual position on controversial issues—hypocrisy breeds distrust, promotes confusion and ultimately leads to bitterness. On the other hand, frank and honest interchange of views about our problems will foster mutual respect and confidence, even though agreement in respect to the problem is not immediately reached.

### Points of Friction

With these four principles motivating our efforts and guiding our thinking

we should be able to deal constructively with those areas in American life in which tension between races arise. Most of our difficulties and friction arise in the following areas: (1) Industry and commerce, (2) education and politics and government.

In addition to our guiding philosophy it was suggested above that we must have goals: (1) Ultimate, (2) immediate, and we must be realistic. Applied to industry and commerce these considerations would mean: (1) A sharing of jobs, the toleration of differences, promoting good-will among employers and employees, and facing together honestly and frankly whatever difficulties might arise.

A Consideration of Goals—The ultimate goal for industry and commerce is that under Government regulation and encouragement they will be able to provide jobs and work opportunities for a large portion of the population, such jobs and opportunities to be opened to all Americans on the basis of competence and merit. Because of long-established customs and social procedure this ultimate goal is not now attainable in many sections of the country. In such communities for the present we should seek work opportunities in business and commercial establishments owned by whites but whose clientele is preponderantly composed of Negro customers. In addition, owners and managers of large industries in these sections should be urged to include among their plants one or more whose personnel would be made up of Negroes. In this way Negroes would have an opportunity to participate in industry from the bottom up. The experience would be both a salutary and profitable one for all parties concerned. In order for our democracy to survive the stress and strain of domestic difficulties and the impact of international conflict we must organize our commercial and industrial enterprises in such fashion (1) as to make the best possible use of all available manpower during the present emergency, and (2) as to provide jobs and work opportunity for all in the post-war period.

### Negroes in School System

In respect to education, the democratic ideal is that all children shall

have equal educational opportunity. In States and communities where this is continued together, such practice should not the rule, the Federal Government not had such experience, our approach through financial aid and supervision to this problem must be realistic. That should implement the efforts of these is, we will set up ultimate and immediate goals and work out programs of each child, irrespective of race, color, or creed, would be guaranteed equal educational opportunity on all academic, technical and professional levels, will provide opportunity for the Negro to work, to be educated, and to live under conditions that are conducive to growth and to the maintenance of self-respect.

In furtherance of this program, bi-racial boards of education should be encouraged, and in centers of large Negro population there should be a Negro assistant superintendent of schools, whose duty it would be to plan for and supervise all activities of Negro schools. We need all the talent, ability and skill available among the different groups in our country, and these gifts should not be permitted to go to waste merely because at present we are not able to substitute democratic practice for long-established mores.

Postponement Weakening  
We are at present engaged in a great world war, not for survival, but a war that will determine what governments and what ideologies are worthy of survival. To postpone any consideration of weaknesses and shortcomings of our system until after the war will take from us our chance to speak with authority at the peace table. On the other hand, paramount domestic controversies, racial or otherwise, to the extent that they become divisive, would cause us to lose the war. Either of these outcomes would be tragic for ourselves, our posterity and for mankind in general.

### Undermining Factors

In the Area of Politics and Government—Taxation without representation, governing without the consent of the governed, are not only contrary to democratic principles, but such policies and procedures ultimately undermine the individual's faith in government and in those who administer it. In addition, those who govern come to feel that the people have no rights which they need respect and arrogate to themselves tyrannical powers and prerogatives. To forestall such a development in our country, we must insist that no American shall be denied the right to participate directly or indirectly in governing himself, that the individual's person and property be protected from mob violence, and that all Americans be guaranteed freedom of speech, of thought and freedom from fear.

In the three areas listed above, and in many other aspects of American life, segregation of the races is practiced. This practice in war times and in peace times is responsible for much of the tension between the races. Segregation is expensive, undemocratic and leads ultimately to discrimination. No one can gainsay these conclusions. How, then, shall we handle the problem of segregation?

The answer is, on the same basis as any other controversial issue. In States and communities where the people have had the experience of working together and of being edu-

JAMES T. TAYLOR.  
Durham, N. C., July 6, 1943.



# Two Groups Praise Progressive Moves During First Term

Dr. Tross, Representing Crusaders and Citizens' League Cited Advances In Race Relations—Baxter Names His Party Candidates and Selects Title.

An outright indorsement of Mayor Currie and the council's majority bid for re-election came yesterday from two local Negro groups representing more than 5,000 members in the city area.

Councilman Albea's name also was inserted in the statement, delivered in behalf of the Community Crusaders and the Negro Citizens' League by Dr. J. S. N. Tross, who read the long supporting document in the council chamber while other members of the delegation—Henry Houston, the Rev. H. E. Wilson, the Rev. G. E. Archibald—looked on.

Excerpts from the document: "Two years ago, we came before you with a prayer for the privilege of assisting you in saving the name and reputation of our beloved city from the stigma of crime and social neglect. We admitted at that time that Negroes were responsible for 83 per cent of the major homicides of Charlotte. We attempted to cite causes and to suggest remedies, bringing to your attention the slums, the lightless alleys, the narrow, muddy, dusty unpaved streets and the congested, unsanitary homes in which 78 per cent of our Negroes live.

## CITED NEGLECT.

"We brought before you living exhibits of the city's social neglect resulting from absence of recreational facilities for Negroes, better police protection, truancy, officers, day nurseries. To all of these prayers you were tolerant, patient, sympathetic. We came to you with new seeds to be sown in a soil that until then, had resolutely resisted social cultivation and was impervious to every attempt on our part to even hint at the social and economic plight of the Negro."

"Until then, Negroes had the impression that they were being resisted by every means at the disposal of the council. But at the very outset of your administration, a new star of hope arose for the Negroes of Charlotte. Of necessity, your response to our petitions had to be cautious, slow, partial and experimental. Nevertheless, we can report today definite achievements toward the securing of adequate

individually and six of them have never been in politics before. They are all representative businessmen with wide experience in managing their own affairs.

## NO FANFARE.

"They have agreed to the principles set forth in my platform and we all intend to run without fanfare or expensive advertising. We do not intend to have a high-priced campaign manager or go to the expense of an uptown office. "As the first plank in my platform is to support the war effort 100 per cent, each of these men is buying a bond instead of putting in extra money for unnecessary overhead expense of a political campaign.

"These men are the people's representatives coming from all walks of life and different sections of the city, and are interested in good government on a business basis.

"My advice to the voters of Charlotte is to pick the people who serve the people."

The Citizens group has eight council candidates, as against nine in the other camp. Mayor Currie in his bid for re-election heads this group, which consists of the six majority councilmen, who were announced in a bloc last Sunday and two other "outside" candidates. These include Councilmen A. Z. Price, J. A. Baker, Ward 8; Charlie B. Ross, Ward 7; Charlie H. Daughtry, Ward 6; L. H. Painter, Ward 9; and Lester W. Slye, Ward 10, and Louis L. Rose, Ward 7, and J. Murray Atkins, Ward 2.

Independents who have announced for the council race include Abraham Homsey of 115 North Cedar street, a candidate from Ward 4 who yesterday released this statement:

"I think that the law under which our primary is conducted is entirely wrong. The law allows two men to be elected from each ward. I think that not more than one man should be elected from each ward so that the citizens of each ward would have representation on the council. As matters now stand, some wards will have two representatives on the council after the election is over, and some wards will not have any. I urge all the voters to take this into consideration and to see that this unfair system is changed, when the Legislature meets again."

Others on the so-called "Independent" list include R. Kent Blair, Ward 4; J. B. Thomas, Ward 5; Jake Martin and E. T. Scruggs, from Ward 6; Fred H. Plexico, Ward 7; Manley R. Dunaway, Ward 8; C. D. Brady, Ward 9; J. S. Bowser, Ward 11.

Release N. C.

## NEGROES REQUEST SPECIAL PROGRAM

## North Carolina Wilmington City Council Hears Suggestions for Easing Race Situation

Wilmington, July 14.—Plea for Negro police supervision, a recreation program and a revised transportation plan for Negroes of Wilmington were made this morning by a committee of Negro ministers and citizens at the city council meeting in the city hall.

The speaker for the group asked city councilmen to consider a plan whereby three Negro policemen could be employed in the North, South and center Negro districts of the city in cooperation with the city police department.

He suggested that a Negro recreation leader be appointed and that a place where Negroes might swim in Greenfield Lake be reserved.

A request for ticket windows for the Negroes at the Union Bus depot and also at the Atlantic Coast Line station also was made by the committee and a plea for extension of a bus line to the Negro USO center was presented. It also was suggested that special buses be employed for transporting the Negroes to Sea Breeze, Negro resort, on Sundays. Mayor Bruce R. Cameron discussed the possibility of permitting one Negro of the city council's choice to become a member of the newly-formed city planning board when it goes into operation.

## DISCUSS WORK FOR NEGROES

Interracial Conference at Gastonia Considers Practical

Improvements Means. Charlotte, N. C., Observer October 9, 1943

GASTONIA, Oct. 8.—Addresses by Dr. A. O. Steele, professor of religious education at Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, and Dr. Henry C. McDowell, head of Lincoln academy, outstanding Negro educational institution of Gaston county, highlighted the two sessions yesterday of the third annual interracial conference sponsored by Gastonia's uptown churches and held in Tabernacle Negro Baptist church. Large congregations of both races attended both the afternoon and night sessions.

Theme of the conference was "Building for Christ in Time of Strife."

In the afternoon Dr. Steele conducted an open forum during which many practical subjects were discussed, including home ownership, better housing conditions, better streets and lights, training of the

children in the home, juvenile delinquency, the importance of adequate recreational facilities in reducing crime, attendance upon Sunday school, need locally for Negro policemen, relation of low wages to crime and numerous other topics, all of which contemplate a better understanding between the white and Negro races and a closer cooperation from both sides.

Last night Dr. McDowell delivered an address on the conference theme.

Miss Louise Miller, field worker among Negro auxiliaries of the Presbyterian church and former missionary in Korea, spoke at the afternoon session, giving out of rich experience foundations for the truth that Christian character can be built through the individual, the home, the school and the church.

Others who spoke briefly were Rev. C. F. Gingles, Mrs. W. W. Akers, Mrs. John R. Rankin, Mrs. G. V. Patterson, Rev. Ellis Gregg, Rev. Dr. B. A. Bowers.

Special music was rendered by the Lincoln Academy Girls' chorus, directed by Mrs. E. D. Wilson, and the Highland High school mixed chorus, directed by Miss P. Shelton.

## Negro Civic Club Plans Mass Meeting

Rutherfordton, N. C., News The Negro Civic Club met on Thursday night at St. John church. Fifteen members were present, and the regular Fall-Winter activities were resumed. The club ordered the treasurer to purchase \$10 worth of Defense Stamps, and that will finish a \$50 bond.

The club ordered the civic committee to arrange for a public mass meeting of the colored people to discuss post war doings, that the very friendly relations between the races might continue. The members spoke of how well the races got along together here, and spoke in high terms of the white friends. September 23, 1943 Sam H. Kent presided in the absence of the president V. C. Ramseur, and Percy W. Wells is secretary. W. Frank Michael is the treasurer.

Audrey Forney, daughter of Rigdon and Pearl Forney, and secretary of the church school of St. John Church left for Livingstone college last week where she will enter as freshman. She graduated from New Hope high school last May.

excellence in these Negro young men and women is their president, James E. Shepard.

The colored people of this nation, like the laboring people, have much to gain. But they have won enough to have a constant duty to themselves and the nation. A duty to improve themselves and love the nation. The spectacle of a Negro leader acting and speaking first of all as an excellent American is inspiring.

THIS MORNING  
Age-Herald  
Firmingham, Ala.  
by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES



ing. President Shepard, stalwart, distinguished-looking president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, is such a leader. He has a heart for his race, its needs and deserts, its wrongs and bitter stories. No one more so. But he is capable always of thinking of America, and of his beloved North Carolina, in terms of the sums total of what they contain and remember and promise all men, not just his own.

\* \* \*

This country is precious as it stands, in Dr. Shepard's sight. Much needs to be done to it, especially for some people in it. But it is a country worth the while of all of its people, and all need to tell themselves so without fingers crossed. "The Negro realizes that the American dream has never come fully true for him," this Negro leader told a New York audience a few weeks ago, "just as he understands that man has never fully accepted the teachings of Jesus. But he finds here, more than in any other nation on the globe, the fullest and richest opportunity to make a contribution to his fellow man . . ."

\* \* \*

Never yet has James E. Shepard resigned from championship of his race. But never yet has he felt it necessary to run his country down in course of that championship. And never yet has he overlooked the fact that his race must improve itself with what it has even as it seeks for more, must qualify as it advances. That makes him a leader for his race and his nation, too, in postwar years approaching. "We know," he told the New Yorkers, "that in spite of the injustices which have been heaped upon the Negro in America, there is no country other than ours in which 12,000,000 or more Negroes have found the opportunities we find in this country . . . Living in a democracy means responsibilities as well as duties. It is easy to complain of the rights which are denied us, while we evade the responsibilities and the duties which must be shouldered . . . While I know that immorality and crime thrive and breed in slums, I also know that man may rise above his physical surroundings, and thus come to serve those who are weaker than he . . ."

\* \* \*

If America is to succeed there must be more James Shepards leading America's elements. More of them leading the business men who seek free enterprise, the citizens who demand states' rights, the labor unions, the farm organizations, the Southerners, the colored people. More to tell the ones they lead that America is greater than any of its parts and that every Amer-

ican can and must be a better human being in exercise of the things he has and realization of the things he seeks.



57-1943

## Charlotte Negro Chamber of Commerce

Charlotte, N. C., Observer  
July 11, 1943

### NEGRO CHAMBER PLANS LUNCHEON WEDNESDAY

The Charlotte Negro Chamber of Commerce will hold a luncheon at Fred Kemp's cafe on Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

Mrs. Rose Brown Bracey, field secretary of the National Negro Business League, will be the principal speaker.

Among other things to be discussed are the Charlotte Postwar Planning committee and the park facilities which are being opened for Negroes in the city.

All civic organizations and interested citizens are invited to be present.



57a-1943  
Chicago Defender  
Chicago, Illinois  
**Racial Ties  
Improved In  
Cleveland**

CLEVELAND.—Race relations in and around the Cleveland area have improved recently, according to a survey by welfare leaders interested in promoting racial understanding.

Leaders of various settlement organizations met with John McDowell, director of Soho Community House, Pittsburgh, who is chairman of the Commission of Intercultural Work and Interracial Relations of the National Federation of Settlements.

He is conducting a national survey on these problems and sought information on Cleveland conditions. They met at Central YMCA. There was general agreement that Cleveland Negroes have open to them a wider field of economic opportunity, but housing conditions, recreational facilities, inadequate representation in the police department and other public service and lack of opportunities for contacts came in for strong criticism.

Gordon Simpson, manager of the Cutheaites Homes, government project, said that while the necessity for war production has broken down many of the industrial and union barriers to the employment of Negroes, "I am concerned, for how much of this will be retained after the war as a matter of good democratic practice, rather than necessity."

Russell W. Jelliffe (white), director and founder of the popular Karamu House, and prominent philanthropist, described race relations in Cleveland.

He said, "There has been a great deal of theorizing, but not enough work toward the goal of a fuller participation by Negroes in every facet of community life. It is essential that we accomplish this, in order to avoid pushing leadership into the hands of demagogues, either Negro or white."

Charles W. White, assistant city law director, said that the fact that only 17 of 1300 Cleveland policemen were Negroes was obviously inadequate representation. Henry B. Ollendorff was chairman of the meeting. Mrs. Hazel Moun-

tain Walker also spoke.

**OHIO CIO SETS  
UP STATE BODY  
TO FIGHT BIAS**

Defender

—Chicago, Ill.

Anti-Discrimination

Board To Help

Integrate Negroes

COLUMBUS, O.—(ANP)—

Jack Kroll, president of the Ohio CIO council, has appointed an Ohio CIO Anti-Discrimination committee consisting of two white and two Negro officials.

The committee and the appointments were confirmed stated council executive board at its session last week.

"Discrimination is Hitler's tool and Americans must not use it," stated President Kroll in announcing the committee. "People who hate Negroes, Jews, Catholics, also hate labor unions."

"The CIO currently is the strongest force to resist race prejudice which is thoroughly undemocratic. It is time we eliminate completely the status of the Negro as 'second-class citizens.' It is time we all purge ourselves of race hatred. Hitler preached and practiced it to an extreme which has brought sad consequence to all of us."

"I request this new Ohio CIO Anti-Discrimination committee to work in every community in Ohio where we have members to help integrate our colored citizens, so their full efforts can be applied to the war effort."

Elmer Clark, Toledo, was named chairman of the committee. Mr. Clark is a vice president of the Ohio council from the die casting division of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. He is employed in Toledo at the Doehler Die Casting company plant.

Other members are:

James Culver, Warren, president of Rubber Workers, Local 98, and secretary of the Trumbull County CIO council.

James E. Mason, Canton, Steel Workers, Local 1200, and a field representative on the staff of the United Steel Workers of America.

The fourth member is George F. Delaplane, Columbus, director for Ohio of the National CIO War Relief committee.

President Kroll asked Chairman Clark to arrange an early meeting to prepare a program for presentation to the 1943 Ohio CIO Council convention, which will open in Columbus on November 22.

True Democracy

In Cleveland

Defense Plant

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 9—A high type of democracy exists in the production ranks of the National Smelting company here and this liberal spirit is vividly reflected in the current issue of "The National News Views," official organ of the firm. The bulletin is published weekly.

The latest issue was published by men of the shipping department under the editorship of Foster Stringer, chief editor; George Wells and Horace Lyle, associate editors. Wells is white.

News in the issue published by the shipping department is interesting in subject matter and the authors of the various stories and features are white and colored. One of the strongest features in this particular issue is an autobiography of Jimmy Reeves, well known colored professional fighter, who works in the metal room of the plant and is listed on the current honor roll.

Ohio

**Copy of an Article From  
the "35 R. M. Club"**

**OLD RESIDENTS, OF CHICAGO, ORGANIZED  
FOR SOCIAL AND CIVIC ADVANCEMENT!**

**THE UNION  
NO POLITICS! PROFITS! OR DUES!**

**Cincinnati's Colored Citizens, Except "Limelight" Seekers and Their Weak-Minded "Saps," Should  
Learn a Great Deal From the Very  
Valuable Truths It Tells!**

Chicago, September, 1943.

In the last 3 or 4 months a disturbing situation, relative to our racial group, has reached an alarming point.

We have had mass meeting, conventions, church meetings and any number of committees appointed, to devise ways and means for better racial understanding between the two groups.

We have blamed everybody but ourselves, for all of the conditions that now exist.

Granted that the majority group is responsible for the greater portion of our troubles, we should not overlook the fact, that we have quite a large piece of dirt in our own eyes.

I fail to understand, why such organizations as, The March On Washington, The Urban League, The N. A. A. C. P., The Churches, The Welfare Organizations, The Interracial Commissions, who have the same objective in view namely, Law Enforcement, cannot get together and adopt a uniform Plank, that the members of each organization could follow, and not have committees working separately, collecting money and visiting the authorities asking for aid.

Would it not be better that a committee, representing the entire organization, could follow, and not have committees working separately, collecting money and visiting the authorities asking for aid.

izations, having power to act for the best interest of the group, as a whole.

I think that the good citizens of Chicago, should band themselves together, to eliminate the very dangerous condition that now exists.

I believe that a committee, composed of men and women of all walks of life, who mingle with and know the needs of the people of our group, could accomplish more than these various committees, that are supposed to be functioning.

We have our great mass meetings, we listen to and are fascinated by a lot of Silver Tongue Orators.

We are told of the hardships that are heaped upon us, by all of the speakers, a committee then is appointed, to go and see the Officials, pictures of the committee grasping hands with the Officials are printed in the papers, etc., and that is the end of it until the next meeting.

Let us eliminate this showmanship and get down to the real meat of this subject.

First of all, let us demonstrate to the authorities, that we are willing to go all out in assisting them in the enforcement of the law, thus, showing them that we do not wish to condone lawlessness, as they now think we can hardly be blamed for a thought of this kind.

The law enforcement authorities

actors, who congregate on the street delinquency of their children, stop in front of these barrel houses, using ping the children from staying out all kinds of filthy language, breaking to 12, 1 or 2 o'clock at night, stop whiskey bottles all over the street buying stolen food stuffs and other and holding up citizens constantly, articles, far below the market value, insulting women as a pastime. Holding parents responsible for the Don't play innocent and say we also, to search these bad



don't know it is stolen. If a pound of butter sells for 40c and we get it for 15c from an individual, we know it is stolen. If you were offered a Fur Coat valued at \$200 and you get it for \$50, you know it is stolen. If you were offered a diamond ring, valued at \$250 and you get it for \$30, you know it is stolen.

If your children are not working and they got a pocket full of money, you know they must have stolen it.

If we throw bricks through street-cars or buses and injure some passenger, this will incite riots and should a riot occur, the instigators, who have nothing to lose, would be the first to hide, leaving the substantial citizens and their property to be destroyed.

I think, if we would go into these subjects more thoroughly with the authorities and give them our cooperation in acts, instead of so much talk and nothing done, we would go a long way to accomplish, that which we so desire, an equal chance to live where we desire, beautify our homes and raise our children, in an atmosphere of respectability, showing to the world, that we practice what we preach.

## Dayton Racial Committee Named Chicago Defender

DAYTON, Ohio (ANP)—Appointment of a Dayton race relations committee of 25 members, with the inclusion of 10 ministers, was announced Saturday by Mayor Frank M. Krebs. However, a chairman is yet to be selected.

After the appointments, Mayor Krebs issued the following statement: **Chicago, Illinois**

"Various organizations in our community have had inter-racial commissions for some years, and citizens of both races have served together on committees and organizations in common tasks. This committee is appointed to continue and further such good will.

"The members of this committee have been invited to serve, and have accepted, with the understanding that the committee is in no way to assume responsibilities of duly constituted authorities, agencies, and that it is not to constitute a pressure group nor a tribunal for registering specific grievances that should be registered where they belong. Its function is rather in maintaining the right community mind fundamental to the welfare of all."



# University Students Quizzed On Democratic Principles

By ROSCOE DUNJEE

NORMAN, Okla.—(ANP)—In a quiz recently given in a course on the American Negro in the University of Oklahoma, the students were requested to express their opinions and reactions to their reading of the December number of Survey Graphic magazine, devoted entirely to discussion of the color problem by well known white and black writers.

At this Christmas tide it is pleasurable to know that the rising generation of white boys and girls have a clearer conception of what true democracy means and in actuality is.

There will be "peace on earth and good will towards men" in proportion as dominant groups assume this fair and liberal attitude toward the hitherto suppressed.

Shortly after the Supreme Court had rendered an opinion in the Lloyd Gaines case, students at the University of Oklahoma were questioned as to whether they would dislike attending with Negroes.

With but few exceptions all agreed that the suggested plan met their approval.

Jerome K. Dowd is head of the class in sociology at the university, and for a number of years has seen to it that the white students read and discussed Negro journals. The frank manner in which these white students show willingness to face Jim Crow and segregation and actually do a normal something about this evil in American life is the finest Christmas gift that could come to Negroes in the southern section of the United States.

A girl student said:

"The articles in the Survey have done much to change my attitude toward the black people. They have proven to me that the Negroes are given the opportunities of the white man, they can be equally successful. Many of them are superior mentally and do very worthwhile things, as painting, sculpture, writing, etc.

"Marian Anderson, the Ne-

gro congressman, and others have proven that they can be outstanding in a chosen field. Although I do not agree with Felix Eboué that they should be independent in Africa, I think that it is our duty as a people, who have studied the situation, to see that the Negro is given the training and equal chance to make good."

Another girl student said "These articles have made me realize how much we often hinder the Negro when he wants to help us. I think the Negro should have equal opportunities with the white in education, armed forces, industry, and health."

A CHILDISH THING—14 sc box

A boy student said: "Certainly the fact that Negroes and whites are found capable of cooperation in the Army and in the Navy, should wake us up to the fact that segregation is a childish thing."

"I, for one, do not wish to be associated with Negro trash, but I am willing to work or study with a Negro who is clean and educated."

"So, I think the Survey articles point out that we need to give the Negro opportunities such as are justly due them in a democracy, and he will make himself tolerable."

"We cannot be leaders in a war-torn world until we show tolerance toward our own minority race. The fight for democracy needs to be finished in our own country."

NEGROES HAVE—14 sc box

Another boy student said: "The articles in the Survey have not changed my opinion of the color problem very much because I have always seen a great need for colored participation in everything. The Negroes have helped the United States in a number of ways. More people should study the problem more seriously and try to see that race agitation and discrimination are not going to help the country in time of war."



## Committee Urges Anti-Riot Action

Special Correspondence

HARRISBURG, Aug. 5.—Gov. Edward Martin's Committee on Urban Affairs has presented a program to the formation of local interracial committees to prevent race riots in Pennsylvania.

Martin said he favored the program, but was not sure if he could find the \$15,000 to put it in operation. The program calls for:

Establishment of local committees to break down prejudices by spiking rumors and sponsoring educational programs in churches, the press and radio.

Employment of "trouble-shooters" to handle racial clashes and prevent rioting.

A survey of the long-range economic and social causes which lead to rioting.

Keeping the governor continually informed of the race situation in the critical areas.

## Governor Sets Machinery in Motion

PHILADELPHIA.—(AP)—Gov. Martin, following a conference Monday with Negro leaders, has agreed to establish machinery to forestall possibility of serious racial clashes in 30 tension areas throughout Pennsylvania, it was revealed Wednesday.

The state's chief executive, to carry out this program, has promised an appropriation of \$15,000 to promote good will through educational programs in churches, press and radio; to employ investigators to go into trouble spots and seek to determine causes of tensions; to set up techniques to handle racial clashes, and to provide him with definite information regarding areas where friction is tense.

Identity of the 30 areas was not revealed. Gov. Martin was promised that in two weeks a statewide committee of Negroes and whites can be organized. Leading the way Pennsylvania State Mr. Spaulding expressed the hope that other newspapers would follow suit and extend the ban not only to every form of advertising but "also to the identification of Negroes in crime news stories."

## Philadelphia Plans Race Amity Group

PHILADELPHIA.—(AP)—A committee is being formed to promote good will among all sectors of the city's population, increased by 350,000 war workers. Acting Mayor Bernard Samuel announced Wednesday.

"These newcomers are representative of all racial groups and are not fully acquainted with our customs," Samuel said. "One of the tasks of the committee will be to work within these groups with a view of acquainting members with their new conditions of life."

"Racial accord and good will among all of our people is one of the underlying principles of our democracy and that it can be successfully practiced in Philadelphia is my confident belief."

## Philadelphia Inquirer Ends Race Ads

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2. — "Hate" ads have been barred from its "help wanted" columns by the Philadelphia Inquirer, the largest morning newspaper in the city, it was learned last week.

The move was hailed as a "long step forward in Philadelphia's advancement toward complete unity among every element in the population," by Theodore Spaulding, local president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The voluntary elimination of all racial and religious qualifications in "help wanted" ads, such as "white," "Colored," "Gentile," "Jewish," "Protestant," "Catholic," has been urged for a long time by a number of organizations, including the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission, which greeted the move as "in keeping with the purposes for which World War II is being fought."

"A definite contribution in the field of civilian morale," said President Spaulding, "at a time when racial, religious, and nationality differences between fellow-Americans are being exploited by enemy propaganda to divide us."

Mr. Spaulding expressed the hope that other newspapers would follow suit and extend the ban not only to every form of advertising but "also to the identification of Negroes in crime news stories."

## Chester Mayor Selects Interracial Group

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — CHESTER, Pa.—The Chester Interracial Commission, which was appointed by Mayor Ralph F. Swartz, held its organization meeting last week. E. M. Nelson, head of the group announced that 61 men and women have accepted membership on the commission.

Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of the Cheyney State Teachers' College and a member of the State Temporary Commission on Conditions of the Urban Colored Population, with which the local group is affiliated, was the principal speaker. Committees were named to plan for better recreational facilities, better health supervision, better records, greater attention to juvenile delinquency, and to correct inequalities in industrial relationships, housing and transportation.

## Phila. Civic Leaders Combat Jim Crow

New York, N. Y.

(Special to The Worker)

PHILADELPHIA.—An important development in Negro-white unity took place here this week in City Hall. It brought together over 200 outstanding white and Negro leaders, Jews and Gentiles, Catholics and Protestants, representatives from the churches, the schools, the police, the Chamber of Commerce, the unions, setting up an office, with a number of outstanding men and women from of sub-committees, to get to work practically every section of the on the 25-page program, submitted it population. They took just 25 min-by the State Commission pro-utes to organize a city-wide Inter-gram states that segregation and racial discrimination are at the bottom of racial Committee.

Officers elected were: Chairman, Dr. Jacob Billikopf, impartial arbitrator for the clothing industry, head of the Jewish Council of Russian War Relief and a member of the national executive of the American-Jewish Committee; vice-chairman, Rev. E. Luther Cunningham of St. Paul's Baptist Church, one of the city's outstanding Negro spokesmen; treasurer, Anna McGarry, chairman of the Catholic Interracial Council; executive secretary, Carolyn Davenport of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"We are sitting on a keg of dynamite," E. Washington Rhodes, publisher of the Philadelphia Tribune, said in explaining that the aims of the new organization are to coordinate the activities of the seven local inter-racial groups which have been formed since Detroit; to prevent inter-racial clashes by relieving and eliminating their causes; to promote white and Negro cooperation and unity.

Philadelphia's Inter-racial Committee has a semi-official character, having been called together, with the consent of the Mayor, by the Pennsylvania State Temporary Commission on the Conditions of the Urban Colored Population. The Commission, of which Rhodes, publisher of the Tribune, is chairman, operates under an act of the State Legislature and with state funds. After the meeting, Rhodes said that leaders of organized labor, which was inadequately represented at the meeting, would be invited to participate.

The Inter-Racial Committee is

## Cheyney Head Urges Racial Understanding

MEDIA, Pa.—Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of Cheyney State Teachers' College, told members of the Media Rotary Club at a recent meeting that the only corrective to misunderstanding and possible trouble between the races is for white people and Negroes to get better acquainted.

"I am certain that white people and black people do not hate each other," he said. "Such outbursts as occurred in Detroit and elsewhere," said Dr. Hill, "are the result of ignorance."

"There is nothing sadder than a race riot. When it happens the country is shocked and ashamed. There are Negroes who really believe that no white man can be their friend, and there are white people who can believe no good is in the Negro," the speaker said. "Yet we find white men and black men who are good neighbors and friends."

"These races do not really know each other. As we get better acquainted, we will find that the black race is sympathetic and see if there isn't opportunity to uplift, through living wages, decent homes, recreation to take the place of alley crane games."

"Just a chance is what the Negro

is asking. Help him and he will strengthen your hand." concluded Dr. Hill.



# MURRAY'S ACTION PAGES CONFAB

"I Live to Fight  
Discrimination," He  
Tells Delegates as Vital  
Resolutions Are Adopted

By WILLIAM G. NUNN  
Managing Editor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), with a Negro membership of more than 500,000, made an indirect bid for additional Negro support last week in its history-making Sixth Constitutional convention. High points of the convention included unanimous endorsement by the convention of two resolutions

President Phil Murray's complete speech on the Discrimination Resolution . . . the Poll Tax Action of the Convention . . . Pictures of Delegates . . . appear on Page 20.

directly affecting the Negro's fight for full citizenship status. One of these was the anti-poll tax resolution and the other was the anti-discrimination resolution, which the American Federation of Labor had refused to adopt at its Boston convention last month.

The convention, which President Phil Murray called "I Live to Fight Discrimination" statement will go down in labor history as a classic rhetorical utterance, came to its feet to cheer adoption of the two resolutions. Significantly, enough, white delegates "carried the ball" on both these resolutions, although Louis Tarrant, venerable, gray-haired Negro delegate of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union of America, hailing from Bessemer, Ala., and Ferdinand Q. Smith of the National Maritime Union, keyed the speakers.

TOWNSEND, WEAVER  
YANCEY ARE ACTIVE

Most of the resolutions committee and extremely active in the "closed" sessions of the convention was Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees' Association, UTSEA, whose address supporting the resolution for repeal of the Exclusion Statute, caused a spread comment. Secretary of the important committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, he is also a member of the Executive Board.

Another powerful figure at the convention was George Weaver, national director of the same committee, who has been rendering distinguished service in the drive against racial discrimination. Henry Yancey, UTSEA, in commenting to the convention on President Murray's report to the convention discussed the phase dealing with housing, and pointed out that considerable pressure was being brought to bear on the housing authorities by powerful real estate authorities.

(Mr. Yancey's remarks followed the line of the recent expose made by The Pittsburgh Courier of the famous "Ghetto Document" compiled by the National Association of Real Estate Boards.)

## FAILED TO ENDORSE FDR FOR NEW TERM

The convention failed to endorse President Roosevelt for a fourth term, although Sidney Hillman, member of the War Production Board and former head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, in his address supporting the resolution for a Committee on Political Action, told the convention that he, personally, would endorse President Roosevelt for a fourth term. Said Hillman: "As for myself, if I would have to make a commitment, I would have held it for two or three months, after looking over the field and looking over the record, I would still raise my voice and urge, for the sake of humanity, the nation and labor, the nomination and re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt." The statement brought the convention to its feet. In speaking on the motion, how- ever, President Murray cleared the CIO's position when he said: "Personally, I don't like Washington as it is today. I don't like the administrative agencies that have been created within recent months, which, so far as their practical operations are concerned, have practically throttled the aspirations of labor in the U. S. . . . Under those circumstances, it would be regrettable indeed if this organization would take untimely action calculated to either condone or support the tendencies of certain administrative agencies in Washington."

MURRAY UNABLE  
TO SUPPORT DEMS  
"Speaking for myself individually, I am not in a state of mind, this morning, where under existing circumstances, I am prepared to say to the Democratic party or any other party, 'Here we are, meek and humble of spirit, presenting ourselves to you our bodies and our souls in a state of abject surrender.'"

It was revealed during Mr. Hillman's report to the convention that almost \$700,000 had been raised for the Committee on Political Action. Most significant resolution of the convention in its direct relationship to Negroes was the resolution dealing with discrimination. The resolution read last Thursday afternoon, elicited discussions, which swept the convention floor for more than two hours, and kept the delegates in session far past adjournment time.

RENEWS STAND ON  
DISCRIMINATION

Never in the history of the historic ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, where the 600 delegates met, have such stirring speeches been made.

The resolution reiterated the firm opposition of the CIO to any form of racial and religious discrimination and renewed the pledge to carry on the fight for protection in law and in fact of the rights of any racial and religious or minority group to participate in the social and political life of the nation.

It gave full support to the Alton Levy case; urged release of Ernest Fox; commended the work of the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

It commended President Murray for establishing the National CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination and urged affiliated CIO unions to use the committee. It called on President Roosevelt and the Department of Justice to take action against Gerald L. K. Smith, the Ku Klux Klan and other individuals and organizations "which deliberately seek to foment civil strife and discord by setting one race against another, whipping up hatred against minority groups and encouraging discrimination."

It also called upon President Roosevelt as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces "to effect by executive decree an end to the racist Army policy of Jim Crow segregation of Negro troops and in-secure equal treatment of all Americans regardless of race or color, as the laws of the land properly guarantee."

As the motion to adopt was seconded, the veteran John Brophy, director of Councils leaped to his feet in support of FEPC. He told "how dangerously" FEPC had lived, what it had done, and told of the necessity of a permanent fight against discrimination. My forbears the opinion-joined labor organizations to fight discrimination in other countries. And if this mighty organization of ours has the will and the determination and the heart and the conscience to prosecute this campaign against discrimination, victory will eventually and inevitably attend its effort . . .

He also held open the door for the election of Negroes to important offices in the locals and international when he said: "They (Negroes) have joined our parliament of labor; they aspire to office and, rightfully so, and who can deny their right to occupy office whilst they hold membership in any of our unions?" The motion was adopted unanimously.

## POWERFUL UAW STATES POLICY

"What you do today on this resolution is of extreme importance. I urge its adoption." In the closing, Smith proposed an amendment to the resolution that if any CIO local is jim-crow, that local should be condemned because of a policy contrary to CIO policy. Then came George Addes, secretary-treasurer of R. J. Thomas' United Auto Workers, who told of the shame which visited the nation during the Detroit riots. He told of the active part the UAW had taken in suppressing the riots

and clarified his union's no-discrimination policy and the strides that had been made because of the plan.

Philip M. Connelley, president of the California CIO, gave a complete history of the Sleepy Lagoon case, while Harold Kibbons, United Retail and Wholesale Employees, attacked the "stationary policy" of Negro workers in plants, and insisted that local unions carry on the fight unceasingly for upgrading and complete integration.

Walter Reuther, UAW, in supporting the resolution, urged a probe of the basic factors which lead to discrimination. "We can fill the records of this convention with a lot of fine speeches and pledges," he said, "but the important thing is what are we going to do on a practical day-to-day basis to solve the problem."

## MURRAY SUMMARIZES

Others who spoke in favor of the resolution were: Ernest Thompson (Negro), Hudson County, N. J., Industrial Council; Abraham Flaxer and Al Whitehouse, of Kentucky, who told of the fine work the Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination had performed in his state, and urged the delegates to believe that "the answer to discrimination is our union and its sound trade-union policies."

President Murray's summation of the subject left no one in doubt as to his position on the resolution. Said he in part:

"I feel just as deeply about this situation as any man can. I have fought throughout life against discrimination. It has been bred in my bones and it courses through my veins."

## MOTION CARRIED

"I live to fight discrimination. My forbears the opinion-joined labor organizations to fight discrimination in other countries. And if this mighty organization of ours has the will and the determination and the heart and the conscience to prosecute this campaign against discrimination, victory will eventually and inevitably attend its effort . . .

The great masses of people, colored and white, will gladly support such a program. It is the duty of leaders to make it effective.

## Organization Of City-Wide Interracial Committee Harbinger Of Better Days

WHEN more than 200 busy people, representing a cross-section of the population of a great metropolitan city, assemble on a hot August day to activate a program to build inter-racial good will, it proves conclusively that the people of Philadelphia are willing to face the realities of racial conflicts.

The struggle to destroy racial animosities must be made co-operatively. No one racial group can do the job alone.

These deeply rooted grievances can be wiped out if the responsible leaders in government, business, labor and private life address themselves seriously to the task.

Thus the need of a campaign of enlightenment to bring about this essential unity is mandatory. The City-Wide Interracial Committee, which was organized last week, has the opportunity and the responsibility to lessen racial tension, to create good will and to prevent racial disturbances.



# Methodists Promote Better Race Relations

Race Relations Sunday services same period advanced from 97 to be held February 14 in Methodist churches throughout the nation will pay tribute to the advances made by Negroes, Dr. Harry Wright McPherson of the Methodist Board of Education said in Nashville today.

The annual observance is devoted to promotion of better race relations generally and to the raising of funds to strengthen the program of the Methodist Church through its educational institutions for Negroes. The church sponsors 15 schools of higher learning for Negroes, including four highly professional institutions.

"Americans are predisposed to overlook their lack of democratic practices at home, while advocating world-wide democracy," Dr. McPherson said. "Approximately eight million Methodists rededicate themselves on February 14 to the American way of life by contributing to the Negro educational program of the Methodist Church."

In suggesting programs to its member churches for Race Relations Sunday, the board called attention to information compiled by the Office of War Information concerning the largest minority group in this country. Included in the material sent Methodist ministers were the following facts and figures:

"Thousands of Negro farmers, under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, have secured comfortable homes and have almost doubled their food production. There are 683,327 Negro farm operators, 95 per cent of whom live in the southern states. They represent 21 per cent of the farm operators in those states. The Negro farmers have received 20.9 per cent, or 60,440 loans, totaling \$50,000,000."

"Despite many handicaps, the American Negro has made wonderful progress in the field of education. From only 58 per cent between the ages of six and 14 enrolled in schools in the southern states in 1917, some 85.9 per cent between five and 17 received education in the school year 1939-40. Ten years ago only 26.6 per cent went beyond Fourth Grade, compared with 37.5 today. The average attendance in the

## RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

Star of Zion

Charlotte, N. C.

## DR. FLORENCE RANDOLPH WRITES RACE RELATIONS EDITORIAL FOR SUMMIT HERALD

MAR 4 - 1943

As a part of the observance of Race Relations Sunday in Summit, N. J., Dr. Florence Randolph was selected by the Ministerial Association to write an editorial on the subject "If I Were White."

Rev. Randolph wrote the editorial, but its publication was refused by the editor of the grounds that it was "not a religious question." He later reconsidered the matter and published a part of the editorial, which we publish, together with the original and the editorial comment of the editor.

MAR 4 - 1943

The editor's comment is revealing in that it gives us a clue to the reason why so many white people, particularly ministers, do not discuss the race question at all. In many cities of the nation, particularly in the South, where the race problem is most pronounced, there was no tice taken of Race Relations Sunday worth mentioning.

Naturally we are in complete disagreement with the "learned editor" when he says: "The racial question is a social question, not a religious question." Evidently he does not know his sociology, or he would know that religion is absolutely social question, because every conceivable relation between individuals is involved in religion; that as plain as the nose on one's face. Therefore, things equal to the same thing are equal to each other, to be mathematical.

We want to highly commend Dr. Randolph for her extraordinary grasp of the subject discussed, and for the courageous presentation of the matter.

(As written)

### IF I WERE WHITE

In these strenuous war-torn days, when the entire Christian world is struggling to get its bearings as to the Church and its definite place in world adjustment, when men are in doubt, and thousands are already losing faith, not only in Christianity but even in God.

If I were white I would speak in no uncertain language to my own

people what I believe to be right, or in other words the truth as I see it respecting the American Negro. I believed in democracy as taught by Jesus I would preach and teach it, no difference who differed with me.

If I really loved my country and believed that she, because of her high type of civilization, her superior resources, her wealth and culture, should lead the world into a just and durable peace—a peace that would bind all nations together so that wars should forever cease, then I would stress the fact that charity must begin at home. From my pulpit I would say as Jesus said in that wonderful sermon on the Mount, Matt. 7:3-5, "And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, and considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, let me pull out the mote out of thine eye; and behold, a beam is in thine own eye? First, cast out the beam out of thine own eye and then thou shalt see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

On Race Relations Sunday and during the entire Brotherhood Month, I would recommend as far as possible that Negro speakers of thought and education be invited to speak from white pulpits and white ministers and other workers, who believe the Gospel they preach, to speak from Negro pulpits. I would urge that Missionary Societies, Clubs, Young Peoples Groups, give some study to fourteen million Black Americans in our own country, to their contribution to American culture, to their loyalty to the country in every war. That when we sing, "The Old Flag has been in many a fix, since seventeen seventy-six, yet She has never touched the ground," I would tell that much is due to the loyalty of Negro men who with their White Brothers have willingly laid down their lives for their country. For since 1776 when Crispus Attucks, a Negro, the first to die for freedom in the Revolutionary War, gave his all, up to this present day's struggle Negroes have proven themselves true and dependable.

If I were white and believed in God, in His Son Jesus Christ, and the Holy Bible, I would speak in no uncertain words against Race Prejudice, Hate, Oppression, and Injustice. I would prove my race superiority by my attitude towards minority races; towards oppressed people. I would remember that of one blood God made all nations of men to dwell upon the face of the earth and further His Word says "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

If I believed in skin superiority rather than fineness of personal character I would be much embarrassed in what happens in my own country and many times in my own town when I looked at my white skin.

In the city of Summit, in which we are most interested, I would speak of the unjust housing problem effecting Negroes, the school problem, the movies, the hospital certainly the Negro physician; the lack of Negro books in the library, the ignorance of Negro history because not taught in our schools. Whether my argument availed or not I would be conscience free before Him with whom I have to do.

"I slept, I dreamed, I seemed to climb a hard, ascending track. And just behind me labored one whose face was black. I pitied him, but hour by hour he gained upon my path. He stood beside me, stood upright, and then I turned in wrath."

**Daily World**  
**Atlanta, Ga.**  
**Race Relations**  
**Day At Radcliffe**

Race Relations Day will be observed at the Radcliffe Memorial Presbyterian Church located at Fort and Houston Streets Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Dean B. R. Brazeal, of Morehouse College, and Mr. Ernest Brewer, executive secretary to Mayor Wm. B. Hartsfield, will be the speakers. Mrs. Louise Bolan, and Mrs. Ozora Renfore Wysinger, will render special selections. The church choir will sing. Mrs. M. D. Partee has arranged music for the occasion. The general public is invited to attend.

## Race Relations Observance Set For Next Sunday

Race Relations Sunday, to be observed in all Methodist churches throughout the country February 14, will stress the need for "missionary" work within the boundaries of our own nation. Dr. Harry Wright McPherson said in Nashville today. "The global war being waged may well determine for all time America's status as a democracy. Dr. McPherson, who is executive secretary of the Methodist board of education, added.

The observance this year is devoted to promotion of better race relations generally and the raising of funds to strengthen the program of the Methodist church through its educational institutions for Negroes. The Methodist church has long been active in the educational field, sponsoring 153 schools of higher learning throughout the country. Among these are 15 schools for Negroes, including four highly professional institutions. Dr. M. S. Davage is secretary of the Methodist department of educational institutions for Negroes.

The average attendance in the



Bennettsville (S. C.) Herald  
January 28, 1943

Fellowship among races and equality of racial opportunity, such as was expressed in the early Christian church and is again appearing as an essential of Christian faith, is now gaining general acceptance, according to Dr. George E. Haynes, of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in announcing the observance of "Race Relations Sunday" throughout the United States on February 14. "Science agrees," says Dr. Haynes. "It says that the blood of humanity is one; that the same types of blood are in all races. Democracy approves. Its basic principle is equality of opportunity for all. Common sense sanctions. It teaches us that the color the skin, the slant of the eye, or the shape of the head are absurd and precarious bases for claims of racial superiority. Man must be treated as man, apart from race and birth and color."

## NEGRO EDUCATOR WILL SPEAK HERE

### Dr. Hancock on Race Relations Sunday Program

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, professor of sociology at Virginia Union university, colored, will be the speaker at the 21st annual observance of race relations to be held at First Baptist church, colored, next Sunday afternoon at 3:30. Music will be furnished by the Jefferson high school a cappella choir of 50 voices under the direction of Robert M. Griffey. Several local clergymen also will be on the program. They are Rabbi Murray Kantor, Beth Israel synagogue; Dr. J. Luther Sieber, St. Mark's Lutheran church; Dr. A. L. James, First Baptist church, colored, and the Rev. James R. Johnson, Ebenezer Methodist church, colored. Ushers will be both white and colored Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Girl Reserves. A native of South Carolina, Dr. Hancock received his first training at Benedict college which later conferred on him an honorary D. D. degree after he had earned his A. B. and B. D. degrees from Colgate university and his M. A. degree in economics from Harvard. He did further study at Oxford and Cambridge before 1921 when he became professor of sociology at Virginia Union. During the years as professor at this important Negro university, Dr. Hancock has made an outstanding contribution to interracial goodwill throughout the south.

As a member of the Virginia Interracial commission, he attended a conference at Durham, N. C., in December to consider the relation of the Negro to the war and his contribution to the peace.

## Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Race Relations To Be Topic Today At Clark College

Race Relations Sunday services are being held today in Methodist churches throughout the nation to pay tribute to the advances made by Negroes. The annual observance is devoted to promotion of better race relations generally and to the raising of funds to strengthen the program of the Methodist Church through its educational institutions for Negroes. The Church sponsors fifteen schools of high learning for Negroes, including four highly professional institutions. Being one of these fifteen schools, Clark College is participating in this observance at the regular Sunday afternoon Vesper Hour, at 4 o'clock. The message on race relations will be delivered by Dr. Lester Rumble, Pastor of the St. Mark's Methodist Church and Head of the Atlanta Christian Minister's Council.

## Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Race Relations Day To Be Featured On Mutual's Program

NEW YORK CITY, — (SNS) — A special dramatic broadcast portraying the part the Negro is playing in the war effort will be presented over the Mutual network today 1:15 to 1:30 p. m., CWT, as a feature of Race Relations Sunday. Fredric March, star of "The Skin of Our Teeth," famed Negro soprano Dorothy Maynor, Negro stage stars Canada Lee and Fred Washington, Judge Hubert Delaney and the Golden Gate Quartet will be heard on the program from New York. The dramatization, entitled, "Beyond the Call of Duty," was written by Adele Nathan and Blevins Davidson. It will be presented in cooperation with the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. in behalf of Race Relations Sunday.

## Chicago Tribune Chicago, Illinois Race Relations Sunday to Be Observed Here

BY THE REV. JOHN EVANS.  
Today, birthday of Abraham Lincoln, the great emancipator, marks the announcement of Race Relations Sunday on Feb. 14, when most Protestant churches dedicate services to racial brotherhood and good will. At least 16 prominent Negro pastors will exchange pulpits with white pastors under plans guided by the Chicago Church federation.

Race Relations Sunday is only one of the chief phases of observances, in the period between Lincoln's and George Washington's birthdays, when brotherhood among all races and religions of city and country is stimulated. Brotherhood week is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, while Race Relations Sunday is essentially Protestant.

First of a series of brotherhood meetings will be held at noon today, when Dr. James M. Yard of the Round Table of Christians and Jews, Dr. Louis L. Mann of Chicago Sinai temple, and the Rev. Edward V. Cardinal, C. S. V., of Loyola university will speak before the Chicago Woman's club in a Victory for Brotherhood meeting. Similar programs in schools, churches and clubs have been announced by Dr. Yard to be held throughout the period. Among notable Race Relations services on Sunday will be those at People's church, 941 Lawrence avenue, and Ebenezer African Methodist Episcopal church, Evanston. At the latter Dr. John W. Harms, newly installed executive of the Chicago Church federation, will be the morning preacher. At People's church A. Philip Randolph of New York, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, will occupy Dr. Preston Bradley's pulpit.

The Methodist church throughout the country, which pioneered race relations thru the venerable Freedman's Aid society, founded immediately after the Civil war, probably places greatest general denominational emphasis on Race Relations Sunday. The day emphasizes the importance and support of the 15 Methodist Negro colleges and universities attended by 15,000 students. Dr. Harry W. McPherson, 740 Rush street, head of the Methodist board of education, said approximately 8 million Methodists will observe the day.

"If America is to maintain her position as a true democracy at peace conferences," said Dr. McPherson, "She must in every possible manner practice these principles at home. This applies not only to the Negro but to the American Indians, Mexicans, Chinese, Filipinos, and Nisei [American born] Japanese." Dr. McPherson said Negroes own church property valued at 200 million dollars and that there are 25,000 Negro clergymen ministering in churches ranging from humble buildings to magnificent brick and stone edifices.

## CHURCHES OBSERVE DATE Methodists Will Mark Race Relations Today

Race Relations Sunday services to be held today in Methodist churches throughout the nation will pay tribute to the advances made by negroes. Dr. Harry Wright McPherson, of the Methodist board of education, has announced from Nashville. Services will be held here at the Centenary Methodist church in Wentworth street at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The annual observance is devoted to promotion of better race relations generally and to the raising of funds to strengthen the program of the Methodist church through its educational institutions for negroes. The church sponsors fifteen schools of higher learning for negroes, including four professional institutions.

## Race Relations Day Observed By Columbians

### Bishop Gravatt And The Rev. L. C. Jenkins Speak At Exercises

National "Race Relations Day" was observed in Columbia yesterday at a meeting at which the speakers were the Right Rev. John J. Gravatt, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Upper South Carolina, and the Rev. L. C. Jenkins, pastor of the Union Baptist church of Columbia.

Speaking as the representative of white people, Bishop Gravatt, declared that inter-racial problems will be solved only through "patience" and "cooperation," and that a solution cannot possibly be reached "overnight." The bishop said Negro leaders had "made a contribution to solution of the problem with the basis they adopted at a meeting at Durham, N. C., and added that "the white people too must make an effort to meet the problem in a fear-

less and Christian way." **Cooperation Needed** "Inter-racial cooperation is what we need," the bishop said. He said he feared failure if the Negro is left to push ahead, alone, for what he believes he should have. Bishop Gravatt said the problem "goes deeper" than one of economics or politics. "It is a matter of attitudes, emotions and human values," he said. That goes to the spiritual, he added, and described it as "a challenge to religion." "Whom God has cleansed, call thou not common or unclean," the Bishop quoted, in closing. Earlier, after having heard the girls' glee club of Booker T. Washington high school sing, the bishop said "the only distinctive contribution America has made to art has been by the Negro—the Negro spiritual."

Jenkins, speaking as the representative of the Negroes, expressed a hope that there would develop "a larger and friendlier cooperation," and that the differences of the races "may be ironed out in a way that the greatest good may come to the largest numbers." The speaker referred to a recent statement of Ashton Williams, of the Pee Dee, in which Williams projected James F. Byrnes for the presidency.

**Would Be for Byrnes** "I hope," Jenkins said, "that Ashton Williams carried in his heart the knowledge that the Negro population would be proud of the election of Byrnes as president. We are proud of South Carolina, and we like to see its progressive movements." He deplored the fact "that we are called upon to play such a little part in its achievements." Continuing, Jenkins said: "South Carolina shall have just cause to be proud of us. As black as we are, our votes will be clean."

In speaking of cooperative work and thinking between the races, Jenkins said: "It is this kind of thinking that is going to bless the southland and solve this problem. We stand ready to fight on every front and make every sacrifice to bring success to our army and navy. All we ask is an equal part in the four freedoms—particularly, freedom of speech, freedom from want and freedom from fear." In the absence of Dr. J. Heyward Gibbes, chairman of the Columbia Interracial conference, G. A. Buchanan Jr., vice chairman, presided over the meeting.

## Methodist Negro Educator Speaks Here on Sunday

Dr. M. S. Davage of Nashville, Negro educator, will address Methodists over the nation Sunday at 9:15 a. m. over Station WLAC in observance of Race Relations Sunday. The day is sponsored annually by the Methodist Church to promote better race relations and to raise funds for Negro education. Dr. Davage is secretary in charge

of higher learning among his native people, and Magister nurse taking postgraduate work in preparation for missionary work in Portuguese West Africa. Others to be heard on Sunday morning's program are Dr. H. D. work in physiological West, professor of chemistry at Meharry College, and two students of Meharry: Joseph Togba, a citizen of Liberia, West Africa, who is specializing in tropical diseases preparatory to working



## Race Relations Sunday Will Stress Localized Missions

Race Relations Sunday, to be observed in all Methodist churches throughout the country Feb. 14, will stress the need for "missionary" work within the boundaries of our own nation, Dr. Harry Wright McPherson said in Nashville yesterday.

The global war being waged may well determine for all time America's status as a democracy, Dr. McPherson, who is executive secretary of the Methodist Board of Education, added.

The observance this year is devoted to promotion of better race relations generally and the raising of funds to strengthen the program of the Methodist Church through its educational institutions for Negroes.

"If America is to maintain her position as a true democracy at the peace conferences," Dr. McPherson said, "she must in every possible manner practice these principles at home. This applies not only to the Negro, the largest minority group in the nation, but to the Indians, Mexicans, Chinese, Filipinos, and the Nisei Japanese."

The Methodist Church has long been active in the educational field, sponsoring 135 schools of higher learning throughout the country. Among these are 15 schools for Negroes, including four highly professional institutions. Dr. M. S. Davage is secretary of the Methodist Department of Educational Institutions for Negroes.

Newton, N. C. Enterprise

February 26, 1943

## Race Relations Sunday Observed; Council Says Democracy At Stake

ed people in the Eastern section of town.

Race Relations Sunday was observed in churches of the area February 14 and in some instances special efforts were made by the church organizations to effect a better spirit of cooperativeness between the races.

Rev. Mark Tuttle preached a sermon appropriate to the observance Sunday morning and during the afternoon he and members of the choir met with the congregation of the Methodist church of the color-

The observance was statewide. In the interest of the national observance, the Federal council of churches in a prepared statement declared:

"Race prejudice is a disease that has spread through the body of humanity" and "essential Christianity has taught and practiced that God is the Father of all, that all men are therefore brothers and must be so treated."

Declaring that our negro citi-

## RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

zens have been consigned to the edges of our civilization and denied many of its rights and privileges, "hedged about and oppressed," the council's statement affirms that "these conditions must be changed. The question of race is no longer a domestic issue. It has been thrust into the center of the world's consciousness; it is a world issue. We cannot say that we are fighting for democracy abroad and refuse to practice it at home."

Quotations from the council were supplied by the North Carolina

council's news service

## COLLEGE HEAD PRAISES RACE RELATIONS MONTH

MAR 6 1943

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 4—Race Relations Sunday services were held in February in Methodist churches throughout the nation. Tribute was paid to the advances made by Negroes, Dr. W. L. Harris of Philander Smith college said this week.

The annual observance is devoted to promotion of better race relations generally and to the raising of funds to strengthen the program of the Methodist church through its educational institutions for Negroes. The church sponsors 15 schools of higher learning for Negroes, including four highly professional institutions.

Americans are predisposed to overlook their lack of democratic practices at home, while advocating world-wide democracy," Dr. Harris said. "Approximately eight million Methodists dedicated themselves on February 14 to the American way of life by contributing to the Negro educational program of the Methodist church."

In suggesting programs to its member churches for Race Relations Sunday, the Board called attention to information compiled by the Office of War Information concerning the largest minority group in this country. Included in the material sent Methodist ministers were the following facts and figures:

"Thousands of Negro farmers, under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, have secured comfortable homes and have almost doubled their food production. There are 653,327 Negro farm operators, 95 per cent of whom live in the southern states. They represent 21 per cent of the farm operators in those states. The Negro farmers have received 20.9 per cent, or 60,440 loans, totaling \$50,000,800."



# NEGROES' NEEDS TO BE SURVEYED

## Interracial Committee Here Appoints Group for Study of Schools, Recreation

Appointment of a committee by the interracial committee of Charleston to investigate the educational and recreational needs of negroes was announced yesterday.

The Rev. C. S. Ledbetter, chairman, appointed to the group the Rev. M. McKarl Nielsen, pastor of the Unitarian church; J. W. Kerry, assistant pastor of the negro Congregational church; and Bert McCormick, of the Y. M. C. A.

A report on recreational facilities indicated that Fraser field is the only playground now in use.

On this territory a U. S. O. is to be built on space formerly used for tennis courts. Construction will not, however, interfere with the use of the baseball field. In this connection, it was revealed that there is no equipment except for the major sports.

Three possible sites for playgrounds were suggested at a meeting of the groups, one off Cannon street on property owned by the negro branch Y. M. C. A., another owned by Archer school which would require grading and filling, and a third in the vicinity of an old cemetery.

Reports were heard from representatives to the interracial conference in Columbia. Mr. Nielsen said he was "deeply impressed by the enthusiasm and attitude of the people". First impressions were that the Charleston group was feeble, he said, and he was amazed at the strength of the organization which held its session in the state capital and of which the Charleston group is an integral part.

The Unitarian minister said he was attempting to develop a small plot of ground for use as a playground, and he suggested that similar efforts be made throughout the city. In discussing the matter, it was pointed out that volunteer supervision would be needed.

## Baptists Ask Signing of Marriage Bill

Nov. 17, 1943

Governor Olin D. Johnston was asked yesterday by the state Baptist convention to sign the marriage regulatory, act passed by the 1943 general assembly, "to help solve some distressing problems due to hasty marriages."

The act which Johnston said he would not consider until after the legislature convenes in January would require marriage applicants to submit birth certificates and wait 24 hours after obtaining a license before marrying.

A resolution asking the governor to sign the marriage act was one of eight adopted by more than 600 delegates to the convention which concluded its 123rd session which began Tuesday.

Speakers included Dr. E. D. Head, president of the Southwestern Theological seminary at Fort Worth, Texas; Dr. C. P. St. Amant of the Baptist Bible institute at New Orleans; Dr. W. R. Pettigrew, pastor of the Citadel Square Baptist church, Charleston, and Dr. Ellis Fuller, president of the Southern Theological seminary at Louisville, Ky.

Among others, resolutions also were adopted asking that: the 1944 general assembly outlaw all alcoholic beverages traffic, that all citizens co-operate in suppressing vice, that "all effort be made to decrease the widespread commercialization of Sunday under the guise of promoting the morale of the armed forces," and that good relations be maintained between whites and Negroes.

The convention in another resolution attributed a "decline" in alcoholic beverage sales and arrests for drunkenness to the Sunday ban on such sales.

## Editor Says Whites Should Know Negroes

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALTERBORO, S. C., Sept. 16—(ANP)—"The fact that the white citizens have not made a serious effort to 'know' the Negro, his problems and worries, yet attempts to decide his fate and solve his problems for him, is a heavy burden and a community disaster," was the opinion expressed here Sunday by John H. McCray, editor of the Lighthouse and Informer, as principal speaker at a mass meeting here.

Turning to immediate programs for "solving the race problem," the editor urged closer unity among Negroes and the liberal-minded white people, firmer efforts within the race itself for its own good and complete disregard for those



57a-1943  
Chicago Defender  
Chicago, Illinois  
DR. JOHNSON TO  
HOLD 3 NEW POSTS

NASHVILLE. -- (ANP) -- Important developments in the work of three organizations which have played vital roles in the progress of the American Negro are observed in the announcement that the work of the social science department at Fisk university here will be enlarged to become the Fisk Institute of Social Research under the leadership of Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

In addition to the increased scope of the social science division of Fisk university, the American Missionary Association division of the board of home missions of the Congregational churches announces that Dr. Johnson will become its director of race relations as of this month. At the same time and as a part of the institute program Dr. Johnson will also assume the post of co-director of the expanded race relations program of the Julius Rosenwald fund, of which he is already a trustee. The re-

lated work of these three organizations will therefore be drawn under one head.

Beginning this year race relations has been made one of the major interests of the Rosenwald fund.

It will continue its efforts in the local regional problems of the south but its work will be expanded to include the larger aspects of race problems throughout the United States and in other parts of the world.

President Edwin R. Embree announced that Dr. Will Alexander, former head of the Farm Security administration and secretary of the interracial committee, would with Dr. Johnson serve as co-directors of the new program.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Nashville, Tenn., educator, editor and author, and recipient in 1930 of the William E. Harmon gold medal for "distinguished achievement among Negroes in science," has been appointed director of race relations by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational-Christian Churches, pioneer in establishing Negro schools in the South. Dr. Johnson will direct this new post from Nashville, continuing there his services as director of the Department of Social Research at Fisk University, and with the Julius Rosenwald Fund. During World War I, Dr. Johnson was a sergeant-major with the U. S. Army in France; and in 1930 was a member of the League of

TENNESSEE  
Nations Commission investigating forced labor in Liberia.

### THE INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE

Of tremendous importance to the ordinary community life in Chattanooga is the work of the Inter-racial Committee, especially so when certain agencies are endeavoring to bear down the work that has already been accomplished. There is no better organization in the city with a more important assignment than is this committee, and it should be encouraged and backed up to the very limit of our abilities. This committee, of which S. Bartow Strang is the chairman, at a meeting this week authorized its executive committee to immediately announce a definite plan of action which will go its way toward the reason for the very existence of this committee, and that is to allay the racial tension and unrest that is existing in the community.

There are certain elements or groups with their selfish interests to serve who are engaged now in fanning this feeling between the races, and it does not begin to stop with the old problem of the feeling between the negroes and the white people. If we let the negro alone, and encourage them in their ordinary manner of living, there will never be any racial problem in Chattanooga or any other place. It's the agitators who cause the trouble and the unrest which follows. The recent city election did not do any good toward the settlement of the problem, in fact it added coals to the smoldering fire.

I have long been interested in the work of this committee, and have watched its course of operation. It was in reality the brain child of the late T. C. Thompson, who was later succeeded by Dr. Jim Fowle, and even later by Dr. Lin Cartwright when he was pastor of the First Christian Church. There is plenty of room for this organization to work, they have a fertile field in which to operate, and as already stated, they should be encouraged in their endeavors.

### Group Plans Interracial Cooperation

With the purpose of solving any problems which might arise, a committee of citizens meeting at McKendree Church yesterday afternoon voted to name a committee to be composed of 30 members, 15 white and 15 Negroes, to formulate projects looking to a cooperative effort between the races.

Chairman H. B. Cross was authorized to name a committee of six to appoint the general administration and, at a subsequent meeting, to outline procedure.

The committee of six is composed of Dr. W. J. Faulkner, Mrs. Charles Johnson and Dr. J. C.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner  
June 11, 1943

### Race Relations Group Formed

A group of 39 Nashville businessmen, ministers, teachers and civic leaders have been named to compose a permanent committee on local race relations. The body was appointed at a meeting of 100 local citizens held yesterday at the McKendree Methodist Church, presided over by Dr. H. B. Cross, president of the Council of Community Agencies.

The larger group convened originally on April 26 to study a Cedar Street disturbance of April 3. The permanent committee, which was authorized to increase its membership to 50, will come together next week to discuss the project of employing Negro policemen and women for colored sections of the city.

A chairman of the group will be elected at the meeting next week, Dr. Cross said. Misses Louise Young and Noreen Dunn of the Scarritt College faculty were named co-secretaries of the body. Secretary of yesterday's meeting of citizens was Rebecca Taylor, representing the Negro YWCA.

county all those years, and he has kind of help I need from the white never been arrested. Why? Because race and anybody else can if you do he knows how to act. I am forty-six years of age; have never had one minute's trouble with a white man, and I may be. If I am, I thank God for don't expect any. I have only lived in Clinton five years and can get any would rather be a white man's nigger

### ADVICE TO THE NEGRO RACE

In Laurens county we are living in a strange age, strange things are happening now. People act strange, look strange, and talk strange. This is an age when one needs to be careful about what he says and to whom he says it. You don't know us and will do as much for us as enemy or an enemy of America. We as negroes, should realize this one fact, that no nation, no country or race has done as much for us as the American white man. I was talking to one of our men a few days ago who is eighty-four years of age that has lived in Laurens

The following story is taken from the South Pittsburg Hustler.

I believe your readers will be deeply interested in the enclosed article published in the Laurens Advertiser under the heading "Clinton Negro Writes Letter to Those of His Race." I hope you can publish it in full.

A FRIEND

The article follows:  
A bit of advice to the Negroes in general:



than to be Hitler's nigger. A lot of each other. We can't min fighting people holler about social equality among ourselves. That's what the en- That will never happen this side of my wants. Do a little thinking. We heaven, and no real up-to-date negro want victory but we can't get it on wants it to happen. We have what we he streets fighting each other. want down here—good schools, good negro teachers, and good negro churches and preachers. We would like for our teachers to be better paid, but that wouldn't be social equality. Look the mord up and understand what it means and you wouldn't want it. Don't let anybody fool you. You will never have a better day with any nation on earth than you have with the American white man.

Well, some of us say me catch the devil, but listen: Maybe some of us do, or all of us may. But believe me, if we don't play our whole part, I see something up the road, and it looks like death, hell and destruction. I wish to advise the negroes of Laurens county to remember you were born here, all the people we know are here, and these people are better to eeeeeee and these people are better to us than anybody else can be. Let us stick to them through thick and thin, and I hope the white man mill realize that we are his best friend. For two hundred or more years we have cooked your food, washed your clothes, and nursed your children. How many families have been poisoned by us in all of these years? None. What other race can you get along with as you do the negro? None.

What race can you send to your fields and do your mork for what we do it for? None. Then why not let these two races stick 'til death do us part? God help us to do so. When it comes to Hitler and the Japs, I am against them. I am against their policy. It may seem strange to hear a preacher say this, but I am against any man or set of men who try to destroy God's church. I love the church. I pray for the church, I shall die for the church. I don't have any money, but I can get hold of a little and am doing everything I can in the way of buying stamps and bonds to help keep any man from here that doesn't like the church.

In conclusion, let us not look for trouble. People usually find what they are looking for. Look on the bright side, look up and not down. God still lives. Let the American white man, and the American negro stop fighting each other on the street. We need to fight the enemy and not

## LEADERS CLAIM LESS CHANCE FOR RACE RIOTS

Nashville.—A Community Council on Human Relations formed in Nashville shortly after a racial disturbance April 3 has succeeded in having four highly trained military police detailed to replace as many white M.P.'s in the Nashville Negro district. Albert E. Barnett, professor of Bible at Scarritt College, and council advisor, reported this week.

The council is composed of 40 business men, educators, ministers and civic club members, with more than 100 interested persons who occasionally offer suggestions.

It is headed by Dr. King Vivion, assisted by Dr. M. S. Davage, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson and Miss Noreen Dunn. Membership is equally divided between whites and Negroes.

"We did not organize to turn on the Negro," Barnett stated, "but to gather facts, particularly about the disturbance on Cedar Street, and to disseminate such facts in order to scotch wild rumors of race disorders in Nashville.

"April 3 white military police entered an establishment to eject an allegedly drunk soldier," Barnett stated. "Nobody knew exactly what happened but someone called out the riot squad and military police and the result was that a large group of innocent Negroes were badly beaten.

### Couldn't Fix Blame

"Dr. H. H. Walker, physician who saw the disturbance, came to me and related what had happened," he continued. "About 25 of us investigated the facts and asked audience with Chief of Police Griffin. This was given. We laid before him pictures of broken heads and damaged property and affidavits signed by beaten

persons.

"He said no order was given by civilian police for such action. The Army said no order was given by it. Nobody seemed to know where the order came from. Chief Griffin said the beaten persons had a basis in which to prefer charges against the police. He assured him we were not there to condemn the police but to co-operate with them."

A request that some military police be placed in the Nashville Negro district was relayed to the Army and was granted, while two more prime objectives of the council—at least six Negro civilian police and one Negro policewoman for girl delinquencies—are being worked out, Barnett said.

"I want qualified officers whatever their color," he quoted Griffin as saying.

### 'A Negro Knows How'

"The reason we advocate Negro M.P.'s and Negro civilian police is because a Negro knows how to handle another Negro—he understands his own kind better," Barnett stated. "Since the advent of the M.P.'s there has been no record of any disturbance by soldiers in Nashville.

"We of the council have not plotted an ambitious program," he continued. "We are a permanent committee and plan to take up one point at a time and gradually iron out any unrest or misunderstandings which may arise between the races in Nashville.

"Southern cities that have Negro civilian police report absolute satisfaction with the arrangement," Barnett stated. "The results have been reduced crime, racial clashes prevented, boisterous and vulgar language on the street curbed and co-operation from Negro communities because of their pride in having policemen of their own. That's what we want in Nashville."

### Beaumont Vs. Nashville

IF BEAUMONT, Texas, is one of the darkest spots in the Southern racial pattern, Nashville, Tenn., is one of the brightest.

I say this as a Texan and as one who knows both cities pretty well. One can only hope, as wild rumors of "Negro uprisings" are circulated throughout the South, that Beaumont will learn a lesson as Nashville is learning hers.

When racial tensions became as tight as a fiddle string in Beaumont, that major city of Congressman Martin Dies' congressional district

had only one way to deal with them. It gave the go-ahead signal to Old Man Jim Crow — it acquitted two white policemen who shot a Negro soldier. It instituted separate buses for white and colored citizens.

When you set up further barriers between the races, you are setting the stage for further trouble between the races. That's exactly what happened in Beaumont which sends Martin Dies to Congress and whose former sheriff, Tom Garner, was ousted by a court for belonging to the Ku Klux Klan.

### Talking Uproar

NASHVILLE, too, had some trouble between the races and that not very long ago. Some white MP's were instrumental in starting a fight between white civilians and Negro soldiers last April. For a time, it looked like that the Tennessee capital would have its name added to the sorry roll which now includes Beaumont, Detroit, and Mobile, Ala.

Then white leaders and colored leaders got together to study the causes of the trouble and to see that it didn't happen again. They sat down together at the same conference tables without any of the ideas that always cheer up hard-hit old Adolf — ideas that anybody is inferior or that anybody is superior.

They came from churches, from business establishments, and from the city's colleges. White club women, descendants of Confederate gentlemen who had owned slaves, found a new bond of sympathy and understanding with Negro club women whose fathers had been those very slaves.

The result has been the creation of a permanent body which is seeking to remove the economic and social causes of friction between white Americans and colored Americans living in Nashville. One of its first objectives is the employment of Negro policemen who will understand the problems of their people instead of seeing those problems through the bilious eyes of the typical southern cop.

But no people make any lasting progress through policemen, although the law enforcing agency of a democracy should include men and women of all races and colors.

Nashville is probably making more progress than any other southern city in educating her Negro citizens to those meanings of democracy which reach farther than the club of any policeman. It's been a tough fight since the city school board is no more liberal than the average body of its kind in the South.

### Training Drive

BUT UNDER continued public

pressure from socially-minded citizens of both races, the Nashville school board has been compelled to institute some vocational and industrial courses for Negroes wanting to serve their country on the production front. That was followed up by a campaign which resulted in the War Manpower Commission ordering the Vultee Aircraft company to employ colored workers.

Vultee has not, as yet, complied Memphis, Tenn., Com'cial Appeal September 10, 1943

## VICTORY CLUB BOASTS MEMBERSHIP OF 2200

### Negro Courtesy Group Seeks Racial Understanding

### INTEREST IS GROWING

The Victory Courtesy Club, organized last November by J. A. Beauchamp, secretary of the Seminole (negro) Division, Chickasaw Council, Boy Scouts of America, with A. A. Latting, negro attorney, who are chairman and co-chairman, respectively, has a membership of 2200 negroes in Memphis and Shelby County and is attracting widespread interest, according to its chairman.

The National Negro Business League has requested information leading to obtaining indorsements of the movement all over the Nation. Letters have been received from prominent white men of the city and county as well as inquiries relative to forming organizations in Houston and Dallas, Texas, he said.

### Seek Racial Goodwill

Purpose of the organization is to encourage, among other things, observance of streetcar and other regulations by negroes, in which white citizens are asked to give their co-operation, and to promote goodwill and understanding between the races, the chairman said.

The movement was started by a committee composed of negro leaders here. Each was given 25 buttons which are presented to members as soon as they take the oath prescribed by the club. Members of the committee chose leaders in each community from among members of clubs, civic and patriotic organizations, and church groups capable of interesting others. These were given authority to organize their respective dis-

illustrated. Your congressman will ly with Bordeaux Mixture now and plenty of phosphate in the soil again early in the Spring. Then around your other plants.

Rotted Sawdust Is Good  
Cut out the old Pyracanthus wood when it gets to be five or three years old, because it bears best get rid of and prevent the recurrence of this rust. It sounds as if Pyracanthus is susceptible to plant's not producing berries. Use pyracanthus rust. Spray thorough-



# THE LIVING SOUTH

By HAROLD PREECE

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

Balance of Power

NO MIRACLE has taken place in Nashville and miracles are not likely to happen in Beaumont or any other city of the South.

It's just that the Negroes of Nashville have shown a quality of determined and disciplined courage that's going to sweep through the whole South.

That courage showed itself in their fight to abolish the state's poll tax even though stopped by the state supreme court. Negroes now hold the balance of political power in Nashville and can have some say in how the city is being run.

The present mayor could not have been reelected had it not been for the heavy vote that he got from Negro precincts in the recent election. Z. Alexander Looby, a Negro lawyer, was almost elected to the city council and he got a lot of votes from decent white people tired of the restrictions that made sub-citizens out of decent, fellow-Americans.

Martin Dies gets reelected from Beaumont every two years because the poll tax still keeps Negroes away from the ballot box. White liberals in Texas are terrorized and intimidated. But white liberals in Tennessee can now take bold, positive steps for that New South which must be built if the Old South is not going to reduce the whole nation to the ashes of a lynch fire.

Let those good people — white and colored — who say that we should not fight for the right to vote take a lesson from Tennessee and Texas.

## Better Facilities For Negro Soldiers Mapped by Group

Nashville, Tenn., **Banner** — Methods for promoting the betterment of recreational and hospital facilities for Negro soldiers in Nashville was the main topic of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Committee on Human Relationships, October 9, 1943.

## Memphis Shows The Way

A few short years ago terror stalked Memphis and interracial relations grew worse than they had been for years.

Today there is more mutual respect and understanding between colored and white people in the Tennessee metropolis than ever before.

This change has been brought about by colored citizens who have seized upon the opportunity presented by the war emergency to concretely demonstrate that they are loyal American citizens deserving of consideration.

Under the dynamic leadership of George W. Lee, brilliant author and business executive, the colored people of Memphis have over-subscribed their war loan quotas in an unprecedented upsurge of civic spirit and patriotic resolution which other communities might well envy.

But it is one thing to make a sacrifice for victory, and another thing to use that sacrifice as a means of bettering interracial relations so that there may be victory both at home and abroad.

Mr. Lee and his associates shrewdly observed that educating the masses of white people in their community concerning the achievements and contributions of colored people would make for tolerance and friendship.

Together they bought an entire page in the leading Memphis daily, **The Commercial Appeal**, and George W. Lee prepared it.

It told not only about what Memphis Negroes were doing and intending to do to aid the war effort through buying bonds, but it gave a brief historical resume of Negro achievements and contributions down through the years.

Here was no message to a few white people already convinced of the Negro's right to a square deal, but a message to all the white people in the region, rich and poor, largely indifferent and unconvinced.

This display made a profound impression on all who saw it, and did more good than a thousand of the usual efforts made to educate white people.

There was no whining, protesting or complaining in it — just a proud, intelligent, manly presentation of facts written with challenging eloquence.

What Memphis Negroes can do, those in other cities can do.

It is to be hoped other communities will follow suit.

Formed several months ago toon the Nashville Service Men's foster understanding between the Committee, and to investigate the races, the committee is composed of both white and Negro leaders. center, soon to be vacated, for Dr. King Vivion, who presided at yesterday's session, stressed the fact that the committee has no administrative powers, but is merely a group of men interested in reducing friction between the races by making recommendations and otherwise bringing the public mind to bear on the problems. The committee advised the Negro Service Men's Committee of Nashville to seek a larger representation

## Judge Kinkle Lauded For Stand In Race Youth Case

By ARTHUR W. WOMACK

Pastor, Collins Chapel CME Church  
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

That better days are dawning for Negroes down in Dixie, one has only to know the attitude of some police officers and Judge Kinkle regarding a colored youth

who escaped from a Mississippi farm where he had been beaten, and who, with others, came to Memphis to carry him back.

The act Judge Kinkle of Memphis city court "declared did not conform to the principles of American Liberty" was unfolded in City Court by a 19-year-old colored youth, Joshua Thomas, related of having fled to Memphis after

being beaten by a Mississippi plantation owner because he let a boy fall off a truck. In Memphis the youth said he got a job and was working every day, but he

said, his former boss and two other men tried to force him into a car and take him back to Mississippi.

Police stated that the youth fled from the two white men (hitherto they would have shot him, two of whom were armed with pistols) and sought shelter in a home on Vance Ave. The white men, R. W. Gill, 31, and T. A. Hudgens, 45, all giving their addresses as White-

haven, Tenn., admitted that the colored boy had been whipped while working on one of their farms in Mississippi. The Gills stated "They came to Memphis seeking the Negro to get him to go back to the farm and work as a crop." They denied they intended to harm him, though they admitted having two guns in their car and chasing the youth, he ran. Police said the youth obtained a government release from the farm, on which he had worked, as a result of the beating received. The three men were each fined \$26.00 on charges of disturbing the peace.

While R. G. Gill and R. W. Gill were each fined \$26.00 and held to the state on pistol charges. Fair and honest treatment by officers

of the law, justice in the courts as was practiced in this case is what the Negro wants and to have more of it we are willing to give our sons, buy War Stamps, War Bonds, and our life. All praise to our city police and thanks to Judge Kinkle for impartial and righteous judgment.

At the same time, we expect the court to register disapproval of one carrying a gun lending it to the fireman, with which he shot Bowen and the glancing bullet wounded the innocent nurse.

Murder could have easily been the outcome, to the disgrace of our great city, thus causing bad feelings between the races.

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## OUR VERY WORTHY COLORED CITIZENSHIP

South Pittsburg, Tenn. Hustler November 18, 1904  
Mayor Padgett spoke a great truth the other evening when addressing an audience of both white and colored people at McReynolds High School when he said, "no city anywhere enjoys a finer, more harmonious Negro population." The mayor was not saying this just to have something to say, or to gain votes in some probable election, for he is the type of man who is above such things—he has already won the colored vote of the city by his clean and purposeful living and needs not to make cheap bids for political favor.

The Hustler long since realized the true worth of South Pittsburg's colored citizenship. Not all, but the majority, are builders and if given a half chance, will exert his or her better side. They believe in home, they support their churches and Sunday schools and are making a desperate effort to bring their children up to be respectable men and women. They are doing their full share to maintain the city's reputation as being one of peace and harmony so far as they are concerned.

With this thought in mind, this newspaper years ago established a column through which the Negro population might exchange news and views of vital interest to them. This column has been successfully conducted by Ella McElroy, teacher at McReynolds High School and one among the best of our colored friends. Long has she written for publication those things calculated to better her race. One remarkable thing to mention here is the constancy with which she fills the role of editor of this column. Not in a quarter of a century has she failed to get her copy in on time. It is read and appreciated as our subscription list will show.

This newspaper wishes here to commend the head and faculty of McReynolds High School in bringing Hoytt Jones, tenor, to South Pittsburg. His audience was not as large as it should have been, but his appearance here was a success. He has a wonderful voice, a striking personality, and we predict for him an enviable career.



57a-1943

Memphis Junior Chamber of Commerce (Negro)

Memphis, Tenn. ~~Memphis~~ 1943

March 14, 1943

# NEGRO JAYCEES PLAN TO INSTALL OFFICERS

B. Morgan, O. L. Moss, Alvin Stams, Luster Snell, S. W. Quails Jr., and Lewis O. Swingler, directors.

Group Also Will Get Charter  
On March 28

## FRANK AHLGREN TO SPEAK

The Memphis Junior Chamber of Commerce (negro) the only organization of its kind in the United States, will install officers and receive its charter at a meeting at the Mt. Nebo Baptist Church March 28 at 3:30 o'clock.

Frank Ahlgren, editor of The Commercial Appeal, will address the group on the public services which the organization can render.

### Band To Play

The charter will be presented by M. S. Stuart, insurance executive. The Booker T. Washington High School Band will play.

The group was organized on May 1, 1942, by O. L. Moss, who was elected first president. Moss recently returned to civilian life after receiving an honorable discharge from the Army.

Moss, past president, will give an address in response to Mr. Ahlgren.

The organization has taken an active part in civic affairs. It now has a membership of 84.

In the scrap collection campaign, the Jaycees were among the most active negro groups in salvaging metal and rubber. It has played a part in spreading information concerning price ceilings and other war regulations.

### Funds Raised By Dance

Funds raised by a benefit dance were turned over to the supervisors for the United Service Organizations lounge for soldiers at the Union Station.

One of the outstanding projects of the organization is sponsorship of the first negro class in welding at the Southern Welding Institute. Recently 26 members of the class received certificates.

The organization is interested in the promotion of inter-racial understanding.

Officers to be installed are John R. Arnold Jr., president; William Weathers, Harold Jamison and Dr. H. H. Johnson, vice presidents; R. S. Lewis Jr., recording secretary; Clarence Blakely, assistant recording secretary; Henry Segrest, corresponding secretary; W. C. Varnado, financial secretary; E. L. Hawkins, treasurer; A. T. Stams, parliamentarian; Rev. Gallor King, chaplain; Raymond L. Lynam, chairman of the board of directors.



# AS I SEE IT

BY C. W. RICE

## Is No Disgrace For Negroes to Speak Kindly of Outstanding or "Big" White People Who Are Helping The Race

JAN 2 - 1943

*The Weekly Review, B'ham, Ala.*

Carter W. Wesley, editor of the Houston Informer, seems to think it is a woeful disgrace for a Negro to say anything good of employers or outstanding "big" white people. In his comment Mr. Wesley charges that The Houston Post made a fatal mistake in discussing the interracial situation and quoting C. W. Rice. Mr. Wesley said "C. W. Rice does not now, and has not for years represented the thought of Negroes in this community. Most Negroes think Mr. Rice as being more than the spokesman of employers and the bigger white people in the community."

Since Mr. Wesley did not quote the article appearing in The Post concerning this writer, we reprint the statement as it appeared in The Houston Post under caption—"EVOLUTION, NOT REVOLUTION."

C. W. Rice, editor of the Negro Labor News, takes a sane and sensible view of the situation. He is disturbed by the current race agitations, and says those concerned with interracial relations "must face conditions in the South realistically and take under consideration that racial progress must be made by EVOLUTION rather than by REVOLUTION."

He adds: "The Negroes in the South can best improve their conditions through the formula handed down by Booker T. Washington nearly 50 years ago—that is, to make friends with the white people in the respective communities, and win their confidence through the practice of honesty, intelligence, thrift, sane and sober living."

AS I SEE IT, judging from the number of complaints we have received from both races about our article, the above statement pretty well represents the better thinking class of people. Our opinion is fully expressed in the November 21 issue of the Labor News under caption: "The SOUTHERN LEADERS ACT WISELY IN TAKING STEPS TO CURB GROWING RACIAL TENSION IN THE SOUTH." We notice favorable comments from all classes, educators, workers, etc. For one to discredit our statement entirely he must advocate a revolution before the Negro can make progress in America. This is what the Communists and their fellow travelers are preaching to the colored people. The majority of the colored people, educated or uneducated do not want to see a bloody revolution such as was had in Russia to elevate the masses. They believe the Negro will eventually achieve his goal under a democracy for which our men and boys are now fighting on the far flung battlefields to preserve. The thinking Negro believes if he acquires his rights in a democratic way, his progress will be more stable and lasting than if acquired otherwise.

The Negro has reasons to be proud of the progress he has made in America in the past 80 years. He knows that all of his economic strength and business sources are tied up with that of other races in this country. Should a revolution take place as did in Russia, the Negro along with other Americans, would perhaps lose what he has. This is the question—Can we afford to lose what we have? What the Negro's gain or status will be after the revolution, nobody knows.

JAN 2 - 1943

There should be no criticism of Booker T. Washington's formula of getting along with races. It has been almost universally accepted. His theory chartering the Negro's course in America, won for him the appellation: "One of the seven great men of history and the greatest educator of all time." Surely Mr. Wesley does not mean to cast a reflection upon this great man of the Negro race

because he differs with me on some local matters.

Perhaps this is the reason Mr. Wesley did not quote contents of The Labor News article November 21 issue. He should have quoted our views so that the readers could judge and draw their own conclusion as to who is right or wrong. But, for some reason Mr. Wesley fails to obey this COMMON COURTESY AND RULE of journalism in discussing this writer.

Now, about Mr. Wesley's statement as to my being spokesman for employers and "bigger white people." I consider it complimentary that the colored people who came from obscurity, overcoming hardships and obstacles, to have reached the point in their short span of freedom that they can write and speak sentiment approved by the leading brain and genius of the land. I think it a compliment to be able to speak for the directors of industries which have lighted the torch of civilization or for the builders of mighty railroads and the masters of finance. These are employers. It is a great compliment for a Negro to be able to speak for our philanthropists, our masters of art and science, our makers of laws, etc. These are the "big" white people.

JAN 2 - 1943

AS I SEE IT, today, no Negro in America should be ashamed to speak a kind word for Henry Kaiser, the greatest shipbuilder of the world who opened the door for Negro welders and other skilled workers of the race in defiance of un-American labor unions which would rather have the Japs marching down the streets of every city and entrenched in every part of the country rather than have skilled Negro workers help win the war.

Yes, I wish I had a thousand tongues—with everyone I would utter praise for Henry Ford, the great automobile king who rose from an obscure mechanic through his skill and genius, to become the greatest employer of Negro labor in the world—giving Negro workers the same opportunity in skill and pay as other workers. It will certainly be a FATAL MISTAKE for Negroes to get it in their minds that all employers are exploiters and uncaptured criminals. There are many small employers whose hearts are just as broad as Kaiser or Ford. They do have a soul. There is good and bad in everything. We must be fair in separating the good from the bad. It would be unfair to Negroes who are law-abiding and thrifty citizens for white people to place them in a class of worthless people. So it is with the whites. It is wrong for us to try to smear the whole white race because of what the baser element of white people do.

JAN 2 - 1943

AS I SEE IT the salvation of the Negro has been and still rests to a great extent, with the "employer and the big white people." It was the employer and "BIG WHITE PEOPLE" who discovered and immortalized Booker T. Washington for the race, endowed Tuskegee and made it the greatest school of its kind in the world. It was the "BIG WHITE PEOPLE" who recognized the genius and labor of Paul Lawrence Dunbar and gave his poems between deluxe bindings and gave them a permanent place in the leading libraries of America.

It was the "BIG WHITE PEOPLE" who supported Roland Hayes and Marian Anderson in their theatres and singing halls to them and wept when they sang their familiar songs. It was "BIG WHITE PEOPLE" who opened the doors of science to George Washington Carver and permitted him to display his numerous scientific discoveries to the world. It was "BIG WHITE PEOPLE" who removed the color barrier in the sport world and permitted Joe Louis Barrow to become the most beloved and respected champion fighter in the world.

AS I SEE IT, it is disastrous for the Negro, who represents less than 10 percent of the nation's population, with 97 percent of these "big white people" class, want to speak kindly of employers and "BIG WHITE PEOPLE," is disgraceful.



57a-1943

TEXAS

### CONSTRUCTIVE COOPERATION

In Houston not so long ago a white bus driver emptied his bus-load of Negro passengers at the point of a gun because he had become peeved at certain of the passengers. The president, the executive secretary, and the chairman of the legal redress committee of the local NAACP went into the matter in a fair and intelligent manner with the bus company and police officials. As a result the bus driver was fired and the whole incident settled in an amicable manner.

The NAACP officials "had perfect cooperation" from the bus company, the city manager, and the police officials, and the NAACP official in turn promised to urge Negro passengers to be "more considerate during the time when the busses and other facilities of the community are overcrowded." In other words a white man concerned tried to do their parts in a fair and reasonable manner, and this is constructive cooperation which is worthy of following in difficult situations.



# Utah Governor Urges End Of Hatred, Intolerance

DEC 4 - 1943

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa

Chief Executive Warns Against Restricting Rights of American-Born Japanese; Makes Plea for Minority Groups

OGDEN, Utah—Making a plea for an end of hatred and intolerance, Governor Herbert B. Maw warned an Ogden audience last week that if any group becomes strong enough to restrict the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, there is grave danger that the rights of others, "even your rights and my rights will be restricted."

"I hope that the time never comes," he said, "when the rights of any American citizen is limited or restricted merely because his skin is dark, or his eyes appear slanted or because he belongs to a minority religious or racial group. If the time comes when this should be done, I would ask: What did we fight for?"

**FEARS DISLOYAL GERMANS**

Speaking at a meeting arranged by the Women's Legislative council, the governor said: "It has been suggested that the Constitution be amended or laws enacted so that American citizens of Japanese ancestry may be removed from this country or denied privileges which our Constitution guarantees to all Americans."

"I don't think I need to remind you people there was a time when the Mormons were hated worse than the Japanese are today and efforts were made to deny to the Mormons the rights enjoyed by other Americans."

"Personally, I fear the disloyal Germans in this country more than the Japanese. I can easily distinguish the Japanese and keep my eye on those suspected of disloyalty, but I can't do that about these citizens of German ancestry who do not like America and its institutions."

## JAPANESE WILL RETURN

He recalled the hatreds of the Yanks for the Germans in the first World War. "But half an hour after the Armistice we in the American trenches were fraternizing with the Germans," he declared.

Governor Maw said that Japanese re-located in this region no doubt will return to the Pacific Coast States at the close of the war. "They have a right to do so," the governor said. "The governor of California, for instance, has taken an oath to uphold the Constitution. He will uphold the right of the American citizen of Japanese ancestry to return to California to the extent of using troops, if that were necessary."

The Japanese discussion was introduced by Win Templeton, who recommended that the Japanese in this country be removed after the war.

During the question period, Mr. Templeton was asked if he would apply to the Negroes the program he advocates for Japanese in this country. Mr. Templeton replied that the Negroes were forced into



57a-1943  
Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch  
May 11, 1943

# Negro Police Urged in City By Ministers

## Officials Not Yet Ready To Discuss Program

City officials were not prepared today to comment on the recommendations of the Richmond Ministerial Union that Negro police be appointed for service in Negro communities, and that Negroes be given representation on school boards and the boards of educational, political and social agencies. Safety Director Herbert said that he had read the headlines but has not yet had time to study the recommendations adopted by the Ministerial Union yesterday as part of a program for interracial co-operation submitted by Dr. Theodore F. Adams, of the First Baptist Church.

### URGES ADJUSTMENT

In announcing their recommendations the ministers declared that they recognize the wisdom of a gradual rather than an abrupt adjustment of the racial problem in the South as they realize that sudden changes in the social structure are apt to kindle prejudices and lead to bitterness and violence.

The Ministerial Union expressed the belief that there should be no racial discrimination in the qualifications for voting in party primaries or in elections, and that the Negro's constitutional right to serve on juries should be adhered to.

Equal accommodations for Negroes in public conveyances and stations, full opportunity for the Negro in all branches of the armed services with advancement in rank according to ability and equality for Negroes in the responsibilities and membership of labor unions are also advocated.

### OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The ministers call for equal educational opportunities for the Negro with proportionate provision for them in public hospitals and the inclusion of Negro doctors on the hospital staffs to serve Negro patients.

Copies of the recommendations will be sent to Governor Darden and to Mayor Ambler and local churches and civic groups are urged to study the recommendations which it is planned to discuss at a conference of the Ministerial Union with the Negro Ministers Conference.

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch  
August 3, 1943

## Wider Opportunities Urged For Negroes

RICHMOND, May 11—(P) — The Richmond Ministerial Union has recommended that Negroes be allowed to serve on the boards of "political, educational and public social agencies" and be given the right to advance in "responsibility and rank" in all branches of the military service.

The Union's recommendations were part of a program for interracial cooperation submitted by a committee headed by Dr. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Richmond and influential leader of his denomination in Virginia. Study of these recommendations by Richmond church and civic groups was suggested, and copies were ordered sent to Mayor Gordon Ambler and Governor Colgate Darden.

## Washington Post Washington, D. C. Interracial Group Formed In Arlington

Arlington County Bureau of The Post,  
Arlington, Va. Tel. OXford 0509.

White and Negro ministerial churches of Arlington County, Va., have formed an interracial commission for the purpose of fostering good will and understanding between the two races. Rev. P. Lee Falmore, pastor of the Arlington Methodist Church, declared yesterday.

Jesse R. Pollard of the Mount Olive Baptist Church has been named secretary of the organization. Members of the commission met last night to complete arrangements and to discuss plans for activities during the coming year.

Other members of the commission include the Rev. M. J. Callis and Mrs. Annie P. Belcher of Lomax A. M. E. Z. Church, the Rev. J. A. Graham of the Mount Zion Baptist Church, the Rev. Aaron Mackley of Mount Olive Baptist Church, the Rev. Willard R. Pierce of Mount Vernon Baptist Church, the Rev. Albert C. Muller of Trinity Episcopal Church, Edmund P. Campbell of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Walter K. Handy of Arlington Presbyterian Church, and

## Virginia

B. M. Smith of the Arlington Methodist Church.

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch  
August 3, 1943

### Education for Tolerance

Editor of The Times-Dispatch.

Sir:

Your editorial concerning the race riots ["Dixie's Fault, of Course," August 3] has stirred me to comment.

First: Your statement that such incidents can be prevented only by "by promotion of fair treatment of the Negroes and better understanding" receives my whole-hearted approval. But why not start at Richmond's own back door and do more toward the adequate education and guidance of your own people (both white and Negroes) to improve their attitudes and understanding of the problems they must face in the very near future? As you say, there are many who are genuinely anxious to achieve for the Negro of this section those rightful opportunities which have been denied them. But my own experience of the discourtesy, lack of understanding, etc., experienced by average white contacts with average Negro has emphasized my mind the tremendous need for wholesale education and an adequate and intelligent school system fostering such attitudes of understanding. Children need of guidance, but there is not one man.

Interracial progress can only be joined in fostering the education, attitude and character which will decrease the rate of absenteeism (Virginia ranks forty-sixth of the States) this only constructive suggestion was tabled. Instead the board was in favor of increasing the age for compulsory attendance and to improve the system of law allowing children to leave school at the end of the eighth grade. Needless to say this will increase the salaries of the principals as I understand salary is dependent upon enrollment. It will also increase the problem of the teacher who tries to teach Johnny, aged 15, in grade 4. Richmond, Virginia and the South needs an adequate testing program and vocational training so that we can help adjust these children and train them to wholesome and understanding attitudes.

Guidance and its necessary complement, adequate, vocational training is the key to a great part of our delinquency, hoodlumism and absenteeism—not to mention personality adjustment. Won't the members of the board and the citizens of Virginia please wake up to this and do something about it?

Second: I heartily approve that only the understanding and helpfulness of the Southern whites can eventually solve the problems of the Southern Negroes. Everything I plead for above substantiates this approval. But if you are honest in your desire to further such understanding how can you make statements against the NAACP just because it seems to be run in the North? If Walter White's statements are as you have stated I agree with you that this is too great a question to lay at the door of any one group. Further, I know that there is discrimination—perhaps in another form—but existent in the North as well as in the South. But it is important that we put the blame for such a state of affairs on Walter White and not the NAACP—an organization which has probably done a great deal of good. There must be cooperation among the organizations of the North and the fostering of bitterness—which your editorial does. If Walter White has made unsubstantiated statements it is the place of intelligent and thinking people to see to it that he is removed from a post of responsibility in such an organization and someone who is better suited to the place of all means, do not let us add to the problem by condemning an entire organization because of the lack of fact and unscrupulousness of one man.

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Editor's Note: The Times-Dispatch has frequently praised the achievements of the NAACP in winning victories for the Negro people in the courts and elsewhere. It did not intend its editorial to be taken as a condemnation of the "entire organization," nor does it now consider the editorial to be such. This paper objected to the attitude revealed by late toward the South by Walter White and "other spokesmen" for the organization, and accused these leaders of responsibility for "fantastic nonsense and irrational bitterness." It still thinks those objections are valid.

## WARNS ALL TO RESPECT LAW

Chicago, Ill. Defender

## JUN 12 1943 IN VIRGINIA

## Governor Hits Radicals, White Or Colored, Who Foment Trouble

SUFFOLK, Va.—Law and order will be maintained throughout the state of Virginia, Governor Darden declared Friday night at a special conference in city court room, attended by 50 leading representatives of both races.

Gov. Darden told those present: "As long as I am governor I intend to see that peace is maintained within the state." He said should any racial group, white or colored, attempt to take the law in its own hands and instigate riots, he would "call out the duly constituted law enforcement bodies to preserve order."

The governor also suggested that committees of white and colored citizens, such as present at Friday's meeting, should be formed to confer at least once a month, as a means of preventing race disturbances such as those which broke out here last week.

Luther Colden, colored business leader, told the group he has lived in Suffolk for 50 years and it was his opinion that there was no animosity among the older residents of the city.

Dr. R. H. Bland, prominent physician, said there was a group of young Negroes in Suffolk, many of them newcomers, who believed that Negroes are discriminated against, and suggested that appointment of a colored policeman would help the situation greatly.

Among others of prominence who spoke were Prof. Edward Howe of Booker T. Washington school; W. H. Crocker, the Rev. J. W. Ward, W. Lovell Turner, James Estes and the Rev. C. W. Lowe.

A number of leading white officials and civilians also spoke, including Police Chief Butler, former Mayor Nurney, several attorneys and judges. Judge James L. McLeomore expressed the opinion that if two groups, such as "those gathered here tonight would work together, it would go far toward bringing about better relations."

Journal and Guide  
Norfolk, Virginia

## Names New

committees throughout the state would work in cooperation with state hear

Reynolds who resigned recently to enter U.S. work. In making the announcement of the appointment, Dr. Williams explained that the purpose of the Virginia Commission is to carry on the work started by the Southern Commission and it will be supported entirely by Virginians.

Dr. Williams, chairman of the commission, has been appointed executive secretary of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the Rev. John Page Williams, chairman of the commission, announced this week.

Dr. Thomas of Warren, a graduate of the Forest College in 1921, and at one time an instructor in common University near Louisville, will succeed L. R.

## Interracial Secretary

Dr. Thomas of Warren, a graduate of the Forest College in 1921, and at one time an instructor in common University near Louisville, will succeed L. R.



# Voice Of The Press

Journal and Guide  
Norfolk, Virginia

## To Lessen Race Friction

(From Richmond-Times Dispatch)

THE time has come to do something about the well-nigh intolerable interracial friction on the streetcars and buses of the State. This friction stems largely from the laws which compel the segregation of white and colored passengers.

The purpose of these laws, when they were enacted, was to keep the races separate. Actually, under existing condition they have the opposite effect, and they are a constant irritant. Hundreds, if not thousands, of times a day, these regulations serve to throw the races into closer contact than ever, and at the same time to wound the feelings of the Negroes.

The laws result in closer interracial contact than would otherwise be the case because whereas white and colored passengers usually sit in separate seats, the invariably crowded condition in the aisles of streetcars and buses at rush hour throws the races together as never before.

Colored passengers who get on crowded cars or buses have to push their way to the rear through a dense mass of white people, and in the case of one-man cars they must force their way back to the front again. It would be preferable if the Negroes were allowed to stand or sit in the car or bus wherever they could find room, thus avoiding the push through the packed aisles.

It is this push which causes most of the trouble. Repeal of the State law which requires segregation of the races in streetcars and buses, and of local ordinances which embody the same requirement, would solve the difficulty. In Richmond, there is no ordinance which Council would have to repeal, but the repeal of Section 3978 of the Virginia Code, covering streetcars, and Section 4097 covering buses.

The first State legislation calling for segregation on streetcars was enacted in 1902-03-04, at a time when such laws probably were desirable, since there had been much unpleasant interracial tension during the preceding years, and the average colored citizen, hardly a generation removed from slavery, was not as well-educated, well-behaved or well-

The legislation with respect to buses, enacted in 1930, followed the pattern of that governing streetcars, when buses came into general use.

Today we find that these segregation laws are functioning directly contrary to the desires of those who drafted them. In all the larger cities, and particularly in the Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News area, crowded conditions bring the races into closer contact than would be the case if segregation on transportation lines did not exist.

The result is that colored passengers are forced to pass through masses of white passengers is a constant source of trouble, irritation and bad feeling.

Segregation of the races on railway trains and cross-country bus lines has been abandoned to a considerable degree, both in Virginia and other Southern States, and it seems definitely on the way out. We have heard of no unfortunate results. Why, then, should not the segregation laws for cross-town trolleys and buses be eliminated? The fact is that they should be, and without delay.

## Traditional Pattern In South Blamed

Journal and Guide  
Hampton Group Told Politicians Stir Race Hate

Norfolk, Virginia  
HAMPTON, Va. — Attributing racial difficulties in the South to the efforts of Northern and Southern industrialists to maintain their dominance of the area, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of Atlanta, in a lecture at Hampton Institute last Monday, urged Negroes to strive for three things—the ballot, equal educational facilities, and equal job opportunities—in order to help destroy this dominance and break the traditional economic patterns of the South.

Mrs. Ames, who is field director of the Atlanta Commission on Interracial Cooperation, spoke in the 1943-44 lecture series of the college,

which will continue on November 8 with a talk by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. She described as a "shibboleth" the doctrine of white supremacy which, she declared, was used to



MRS. AMES

stir up race hatred and disfranchise the Negro after the "agrarian revolution" in the 80's when Negroes and whites banded together in what is known as the populist party movement.

She also asserted that it was this break between the white and Negro masses which has kept the South in poverty and at the mercy of political demagogues who continue to play upon the ignorance and fear of white southerners, because of their own fear that their power to dominate and exploit the South will be taken away by a political uprising of the masses.

"The attitude of the present Washington administration toward Negroes is not threatening white supremacy, but the traditional economic system of the South," she said. "And the object of this system is to keep all labor weak."

The poll tax fight is not one that filibustering Senators fear because it will enfranchise Negroes, but because it will enfranchise whites as well.

They know also that federal aid to schools will raise the educational status of the whole South, not only that of the Negro. Race is played upon emotionally and cruelly in the South by persons who will go to any lengths to maintain their dominance of the South."

### NEGRO PART OF SOUTH

After citing efforts of the white churches, schools, and press to improve race relations, Mrs. Ames pointed out to the recent Durham

and Atlanta conferences as indicating a realization that "the Negro is as much a part of the South as any other group" and that he must be "integrated into the society of the South, out of the field of paternalism and preaching into the field of action and struggle with the industrial overlords."

"Three things which the Negro must get—now," she concluded, "are the vote, absolutely equal educational opportunities, and the opportunity to work at equal pay and an equal rate of advancement."

## Race Amity Hope Seen In Local Groups

RICHMOND—Completion of the organization of local interracial committees to work for a better understanding between the races was unanimously agreed upon Tuesday by the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation in session at St. Paul's Parish House.

Work of these committees was one of the practical steps outlined by Dr. Thomas C. Allen, director of the commission.

He also urged that members of both races discontinue attacking radicals and reactionaries, unless they wanted them to prevail, and instead, to work for the accomplishment of the commission's program.

Although no official action was taken on statements regarding proposed repeal of state segregation laws and court actions for civil rights, it was pointed out, as the opinion of several influential persons in the body, that any repeal, or court action, would not accomplish interracial cooperation unless public sentiment had first been created in support of the action.

In the first symposium, which was conducted by Dr. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of First Baptist Church, white, Prof. Oscar L. Lee of Virginia Union University, analyzed problems affecting Negroes in employment.

He called attention to differentials in hiring practices, wages, and union membership, and alluded to the lack of industrial training for Negroes.

### SEGREGATION DEcriED

Other points were made by Mrs. Marion Johnson, representing the Negro Organization Society, who decried the segregation laws and called attention to the needs of Negroes in the field of transportation and common courtesy: Ernest B. Pugh, regional CIO director, who told of sections of the state where freedom to work and join a union was retarded; and George W. Sadler, of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board, who saw a failure of people to recognize the reality of a problem in racial relations.

In the second symposium of the morning P. B. Young, publisher of the Journal and Guide, saw encouragement in the fact that white editors had come out for the elimination of race segregation which Mr. Young described as the most "heart-rending and cruel thing that Negroes must face."

Mr. Young, who is also a member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, declared that the economic life of the Negro in America had been adversely affected by racial segregation, in that employers were inclined to base their employment policies on this outmoded and obsolete system.

Other speakers at that period were Dr. R. I. McKinney of Virginia Union University, who said some progress was being made in the education of Negroes, but it should not be over-emphasized; Miss Blanche White, of the Woman's Missionary Union, who urged that members of both races work together, instead of for each other, and Dr. George S. Reamy, editor of the Virginia Methodist Advocate, stating there is considerable good will between the races, but it must be tapped and channeled where it can do the most good.

### STUDY SUGGESTIONS

Suggestions placed with the commission will be studied by the executive committee at an early meeting, the Rev. John Page Williams, chairman, announced at the conclusion of the meeting.



# IMPORTED BIAS

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

Seattle, Wash., Can Abate  
Dixie Prejudices Through  
Intelligent Social Planning

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN FEW CITIES in the United States could one find so little racial tension as Seattle. Wash. This, in spite of the fact that the Negro population is three times what it was a few years ago. Before the war, Seattle had a Negro population of about 4,000. Now its Negro population is around 12,000 and, in addition, there are thousands of Negro soldiers—how many, it seems to know.

Seattle, like most Pacific Coast cities, is experiencing the same sort of Negro migration which Middle West and Eastern cities experienced during the last war.

It is not that Seattle has no racial problems—there are plenty of them. The Negro migrants to the city are for the most part from the deep South and are not familiar with city ways. The old settlers feel toward them just as the old settlers of Chicago and New York felt toward the Southern migrants to those cities during and following World War I.

DIXIE PREJUDICES  
BROUGHT NORTH

Another problem which Seattle Negroes have to face is the crease of prejudice, due to the fact that thousands of Southern whites have come North and brought with them their sectional attitude toward the Negro. Prejudice toward Negroes crops up in the most unexpected places for the city like Seattle: A mother from the South will encourage her child not to sit next to a Negro child in school; a Southern white will walk out of a restaurant when a Negro is served.

THE Army and Navy run true to form. In one plant operated by the Navy sign for "whites" and "colored" were posted over some of the cafeteria and rest rooms. In one of the recreation establishments run by the Army, a Negro deputy sheriff was put out of a boxing match to which he had purchased tickets, as "the Army did not permit the mixing of races where there was eating or sleeping."

All of this is relatively new to Seattle. It is due to the increased number of Negroes from the South, the rigid rules of segregation of the Army and Navy and the large number of Southern white migrants to the city.

CITIZENS WITH  
NO ABATE

However, there are other encouraging signs. Numbers of Seattle citizens, white and black, have demonstrated that they do not approve of this imported prejudice, segregation and discrimination. There are at least three city-wide committees working toward the abolishment of many of these new racial patterns.



Mr. Cayton

THE Federal Public Housing Authority has a policy of mixing Negroes and whites in all of its projects. There is no clearly defined black ghetto. A Negro, John E. Prim, has recently been appointed as deputy prosecutor and several others have positions of responsibility and trust in the city, county and State administrations. The police department, though brutal in many individual instances, does not have a lynch spirit.

LEADERSHIP  
IS DIVIDED

Negro leadership, unfortunately, seems hopelessly divided on religious, political and cultural lines. Although most of the leaders realize the problem, few have any notion as to what to do about it, and spend most of their time complaining about the behaviour of the new migrants.

There are problems, of course, but they are far from hopeless or beyond solution. Seattle is, as a matter of fact, one of the few cities I have visited where intelligent social planning can avert racial friction and develop a decent pattern of race relations. Both Negroes and whites will have to realize that the migrants are a city-wide responsibility and are there to stay. The old Negro settlers will have to realize that they must "carry the cross" for the behavior of the newcomers, whether they approve of them or not. If they do, and work toward a program to integrate them in the social fabric of the city, they will reap rewards in the form of new business opportunities and a greater political strength.

## SPOKANE CIVIC PRIDE KNOWS

### NO RACIAL BOUNDS

The Northwest  
Enterprise

By Staff Correspondent

Draw a line on your map starting at Spokane, Wash., the capital of the Inland Empire, go west to Seattle, the Queen City of the state, which harbors the secret hope of some day annexing the fast growing city of Tacoma, just 30 miles distant; let the moving hand pause at Portland, City of Roses; move quickly down to Walla Walla and then hurry back to your starting point, Spokane. Seattle, Washington

The moving hand has circled the four most populous cities of the Northwest. And look at the picture Spokane stands out like the star of a crescent.

Spokane is ambitious, but its ambitions arise from a natural impulse growing out of an irresistible desire to do the things necessary to make it worthy of its name—Capital of the Inland Empire. Perhaps it is still dreaming of another state to be carved out of Eastern Washington, Idaho and Montana, some day.

Spokane's chamber of commerce is known beyond the boundaries of the United States. Don't be surprised if she forces the Republicans of this state to present the name of one of her favorite citizens as a candidate for president of the U. S. Although a citizen of Seattle, it was Spokane which set in motion the force that swept Arthur Langlie into the office of governor. Spokane knows her governors. We have learned on good authority she has decreed that Governor Langlie must serve another four years.

The point we are trying to arrive at is this: There is no city on the Pacific Coast that excels Spokane in her unselfish civic spirit. That spirit knows no bounds. It encompasses every man, woman and child in the city regardless of race or creed. That same unselfish spirit has existed from the days of the pioneer. It still exists, and it still grows.

If a Negro of note is billed to speak in Spokane, his white listeners will outnumber his hearers by far. Their chamber of commerce is sure to hear him at their luncheons. Whatever is of public interest to her colored citizenry is of public interest to all of Spokane. The Spokesman Review and Spokane Daily Chronicle, two widely circulated newspapers never hesitate to share their columns with them.

No wonder when the colored citizens of Spokane asked their white friends to aid them in securing a U. S. O. club for their own boys in the armed service Spokane, with one accord, took up their plea. Today Spokane and her colored citizens present to their boys in the armed service one of the finest U. S. O. Clubs on the Pacific Coast. All because selflessness has been deleted from its program.

AUG 18 1943 Seattle a Different Picture

Over here in Seattle, our soldiers wander around like a hobbled horse, no where to go but out, no place to come but in, while we do nothing but meet, meet, talk, talk—no concerted action at all. Meanwhile our soldiers in arms, enough for two or three U. S. O.'s "wonder what in the hell is the matter with Seattle."

No recreation no sports, no nothing save slow materializing dance halls. In the meantime our boys in the armed forces are being punished by transporting them from one camp to another for suit and dance halls. They are just tired of camps and want some other place to go and they are entitled to that at least.



# IMPORTED BIAS

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Seattle, Wash., Can Abate  
Dixie Prejudices Through  
Intelligent Social Planning

IN FEW CITIES in the United States could one find so little racial tension as Seattle, Wash. This, in spite of the fact that the Negro population is three times what it was a few years ago. Before the war, Seattle had a Negro population of about 4,000. Now its Negro population is around 12,000 and, in addition, there are thousands of Negro soldiers—hoping for no one seems to projects. There is no clearly defined black ghetto. A Negro, John E. Prim, has recently been appointed as deputy prosecutor and several others have positions of responsibility and trust in the city, county and State administrations. The police department, though brutal in many individual instances, does not have a lynch spirit.

Seattle, like most Pacific Coast cities, is experiencing the same sort of Negro migration which Middle West and Eastern cities experienced during the last war.

It is not that Seattle has no racial problems—there are plenty of them. The Negro migrants to the city are for the most part from the deep South and are not familiar with city ways. The old settlers feel toward them just as the old settlers of Chicago and New York felt toward the Southern migrants to those cities during and following World War I.

Another problem which Seattle Negroes have to face is the increase of prejudice, due to the fact that thousands of Southern whites have come North and of the newcomers, whether they brought with them their sectional attitude toward the Negro. Prejudice toward Negroes crops up in the most unexpected places for a city like Seattle: A mother from the South will encourage her child not to sit next to a Negro child in school; a Southern white will walk out of a restaurant when a Negro is served.

## DIXIE PREJUDICES BROUGHT NORTH

THE Army and Navy run true to form. In one plant operated by the Navy signs for "whites" and "colored" were posted over some of the cafeterias and rest rooms. In one of the recreation establishments run by the Army, a Negro deputy sheriff was put out of a boxing match to which he had purchased tickets, as "the Army did not permit the mixing of races where there was eating or sleeping."

All of this is relatively new to Seattle. It is due to the increased number of Negroes from the South, the rigid rules of segregation of the Army and Navy and the large number of Southern white migrants to the city.

CITIZENS WORK TO ABATE BIAS

However, there are other encouraging signs. Numbers of Seattle citizens, white and black, have demonstrated that they do not approve of this imported prejudice, segregation and discrimination. There are at least three city-wide committees working toward the abolishment of many of these new racial patterns.

THE Federal Public Housing Authority has a policy of mixing Negroes and whites in all of its



Mr. Cayton

## LEADERSHIP IS DIVIDED

Negro leadership, unfortunately, seems hopelessly divided on religious, political and cultural lines. Although most of the leaders realize the problem, few have any notion as to what to do about it, and spend most of their time complaining about the behaviour of the new migrants.

There are problems, of course, but they are far from hopeless or beyond solution. Seattle is, as a matter of fact, one of the few cities I have visited where intelligent social planning can avert racial friction and develop a decent pattern of race relations. Both Negroes and whites will have to realize that the migrants are a city-wide responsibility and are there to stay. The old Negro settlers will have to realize that they must "carry the cross" for the behavior of the newcomers, whether they approve of them or not. If they do, and work toward a program to integrate them in the social fabric of the city, they will reap rewards in the form of new business opportunities and a greater political strength.

# Seattle Mayor Sees Race Friendship Need

Daily Worker

New York, N. Y. By Ellen McGrath

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Dec. 19.—Early appointment of an interracial committee to study the problem of race relations and make recommendations to head-off an organized attempt to disrupt war production in this vital center of aircraft and shipbuilding is expected following a conference held with Mayor William F. Devin, the committee on Democratic Race Relations. Smith reported that friction was intensified by the sharp increase in living costs due to failure to roll back prices and authorize price-control subsidies, by discrimination on rationing, over-crowded housing conditions and failure of industry to upgrade Negro workers.

Ferdinand Smith, national CIO board member and secretary of the National Maritime Union, who is touring under the auspices of the National Maritime Union, gave first-hand information on the dangerous ramifications of the problem. Smith also appeared at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, a luncheon meeting held to spur interest in the Aero-Metal Trades Registration Committee campaign to achieve 50,000 new voters in the Seattle area.

at a meeting sponsored by International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

"This is not a problem of minorities or of the communities alone but it is a national problem directly affecting our war production," Smith said.

"Hitler's little helpers and big helpers who are directing this campaign are using the just grievances and old prejudices to stir up trouble with but one purpose in mind—to interrupt war production and destroy national unity on our home front."

Evidence brought to light at the conference with Mayor Devin revealed that enemy agents are at work in this vital war production area.

In a startling statement, Councilman Frank McCaffrey objected to steps being taken against persons are who inciting race riots defending such people on the ground that they were merely expressing their "opinions."

The committee also submitted evidence to the mayor that the inciters of race riots in Seattle have a mouthpiece in the Seattle Argus, a weekly newspaper which last week sounded a call for mob violence against the Negro people.

Indicating that he will appoint a committee to suggest remedies for the problem of race relations, Mayor Devin said:

"This is a matter we've got to face. We can't escape the fact that the problem is here. We must deal with it intelligently and fearlessly."



# Commission To Study Situation

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — (SNS)—Governor Neely announced Wednesday, August 18th the appointment of a 44 member West Virginia interracial commission to work for "a alleviation of those social and economic conditions which underlie and foster the growth of racial antagonisms".

Dr. Carl M. Frasure of West Virginia University's political science department, will head the commission which among other things will study the improvement of housing for Negroes, procurement of equality of opportunity for employment and vocational training, the promotion of Negro child welfare, and the provision of better health and recreational facilities.

The Governor said he has been investigating the race problem in the state ever since he announced his intention last month to appoint such a commission and has selected the members "with unusual care."

Citing the recent "deplorable occurrences" in Detroit, Governor Neely said "little if anything of a constructive nature can be done to improve racial relations after discrimination has wrought notorious injustice and prejudice has been fanned into consuming flames."

He added that the one hope of establishing permanent peaceful relations between the races lies in removal of the basic causes of friction after thorough round-table discussion by representative leaders of both races, followed by a state-wide educational program presenting their combined judgment and recommendations.

Besides Dr. Frasure, the chairman of the commission, other members are:

Dr. W. M. Alston, Volney Andrews, Rabbi Samuel Cooper, C. W. Dickerson, John B. Easton, Walter S. Hallanan, Arthur B. Koontz, Dr. John F. Little, Mrs. Jane Spaulding, Geneva Thomas, Dr. B. W. Tinsley, and Mary L. Williams, all of Charleston.

Dr. John W. Davis of Institute, president of West Virginia State College; D. W. Ambrose, Lucy McGhee Fountaine, Dr. H. D. Hatfield, and Supreme Court Judge W. T. Lovins, of Huntington; W. O. Armstrong, C. Fremont Davis, J. G. Lampkin, Mrs. Thelma Shaw and Mrs. Oliver Shurtleff, of Fairmont.

Samuel S. Gordon of St. Albans; Dr. G. A. Banks, Mrs. Virginia E.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Outlines Objectives  
"The commission will, therefore, devote itself primarily to the study of such matters, among others, as:

"The improvement of housing for colored citizens, the procurement of equality of opportunity for employment and vocational training, the promotion of colored child welfare and provision of better health and recreational facilities."

Commission members are:

### Commission Members

Dr. W. M. Alston, Charleston; D. W. Ambrose, Huntington; Volney Andrews, Charleston; W. O. Armstrong, Fairmont; Dr. G. A. Banks, Wheeling; Dr. W. H. Barlow, Buckhannon; Mrs. Virginia E. Brennan, Wheeling; S. A. Calhoun, Welch; Alfred F. Chapman, Moundsville; Rabbi Samuel Cooper, Charleston; C. Fremont Davis, Fairmont; Dr. John W. Davis, Institute; H. L. Dickason, Bluefield; C. W. Dickerson and John B. Easton, Charleston; Lucy McGhee Fountaine, Huntington; Dr. Carl M. Frasure, Morgantown, chairman; Samuel S. Gordon, St. Albans; Mrs. A. P. Hairston, Williamson; Walter S. Hallanan, Charleston; Nate Harrison, Wheeling; Dr. H. D. Hatfield, Huntington; H. C. Hess, Mannington; Senator Harley M. Kilgore, Beckley; Arthur B. Koontz, Charleston; J. G. Lampkin, Fairmont; Dr. John F. Little, Charleston; Judge W. T. Lovins, Huntington; Dr. A. J. Major, Weirton; Judge Ira P. Partlow, Welch; Fred R. Ramer, Martinsburg; Raymond Ratcliff, Morgantown; Judge James B. Riley, Wheeling; Mrs. Thelma Shaw, Fairmont; Mrs. Oliver Shurtleff, Fairmont; Mrs. Jane Spaulding, Charleston; Bishop John J. Swint, Wheeling; Geneva Thomas, Charleston; Dr. B. W. Tinsley, Charleston; George J. Tittler, Beckley; G. F. Todd, Grafton; Mrs. Ann Wetherby, Welch; Mary L. Williams, Charleston; Austin V. Wood, Wheeling.

## Governor Of West Va.

Names Commission To Study Race Conflicts  
New York, N. Y.

CHARLESTON, West Va.—Gov. ernor Neely announced Wednesday, the appointment of a 44-member West Virginia interracial commission to work for "alleviation of those social and economic conditions which underlie and foster the growth of racial antagonisms."

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intention last month to appoint such a commission and has selected the members "with unusual care."

### Cites Detroit Disturbance

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### Journal and Guide

## Preventive Action

## For Racial Frictions

### Norfolk, Virginia

A forward-looking step by a state executive that merits applause and careful study by other state government heads has just been taken by Governor Neely of West Virginia. He has appointed, pursuant to an announcement made last month, an interracial commission made up of colored and white citizens, and he has enunciated a broad basic policy for its operation that suggests a productive program by the commission.

The statement of policy stresses preventive, not post-mortem, action in the matter of racial frictions and sketches a prescription for the proscriptions so often provocative of frictions or outbreaks. That is encouraging. We have had enough of the Detroit pattern of seeing the roots of strife evil and of doing nothing to root and destroy them, then on the neatly and cruelly handing the results, and finally of categorically blaming the likeliest scapegoat among those more offended against than offending.

The governor wisely sees that the proper approach is to discover and remove those "social and economic conditions which underlie and fos-

ter the growth of racial antagonisms." He proposes to do something tangible about them. Every patriotic American hopes he and his commission succeed. It is launched auspiciously.



# INTERRACIAL MINISTERS MEET AT TUSKEGEE APR 4 1943

Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE, April 1. (ANP)—“Democracy is a two-way street,” said President F. D. Patterson in opening the Inter-Denominational Interracial Ministers alliance which met here Wednesday. “It frees the individual from restraints and, thus freed, he is able to make greater spiritual and material contributions to his country.”

Dr. Patterson referred to two present-day trends which indicate the nation is moving towards fuller expression of democratic processes, one of which in recent years there have been many measures before Congress such as health, housing, poll tax, lynching and many others which deal with “basic human rights.” The other trend is indicated in the number of books and magazine articles which deal constructively with problems relating to Negroes and other minority groups.

In outlining some of the current tensions, Dr. Patterson cited elevators in many southern office buildings which set aside one segregated elevator on which Negroes may ride. “The fact that white people may and do ride on this segregated elevator emphasizes how unnecessary it is, and its only justification is to remind Negroes that the whites consider Negroes as inferior. That is not Christianity and we can never have democracy unless Christianity is its basis,” concluded Dr. Patterson.

Dr. D. J. Calvin Reid, leading white clergyman from Columbus, Ga., discussed “tensions” from the southern white viewpoint. “There is much tension between liberal and conservative whites as to how far and how fast the South proceed in the matter of race relations,” said Dr. Reid, and for that reason he advocated “evolution rather than revolution” in seeking a reduction in the existing racial tensions.

## Stop Coarse Behavior.

Dr. Reid urged the Negro church leadership to initiate local campaigns to reduce coarse public behavior of Negroes and to encourage punctuality, honesty and reliability in labor relations.

APR 4 1943

In the day's discussion, Negro ministers called attention to disabilities and discomforts which

Negro passengers experience in train and bus travel. Dr. Reid responded by suggesting that “in such conferences as these, why not invite some officials of the bus and railroad companies to attend, because no relief can be expected from bus drivers.”

In the matter of police brutality towards Negroes in small towns, another white minister stated that, “in the small towns, the courthouse politicians determine the police attitude towards Negroes. The pay for the policemen is so low that it appeals only to the element among our people where the degree of prejudice against Negroes is highest.”

Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett addressed the group on the value of community singing as a factor in improving race relations.

Dr. Austin W. Curtis Jr., successor to the late Dr. Carver, addressed the group on Dr. Carver's advocacy of a strong relationship between science and religion.

APR 4 1943

Albon L. Holsey recommended that the white ministers seek to encourage their local daily papers to present a fair interpretation and presentation of news relating to Negroes and especially to crimes involving both Negroes and whites. Mr. Holsey called attention to successful experiments in Macon, Ga., and Little Rock, Ark., in using Negro law enforcing officers in Negro sections of the cities.

Chaplain H. V. Richardson of Tuskegee and founder and executive secretary of the interracial alliance, summed up the recommendations of the conference for lessening the tensions and announced that a committee will put them into concrete form for distribution.

APR 4 1943

“There is no speed limit,” said Rev. Richardson, “for hastening the coming of the Kingdom of God on this earth, and we hope that the 70 or more ministers gathered here today have heard discussion and recommendations which they may take back to their communities and help to hasten the day when Christianity will prevail in all these delicate relations.”

APR 4 1943

**Building A Better  
World In Which To  
Live Theme**

## Alabama

The Pastors' Union (white) and the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance (Negro) has formed a committee to plan for mass programs and forum meetings to be held in Birmingham, November 9th, when there will be brought together Christian citizens of all denominations, white and Negro, at two of the largest churches in Birmingham.

These services or meetings are being sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in more than one hundred thirty cities, Birmingham being one of the two in Alabama.

A similar meeting was held in Birmingham last year at the First Methodist Church, composed of pastors and social workers only. This year, the committee plans to have a larger group of preachers participate than ever and as large a group of laymen as possible to reason together in forum meetings and mass meetings of all the people at night.

This will be a one-day session of leadership planning and discussions of conditions as they exist today; and reasoning about what should be after the war.

**“After This War, What?” Is Topic**  
All citizens of the city of Birmingham and Jefferson County are asked to be thinking and meditating on this subject: “AFTER THE WAR WHAT?” and be present in as many of the sessions as you can.

Watch for publicity in all papers from now until the date of the meeting.

Heads of all civic and religious clubs are especially invited.

The Federal Council of Churches in America is sending teams to all of these cities that are holding these meetings. We will have nationally known speakers and leaders in various walks of life, to address the audiences and lead the forums in discussions.

Rev. R. R. Williams, President, Interdenominational Ministers Alliance.

**Defender  
Judge Asks Alabama  
Anti-Riot Committee**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (ANP) — The appointment of a body made up of white and Negro leaders to study the causes and prescribe remedies to prevent race riots was suggested Tuesday to Gov. Chauncey M. Sparks by Judge Charles N. Feildelson in his column appearing daily in the Birmingham News.

He asserted “We have our sore spots which should be scrutinized without delay, but we have also the broader expanse of decency



# Hartford Parley Urges Fight on Discrimination

by the authorities to help maintain order.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Afro-American

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10. — Baltimore, Md. Negro and white Connecticut leaders took part in a Conference on Racial Relations called here by the Greater Hartford Industrial Union Council, CIO for the purpose of removing the causes of anti-Negro riots.

The conference urged the Mayor of Hartford to set up a commission of representative citizens to study the problem of racial discrimination here and recommended action.

The Mayor and Commissioner of Police were also urged to guard against incitations by the Klan and German Bundist elements to foment racial strife.

Hartford papers were urged to emphasize the needs of tolerance.

Barriers to the employment of members of different races must be removed.

Full democratic rights must be assured all minorities in trade unions and industry, it was added.

Speakers included Professor Odel Shepard, former lieutenant governor; the Rev. J. C. Jackson, dean of Negro ministers in Hartford; Judge Saul Berman, president of the Hartford Chapter of the American Jewish Congress; Rev. Mill Sawyer of the Central Baptist Church; James Walker, representative of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices; Mary Bulkeley of the Hartford League of Women Voters; Mildred Aslin, membership activities director of the Colt Local 270, UECIO; Daniel Howard, chairman of the Connecticut Conference on Social Legislation; Thomas Hawkins, assistant dean of Men at Howard University.

The conference was opened by William S. Zeman, secretary-treasurer of the Greater Hartford Industrial Union Council, CIO; Patrick Ward, council president, was chairman.

Rev. J. C. Jackson spoke of the Harlem disturbances as a reflection of the pent-up grievances of the people of that community and he urged the inclusion of Negroes on the Hartford police force. He spoke of the aid which many responsible Negroes rendered in the flood emergency in Hartford several years ago when they were enlisted

## Conn. Group to Study Race Bias

HARTFORD, Conn. — An interracial Commission, of ten men and women, composed of three colored, three jews, two catholics and two protestants, was appointed by Governor Baldwin to study the problem of racial discrimination here. The commission will study violations of civil liberties, discrimination in job training and placement and will report biennially to the Governor the results of its investigations.

The commission, which was authorized by the 1943 Legislature, will also make recommendations for the removal of injustices.

Appointees to the commission include the Bishop Walter H. Gray, Hartford, and Dr. Carter Marshall, New Haven, for five years; the Rev. Thomas M. Griffin, Hartford, and Judge Samuel Melitz, of the Superior Court, Bridgeport, for three years; Mrs. James Carethers, Waterbury, and Rabbi Morris Silverman, Hartford, for three years; the Rev. John C. Jackson, Hartford, and Dr. Sabina Connolly, New Haven, for two years; and Morris Perlman, Stamford, and Charles B. Cook, Hartford, for one year.



57b-1943

# Mrs. Roosevelt Praises Negro Troops In Action

Speaks With Miss  
Buck, Mrs. Bethune  
At College Event

MAR 15 1943

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Sustained by the indomitable spirit which has carried her through many trying years, Mary McLeod Bethune stood before a packed house in the Asbury Methodist church and thanked her listeners for their support through the years she had struggled for others of her race.

The occasion was a "lecture-concert" benefit for Bethune Cookman college at which the principal speakers were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Miss Pearl Buck.

Every seat in the big auditorium was taken and standing room at a premium when Miss Buck, presented by Garnet C. Wilkerson, began her address.

Miss Buck, as usual, delivered a splendid address. She used a theme "True Democracy" and discussed the life, ideals and works of Thomas Jefferson, the "father of the Declaration of Independence" and creator of many of the phrases which ring through American life today. Miss Buck lectured her listeners on the merits of these phrases and interpreted their meaning in a fashion unmistakable to the most unintelligent.

## TROOPS DOING FINE JOB

Mrs. Roosevelt was given an ovation as she was introduced. Her address for the most part was a simple narration of the experiences she had abroad with the troops she encountered. She told that these troops through their efforts were doing a great share in winning the war.

She spoke particularly of the soldiers in North Africa, who trained as stevedores on the docks of Liverpool, where they had been encamped for many months. They were trained by competing with the paid laborers and stevedores whom they easily outstripped.

Hers was the first eyewitness account of what Negroes are actually doing in the war. There was no censorship to stop the plain unvarnished truth she told of the Negro service companies abroad and that most of the work they were doing was and is of that nature, although they are officially called "engineers."

## LAUDS HIGHWAY

### CONSTRUCTION

She lauded the work of the Negroes in the Alaska Highway construction and related how records were broken in construction and how the Negroes gleefully went about their tasks and spirituals and such after completing their assignments.

Later in her talk Mrs. Roosevelt said we must have unity, complete unity for a real democracy to make our contribution to the world. "We must have respect for all peoples," she said. "The duty of the united nations is to see that all people all over the world have opportunity for advancement. We should be thinking now of things we should do in preparing ourselves for the days to come when the war is ended."

Mrs. Bethune was presented a handsome plaque, a token from the citizens of Washington, commemorating her 38 years of service and marking her retirement as president of Bethune Cookman. The Rev. Robert M. Williams, pastor of the church, made the presentation, which lauded Mrs. Bethune's efforts for her race.

## GRATEFUL FOR AID

When she accepted the plaque, Mrs. Bethune repeated the motto which for years has been her guide in all of her actions, "Not for myself, Lord, but for others." Briefly, yet effectively, she reported her gratitude to those who stood with her through the years, then dramatically presented the for vital men in the newspaper industry and allocation of needed printing materials.

At the close of the formal speeches, Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Buck stepped from the pulpit of the church and held an informal reception on the floor, shaking hands with the majority of the crowd which filled the church. This was a most unusual procedure and practically every person in the audience took advantage of an opportunity to meet the gracious First Lady.

D. C.

# Newspaper Men Stress Need for Governmental Action Against Riots

Kansas City Call

Visit Other Officials, Urging  
Fuller Employment in Industry  
And Ending of Discrimination

Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON. — Problems of operation, newsgathering and race morale confronting the Negro press and people as a result of the war were laid before Vice-President Wallace and other top-ranking officials last week by the executive committee of the Negro Newspaper Publisher's Association. The committee, in a two-day series of conferences held in Washington with the vice president, Attorney General Biddle, WMC Chairman McNutt and officials of the War and Navy departments, the War Production Board, Selective Service and the Office of War Information, discussed the outstanding problems, policies and conditions hampering the fullest participation in the war effort by the nation's colored press and population.

Among these were the need for governmental action toward the elimination of mounting race tensions; fuller utilization of colored manpower in the nation's war industries; and ending of discriminatory policies in the armed forces; improved news coverage of the activities of colored servicemen in theatres of war; draft deferment for vital men in the newspaper industry and allocation of needed printing materials.

## ASK WALLACE TO SPEAK

Voicing their support of these ideals fought for and supported by the Vice President Wallace, the committee expressed the conviction that the recent Detroit race riots were brought as a result of race hatred and requested that Mr. Wallace speak out against these in another address which he is scheduled to deliver in that city on July 24. Declaring that he was "somewhat alarmed over the indicated trend toward Fascism" in this country, the Vice President indicated that his speech would contain an attack upon what he termed "the first steps toward Fas-

cism," the conditioning of lynching, the spreading of race hatreds and denial to minorities of the right to full participation in government.

Following the conference with the Vice President, the group met with Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy with whom they discussed problems of treatment of colored soldiers in the Army, inclusion of qualified colored men in Army public relations bureaus in Washington and in the field, increased mobility for colored correspondents in war zones, increased coverage of colored troop activities by Army public relations and Signal Corps men in the war theatres, and the Army policy on recruitment of colored women for the WAC.

## NEED SPECIFIC CASES

In answer to requests for War department action in cases of unfair treatment of colored soldiers, Mr. McCloy requested that specific cases of such treatment be reported to the War Department where they would be thoroughly investigated.

Both Mr. McCloy and Col. Stanley Grogan, chief of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, agreed to the fairness of the request for colored representation on the public relations staffs of the army units in the field, but failed to commit themselves upon the necessity for colored writers on the Washington staff.

In answer to a suggestion that colored war correspondents be given the opportunity to move freely from one theatre of war to another in order to insure better news coverage, Colonel Grogan pointed out that this could not be done from Washington, since permission for a correspondent to enter a theatre of war had to be given by the Commander of that theatre and that facilities were not always available in the desired theatre for the acceptance of additional correspondents.

## BETTER COVERAGE SOON

A request for the breaking down of casualty lists according to race was similarly turned down because of the difficulties involved. Mr. McCloy stated that a request for increased coverage of the activities of colored troops in the various theatres of war had been presented to Secretary of War Stimson shortly before his departure for England and that more news of the activities of colored troops overseas might be expected.

It was pointed out, however, that the question of policy affecting the WAC would have to be submitted to Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, commander of the WAC, and that publishers would be advised of the policy as soon as it could be ascertained.

A series of five questions presented to Navy department officials, pertaining to admission of colored women to the WAVES schools, commissions for colored enrollees in the Navy, and the admission of colored men to Naval aviation were answered "off the record" although it was stated that the policy affecting use of colored WAVES is now under consideration.

A discussion of the inability of colored newsmen stationed in Washington to gain admission to the Navy Knox's press conference resulted in a promise that action would be taken upon the matter following conferences between Washington newsmen and the Navy department officials early this week.

## DISCUSS TRAINING

The problem of War production training for colored workers, severely curtailed by the elimination of the NYA, was taken up with Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt during the second conference held by the group on Saturday.

In the earlier conference held with H. M. Bittner, chief of the Printing and Publishing branch of the WPB the publishers outlined the difficulties and hardship which would be brought upon them by the curtailment of newsprint allotments.

At the McNutt conference the group commended Aubrey Williams, NYA administrator, upon the job done by his agency before its liquidation and requested action by the War Manpower Commission to insure the following:

1. Opening of all war production training to colored trainees;
2. Publicizing of information outlining training programs available to all war production workers.

If you will examine the record removed from this agency I think you will agree that the does not mean that Executive Order 8802 will not continue to apply in the War Manpower Commission. Through allusion down to the areas and up- Following the Friday sessions the Committee members were the guests of Surgeon Burke.

NEED ALL WORKERS

The problem of advertising publishing war production training and placement opportunities, paid for by the government, in Negro newspapers.

Fuller possible utilization of all available labor supply and the payment of particular attention to the elimination of practices which "The full utilization of every the full use of all available manpower for war."

NEED ALL WORKERS

The placing of advertising publishing war production training and placement opportunities, paid for by the government, in Negro newspapers.

Fuller possible utilization of all available labor supply and the payment of particular attention to the elimination of practices which "The full utilization of every the full use of all available manpower for war."



manager of the Lucy Snowe Dormitory. On Saturday they were the luncheon guests of the Washington Tribune and the dinner guests of the Washington Afro-American.

During their stay in the city they used the offices of Dr. William H. Thompson, the D. C. Recorder of Deeds as their headquarters.

Members of the Executive Committee in attendance were: John H. Sengstacke, president, Chicago Defender; Howard Murphy, secretary-treasurer AFRO - AMERICAN Newspapers; C. A. Scott, Southern vice president, Atlanta Daily World; Alexander Barnes, Eastern vice president, Washington Tribune; Frank Stanley, Central vice president, Louisville Defender; Olive Diggs, Chicago Bee; Carter Wesley, Houston Informer; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis Argus; P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh Courier; Arnett Murphy, Afro-American newspapers.

## Educator Assails Race Segregation In D. C. Schools

Racial problems in the District and suggestions for their solution were placed before the Conference on Minority Groups meeting at the Asbury Methodist Church Monday night by six District religious and municipal leaders.

In discussing the problem among youth, Dr. Garnett C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools, deplored the school system which he deplored as "robbed the white and Negro races of the opportunity to understand one another, while E. B. Henderson, director of health and physical education in the public schools, indicated that better interracial recreational facilities were needed to achieve understanding.

Increased employment of Negroes by municipal agencies and public utilities was asked by Wilber LaRoe, jr., chairman citizens committee on race relations. Superintendent of Police Major Edward J. Kelly said there were no race discrimination in the Police force which has increased its Negro patrolmen two years from 44 to 132.

Representing religious groups, Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld and Dr. Frederick E. Ressig, secretary, Washington Federation of Churches, asked that a new world fellowship to follow the war begin at home with the elimination of discrimination.

# Leaders Meet With Commission To Study Race Issue In A Democracy

## Publications on Question Are Made Available by Church Group

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—More than 50 national leaders representing 10 communions, assembled here in conference last week with the De-commission appointed by the Federal Council of churches, to study race and culture in our democracy. They are Mrs. Mary M. Bethune, Mrs. Velma G. Williams, A. E. F. Horne, Maj. Charles H. Fearing and Charles Duke.

After a brief worship service conducted by the Rev. Harold M. Kingsley of Chicago, in the little chapel service, School of religion, Howard university, the entire morning session was devoted to discussions on discriminatory and tension points in the armed forces, national defense and in general life.

The afternoon and closing session concerned itself with the strategy and policy of the conference. A continuation committee of which Rev. Kingsley is chairman, has named to construct a summary of findings and a statement of policy for a subsequent meeting. The commission plans to hold several fact-finding meetings with white as well as Negro leaders.

A commission for the study of a just and durable peace has issued the following publications which may be obtained free from headquarters at 297 Fourth Avenue, New York.

"Guiding Principles for a Just and Durable Peace."  
"A Message from the National Study Conference on the Church and a Just and Durable Peace."  
"A Righteous Faith for a Just and Durable Peace."  
"Six Pillars of Peace."

## Five More Invited To Join Race Relations Committee

The Citizens Committee on Race Relations, now being organized to promote better understanding between the white and Negro races, has invited five more individuals to become members, it was announced Wednesday.

They are Mrs. Mary M. Bethune, Mrs. Velma G. Williams, A. E. F. Horne, Maj. Charles H. Fearing and Charles Duke.

Wilbur J. Carr, prominent local chairman and attorney, is temporary chairman of the committee, whose platform is expected to be adopted at a meeting September 13.

A meeting was held Tuesday night at the YWCA. Speakers were the Rev. Francis W. McPeck, director of the Federation of Churches' social welfare department, and Charles H. Houston, Negro lawyer.

## Group Plans to Combat Race Tension in D.C.

WASHINGTON  
Plans for the betterment of race relations in the nation's capital were outlined at the weekly meeting of the Washington Council of the National Negro Congress, held Monday at the First Baptist Church.

Particular attention was directed to the problems of race tensions such as have led to riots in other cities.

Among steps planned is the city-wide circulation of a petition urging the Attorney General to act toward outlawing forces opposed to the full participation of colored Americans in the war effort.

Will Ask F.D.'s Aid  
The group also agreed to ask President Roosevelt to devote one of his fireside chats to the question of racial solidarity, and to take a firm position against the persecution of minority groups. Steps toward improving inter-

racial understanding, upon which the council agreed include the sponsoring of an interracial rally this fall, sending delegates to the meetings of the Washington Industrial Union Council, and investigation of the plans of the Committee on Race Relations for mass education.

A radio skit, aimed at promotion of greater appreciation of the colored Americans' culture, is being prepared by the group, which will meet again Tuesday night at the Twelfth Street YMCA.

## Mixed Groups Test Capital's Jim Crow

WASHINGTON Streets, Northwest, and People's Drug Store at Fourteenth and U Streets, Northwest.  
Racial barriers in several D.C. streets, Northwest, tumbled Saturday when mixed groups of white and colored persons, in a Relations Institute held Friday test sponsored by the Fellowship and Saturday at Lincoln Temple of Reconciliation, were served food in the hitherto white establishments.

Speakers included A. Philip Randolph, director of the March-During the test, conducted between 4 and 6 p.m., only one on-Washington Movement; Prof. group, the one assigned to the D. Reid of Atlanta University; People's Drug Store, Eleventh and Mrs. Pauline Coggs of the Wash- G Streets, Northwest, was refuseding Urban League; Albert Hamilton of the Call; the Rev. John Swomley, Jr., James L. es Agnes Young, Helen E. Van of the fellowship. derhook, June M. Pyne and Nata- fie Moorman. They were report- edly refused service by the as- land in 1914, advocates the broth- erhood of man. Its membership in this country has passed the 13,000 mark. The Washington office is

In that mixed group were Miss-Farmer, Jr., and Bayard Rustin derhook, June M. Pyne and Nata- fie Moorman. They were report- edly refused service by the as- land in 1914, advocates the broth- erhood of man. Its membership in this country has passed the 13,000 mark. The Washington office is

Fears Loss of Business  
Asked by the young women why located at 1734 F Street, North- he refused them service in his west place which caters to the public, Mr. Snyder reputedly replied that it was for "business reasons." He was told that a change in policy would increase his business and eliminate inconvenience for some of his customers.

Places where the mixed groups were served include Thompson's Restaurant, Pennsylvania Avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth



57b-1943  
Chicago Bee  
Chicago, Illinois

# DENOUNCE RANKIN, DIXON

## AS AXIS AIDS

JAN 24 1943

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 21—(ANP)—Several hundred Tampa citizens of both races Wednesday night attended the 20th annual meeting of the Tampa Urban league and listened to an address by the guest speaker, Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban league. They heard the speaker indict Congressmen Rankin of Mississippi and Dies of Texas, Gov. Dixon of Alabama and ex-Gov. Talmadge of Georgia as "professional hate-breeders who are more dangerous to the cause of democratic victory than several divisions of Nazi or Japanese troops."

Granger declared, "These self-seeking politicians are deliberately stirring up hatred and suspicion between white and colored Americans at a time when mutual confidence and co-operation are essential to national victory. They are so far beneath the respect of patriotic and intelligent Americans that they should be ruled off the list of persons whose opinions are even heard. Democracy can never be safe while persons like these are elected to positions of national power and leadership."

The speaker also expressed satisfaction over the exposure and conviction of Robert Jordan, Negro pro-Japanese agitator of Harlem who was recently sentenced with his followers for treasonable activities. He declared that Jordan and his kind are just as dangerous to the interest of Negro Americans as the most rabid Negro-baiters, north or south.

"It is tragically foolish for any of us to suppose that, merely because of their color, Japanese soldiers 10,000 miles away have our racial interests closer at heart than our fellow Americans who live next door to us, even if their race is different from our own. It is one of our serious na-

tional dangers that such an appeal can even be made in this country," he said.

Granger also excoriated those "simple-minded Negroes who fall prey to anti-Jewish propaganda. Such colored persons forfeit their status as partners in real American democracy, for democracy scorns religious as well as racial prejudice. What we must learn is that social environment is as important as character in shaping a group's opinion and habits. For every southern Negro who suffers from discrimination and denial of citizenship rights there is a southern white man similarly exploited. When we have joined our efforts to improving opportunities for all the people, we shall find that our relations with our white fellow citizens are improved overnight."

The speaker described the Urban league program as democracy-at-work, in that the league brings together white and colored Americans to work patiently and courageously on problems of importance to the whole community. "Until Negroes in Florida and every state in the Union have the right to vote, work and live as other Americans, democracy is not real and our nation is not secure."

"Until that time comes we must fight unceasingly for the citizenship rights that are ours. We must speak out boldly on questions of public importance, and when we do less than this we are failing in our duty to defend democracy. Democracy comes alive when we make its meaning so clear that even the most ignorant can understand."

Carl D. Brorein, president of the Tampa League and head of the Peninsular Telephone company, presided at the meeting, which was held at the Allen Temple A.M.E. church. Others who spoke on the program and lauded the work of the local Urban league were Mrs. E. J. O'Brien, Community Chest director; Rev. W. F. Foster, pastor of the church; Dr. R. R. Williams and Rev. John Branscomb, league

FLORIDA  
board members, and Roy E. Chavis, executive secretary.



# New Opportunity for Negro Unity

GENERAL

By James W. Ford

The protest meeting against the cancellation of the hearings on Negro discrimination in the railroad industry by Paul V. McNutt, Director of the Manpower Commission, held last Monday night, Jan. 25, at Abyssinia Baptist Church in Harlem, was indicative of the way the wind is blowing: For unity of the Negro people to win the war and secure Negro rights.



James W. Ford

The meeting was organized on a united front basis. It was initiated by the People's Committee, headed by Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr., and the Negro Labor Victory Committee, headed by Ferdinand Smith and Charles A. Collins, prominent Negro Trade Union leaders. A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was scheduled as one of the principal speakers.

Among supporting organizations and leaders were: The National Negro Congress, the Book Union, Local 89; the Fur Floor and Ship-ping Clerks Union, Local 125, CIO; the Transport Workers Union, CIO; the Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6, AFL; the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Local 309; the Dining Car Employees Union, Local 370, AFL; Rev. B. C. Robeson, pastor, Mother Zion Church; Rev. C. Y. Trigg, pastor, Salem M. E. Church; Dr. Max Yergan, President of the National Negro Congress.

The speakers included prominent Harlem figures, trade union leaders and national win-the-war fighters. In the most militant but in deliberate terms, the speakers characterized the postponement of the Fair Employment Practice Committee hearing on Negro discrimination as a vicious blow at the fight for Negro rights and the most cowardly capitulation on the part of McNutt to the poll tax reactionaries, who would rather take a chance on losing the war than grant to the Negro people their

rights.

Among the speakers were: Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Charles A. Collins, Councilman Stanley Isaacs, Ashley Totten, Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, representing A. Philip Randolph, John Beecher, former member of the New York FEPC, T. A. Jackson, Dining Car Employees Union, Dr. Algernon Black, Co-Chairman, City-wide Committee on Harlem, and Mrs. Dorothy Funn, of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, who presided.

The meeting was win-the-war throughout. Securing Negro rights was placed as one of the essentials for winning victory over the Axis. Another feature was the participation of white labor and civic leaders who conveyed in the most spirited and sincere fashion to the assembly of more than one thousand Negroes, the power and vitality of the friends of the Negro people in the struggle to win the war and Negro rights.

The war has taken a decisive turn in favor of the United Nations. The United Nations coalition in which the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China are playing the dominant military role, is growing in strength. In this new decisive upsurge the relation of Negro people to the war, both in the United States and Africa, is becoming stronger and more favorable. They are beginning to play an outstanding role in the global struggle.

This new turn in the war is producing two reactions in relation to the Negro people that have to be warned against, viz., (1) self-satisfaction and hypnotic optimism, and (2) efforts to create a dark picture as though some new layer of outrageous, unsolvable discrimination and enslavement is being piled upon the Negro people by the Government.

The tendency of self-satisfaction is produced (a) by the emergence of the great epic and legendary figure of Felix Eboué, Negro Governor General of French Equatorial Africa, who is leading and guiding tens of thousands of well-trained Fighting French African troops on our side; (b) by the fact that the Negroes, who constitute one-tenth

of our population and are contributing one-tenth of our armed forces, are being sent throughout the world bringing a new bond of friendship between the African peoples and our own country; (c) by the fact that the sovereignty of Ethiopia has been re-established and the remainder of the Italian African Empire in Tripoli, Somaliland and East Africa is reconquered by Allied armies; (d) by the establishment of a fundamental governmental policy against discrimination (executive order 8802 and the FEPC), which has brought about an upward turn in employment of Negroes in industry; (e) by the fact that there are nearly three-quarter-million Negro workers in the trade unions (CIO and AFL) and that trade unions have played a big role in winning Negro rights, so dramatically signalized by the placing of Hugh Mulzac in charge of a U. S. merchant ship, as captain with a mixed crew of seamen and gunners.

These are testimonials to the advancement of Negroes which have not been seen since the Civil War and the abolition of slavery. It is necessary, however, to warn against over-optimism and self-satisfaction, because the war is not yet won; Jim-crow still disgraces our land. We need yet to mobilize the full manpower and political enthusiasm of colored citizens behind this war. We can still be the losers in this war.

The poll-taxers, appeasers and obstructionists are on a rampage. The Southern Bourbons are determined that the anti-poll tax bill shall never pass the Congress of the United States; they have prevented one of the best and most loyal fighters for Negro rights, Vito Marcantonio, from serving on the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in which committee the preliminary struggle on anti-lynching and anti-poll tax and labor legislation begins.

The appeasers and poll-taxers are developing a red-baiting campaign against progressives and trade unions. They blocked the hearing on Negro discrimination in the railroad industry and are attempting to scuttle the FEPC. These attacks on the Negro people produce a demoralizing effect among our allies. If we should lose the enthusiasm of the millions of

our colored allies—their human and material resources—a heavy blow will have been dealt the cause of the United Nations. We cannot win this war alone. We cannot win it without the firmest alliance of our allies. We cannot win it without the strong arms of the Negro people.

The other effect is fear. There are those who fear the difficulties, who fail to see the advances which the Negro people have made and are making, who create frustration among the Negro people, who outline policies that isolate them from their allies. These people consciously or unconsciously view this war, not as a people's war, but a war in which the Negro is an unwilling participant, in which he is getting nothing, a war by and for someone else.

This painting of a picture so as to present a new unheard-of, never-before-seen slavery of the Negro is a menace to the war effort and to those rights which are within the grasp of the Negro people in the achievement of which they have valuable allies among the labor and win-the-war forces. Consciously or unconsciously, placing of the question in this manner divides the Negro people; it plays into the hands of the Talmadges, Dixons, Coxes, Wilkins and appeasement forces, who would rather see racial strife to disrupt national unity than Negro-white unity to win the war.

Such would be the objective effect of the "Civil Disobedience, Non-cooperative" Campaign, projected by A. Philip Randolph, leader of the March-On-Washington Movement.

A serious obligation rests upon responsible leaders among the Negro people. They cannot stand aside and ignore the dangers of such a move, which means sabotage to the war effort and a hindrance to the achievement of Negro Rights. They must oppose this sabotage and obstruction. They must seek to unite the Negro people and all their organizations to save the nation and to save the Negro people.

The time is now ripe as never before for a unity conference of Negro organizations and their leaders to formulate a minimum program of action on Negro rights, and

to join with the broad war forces to win the war.

The Negro people are ready for this historic move. We are moving into the days of February, the month of the anniversary of great Americans—Washington, Lincoln and the great Frederick Douglass, leader in the struggle for Negro liberation during the epoch of the Civil War. There is no more opportune moment than now for the beginning of a move to unite the Negro people around the traditions of Frederick Douglass.



by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

Think how rich such a man might be  
If he had that monopoly,  
Any price, whether low or high,  
He could name for all the same  
We should have to buy . . .

Friends of improved race relations in the South who meet and pass resolutions contribute much to the cause. But more is contributed, I begin to believe, by individual meetings than by group meetings. Certainly there is a world to be won in encouraging individual acts of good will, cooperation and understanding between members of the two races. If white people cultivate the habit of being kind to "a" Negro as well as to "the" Negro, of aiding, encouraging or protecting the particular Negroes who come their way and who are being cheated or denied, millions of pebbles will be cast into a pool with ripples of good that will go on forever. Similarly, if colored people will develop a practice of scrupulous good behavior with individual whites whom fate brings their way and of responding wholeheartedly to fair treatment when it comes, there will be millions more of pebbles.



# AS I SEE IT

Negro Labor News

By C. W. RICE

Houston, Texas

## The Plan Offered By Negro Leaders To Develop South and Curb Growing Racial Tension Merits Consideration

About one month ago I congratulated in this column, the committee of colored leaders in the South who met in Durham, North Carolina, to discuss plans that would curb growing racial tension throughout the South. I said the committee showed wisdom and forethought in trying to adjust these conditions. Too few people realize that interracial disturbance and agitation are fraught with much danger which will not only effect the program of the South but will obstruct the war program of the entire United Nations if not curbed. There are too many dark races fighting on the side of the Allies to permit wholesale racial disturbance. Negroes in this country can do a lot to avert what would be a calamity.

AS I SEE IT the plans for interracial cooperation and development in the South should be considered by all who are interested in the Negro race, the South and Unity in war efforts. Extracts from a statement issued by the committee headed by Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, are as follows:

"The 'war demands our first loyalty.' But this loyalty, he added, 'does not preclude consideration now of problems and situations that handicap the working of internal improvements in race relations essential to our full continuation to the war effort.'"

Negroes, accounting for one-third of the South's 25,000,000 inhabitants, recognize "the strength and age" of the legal and customary patterns of race relations, the group said. The statement deplored the fact that "simple efforts" to correct obvious social and economic injustices continue to be interpreted as the predatory ambition of irresponsible Negroes to invade the privacy of family life.

"We have the courage and faith to believe, however, it continued, 'that it is possible to evolve in the South a way of life, consistent with the principles for which we as a nation are fighting throughout the world, that will free us all, white and Negroes alike, from want and from throttling fears.'"

### ASK LEGISLATIVE REMEDIES

The committee urged ABOLITION OF THE POLL TAX AS A PRE-REQUISITE TO VOTING not merely to voting in Federal elections; ABOLITION OF THE WHITE PRIMER, and all forms of discriminatory practices, evasions of the law; and intimidations of citizens seeking to exercise their rights of franchise."

In the field of education, equalization of salaries of white and Negro teachers is asked, and appropriation of Federal funds is suggested "to overcome the differentials between white and Negro facilities and between Southern and National standards."

### CALLS FOR EQUAY WAGES

Concerning industry and labor, the group said that members of their race were entitled to be included with the same pay for the same work, in unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled branches of work in the industries or occupations of the South to the extent that they were equally capable. Labor unions which bar Negroes from membership or otherwise discriminate against them "are working against the best interest of the labor movement," the group declared. It urged that service workers be organized into unions.

### BETTER TENACY SYSTEM

Recognizing the fact that the South is economically handicapped, and that "many of its disabilities are deeply rooted in agricultural maladjustments," the group proposed establishment of sufficient safeguards in the system of tenancy to promote the development of land and home ownership and more security by "written contracts, longer lease terms, higher farm wages for day laborers, and balanced farm wages for day laborers, and balanced farm programs, as well as adequate Federal assistance on an equitable basis."

Minimum health measures, it was stated, would include mandatory provisions that a proportion of the facilities in all public hospitals be available for Negro patients.

Of the friction that arises where Negroes are in training for the armed forces, the statement said: "Negro soldiers, in line of military duty and in training in the South, encounter particularly acute racial problems in transportation and in recreation and leave areas. They are frequently mistreated by the police. We regard these problems as unnecessary and destructive of morale."

In addition to Dr. Johnson, chairman, the other members of the committee who signed the statement were Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Virginia Union University; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College; Ernest Delpit, president, Carpenters Local (A. F. L.), New Orleans; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley State College (Ga.); James E. Jackson, executive secretary, Southern Congress; William M. Cooper, extension work, Hampton Institute; and Dr. P. B. Young, publisher, Norfolk Journal and Guide.

AS I SEE IT Negro leadership in the Southwest, and Texas in particular, should meet at some suitable point early in 1943 to work out a similar program to improve conditions in this section. There are approximately one million Negroes in Texas alone. Racial tension is becoming acute in the industrial section along the Gulf Coast area particularly at Houston, Beaumont and Port Arthur. After the committee has decided upon a definite program, there should be a joint committee of white and colored citizens to set up mechanics for action. Too much time has been spent by both white and colored in watching each other and overlooking the faults within each respective group.

Chicago Tribune

Chicago, Illinois

'Race Tensions' Will Be

Subject of Round Table

A review of racial relations in the United States and a discussion of the factors which have produced sporadic racial conflicts recently will be the subject on the Univer-

sity of Chicago Round Table at 1 o'clock this afternoon on WMAQ-NBC. Participants will be Carey McWilliams, formerly commissioner of immigration in California; Robert Redfield, dean of the social science division, U. of C., and Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology, Howard university.

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# Durham - Atlanta Conferences Offer Way Out of Segregation Issue

By CARTER WESLEY

HOUSTON.—When a group of segregation. So they took the southern Negroes met in Durham position that since the southern last October and prepared a state- whites insisted upon segregation, ment of the things for which Ne- then they should join Negroes in groes would contend, they had ineliminating the discriminations and mind that such a statement might injustices resulting from the white be accepted by white southern lead- southerners' administration of the ership as a basis for mutual discus- segregating laws. Idealistically, it sion and work on the race problem. can still be contended that attacks In April, 100 representative white should be made against segregation southerners met at Atlanta and did as such, if the principles of Ameri- accept the Durham Statement as a can democracy are to be honored. basis of cooperation, understanding But practically segregation is not and work for improvement of race only in the state laws, the state relations in the South. court decisions and the supreme

Originally the southern Negroes court decisions, but segregation is hoped to head off increasing ten- in the mind and conviction sion in the South as well as lay southerners. So, practically, it i the foundation for cooperation and better to attack the things upon understanding between white and which there can be cooperation black in the South. That the coura- than to attack segregation in the geous, commonsense statement of hope of getting any help or any the Durham group did inspire con- chance to work for a common cause fidence in the southern leaders is of improving the South. indicated by the friendly and frank reaction of the hundred representa- tive white citizens who met in At- lanta.

The statement made by the whites is most conciliatory and in no way a repudiation or direct attack upon the white and Negro groups. It is any portion of the Durham State- ment. While the Atlanta Statement is not identical with the Durham Statement, the spirit of cooperation and friendliness is so common to both that the next step of actual cooperation is assured.

## The Issue of Segregation

A few Negro leaders in the South have complained that the Durham Statement did not make a frontal attack upon segregation, which in many instances in the South has been used as an instrument of discrimination and abuse. But those men who met at Durham were well aware of the fact that while liberal southerners would be willing to eliminate the discriminations and injustices on many hands, they would not play ball at all with any attempt to abolish segregation as such. Though Negroes were, and are, opposed to segregation or any other badge of distinction between citizens, they were not too obsessed with the line of division involved in segregation to seek the substance of the discrimination rather than the form.

The wiser men who were at Durham realized that whites could not in good faith or conscience insist upon segregation unless they

admitted that there should be equality on both sides of the line

General is to attack segregation and every form of discrimination and abuse with one fell blow. In a democracy there is no law to keep them from following that course any more than there is a law to keep the Durham group from following the course they have taken. There is not one way out, there are many ways out, but it seems to the vast majority of Negroes and to the more intelligent, liberal whites of the South that the Durham and Atlanta way offers the best opportunity for accomplishment and real understanding.

MAY 22 1943  
Joint Meeting

The next step to follow the statement of the Atlanta Conference adopting and approving the Durham Conference, will be a joint committee of representatives from both the white and Negro groups. It is expected that this meeting will take place soon and that the same realistic, frank approach will be evidenced in the bi-racial group that has been in evidence in the separate group meetings.

## One Way Out

To those who argue that the Durham group compromised on the question of segregation, it may be suggested that all life is a series of compromises and compensations. Just as not a white man will be found to agree to abolish segregation, not a Negro in the South will be found to agree to establish it or to support it. Contention on the question of segregation would bring an impasse. So the sensible thing to do is to let segregation alone for the present, even if it may be counted as a compromise to do so, while effort is put upon getting the equal right to work, the equal right to vote, and the equal right to share in the government and the ruling of schools and other instruments by which communities develop and make their way.

The Durham Conference offers one way that looks toward light and improvement. There are others who believe that the true way out

is to attack segregation and every form of discrimination and abuse with one fell blow. In a democracy there is no law to keep them from following that course any more than there is a law to keep the Durham group from following the course they have taken. There is not one way out, there are many ways out, but it seems to the vast majority of Negroes and to the more intelligent, liberal whites of the South that the Durham and Atlanta way offers the best opportunity for accomplishment and real understanding.

There are not two institutions anywhere in the United States that can serve a more useful purpose in solving the problem of racial discrimination than the Church and the labor movement," Phillip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared here in a speech accepting the James J. Hoey Award for Interracial Justice for St. Peter's Church, who, representing Archbishop Spellman of New York, presented the award.

The Catholic doctrine of inter-racial good will," Msgr. Ryan stressed we have at hand to reduced, "is not based upon any such to the lowest possible minimum acts vague feeling as kindly sentiment, of discrimination on the part of but rests upon the dignity of per-sonal equality and brotherhood of all persons and the other labor unions, employers orsonality, the essential equality and brotherhood of all persons and the America is denied the equality of fact that they are all called to be treatment to which all citizens are adopted children of God."

Mr. Murray spoke before a group of more than 250 Negro and white Catholics gathered at the Carroll and dealing with Negroes. For Club to honor this year's recipientsexample, they tolerate or even ap- of the Hoey Awards, established in prove of such discriminations and 1942 by the family of the late James segregation as "Jim Crow" trans- J. Hoey, former Collector of Inter- portation and exclusion of Negroes nal Revenue and first president of from public theaters, halls, eating the Catholic Interracial Council of places, and also from colleges and New York. Two medals are con- residential districts. The so-called ferred each year on the Negro and "natural aversion" which is alleged white Catholic considered to have as an excuse for this un-Christian done most during the year to pro- attitude is either imaginary or a mote the cause of interracial justice. matter of tradition and environ- ment. Least noticeable of all the discriminations is that practised in places of employment."

## Co-Recipient

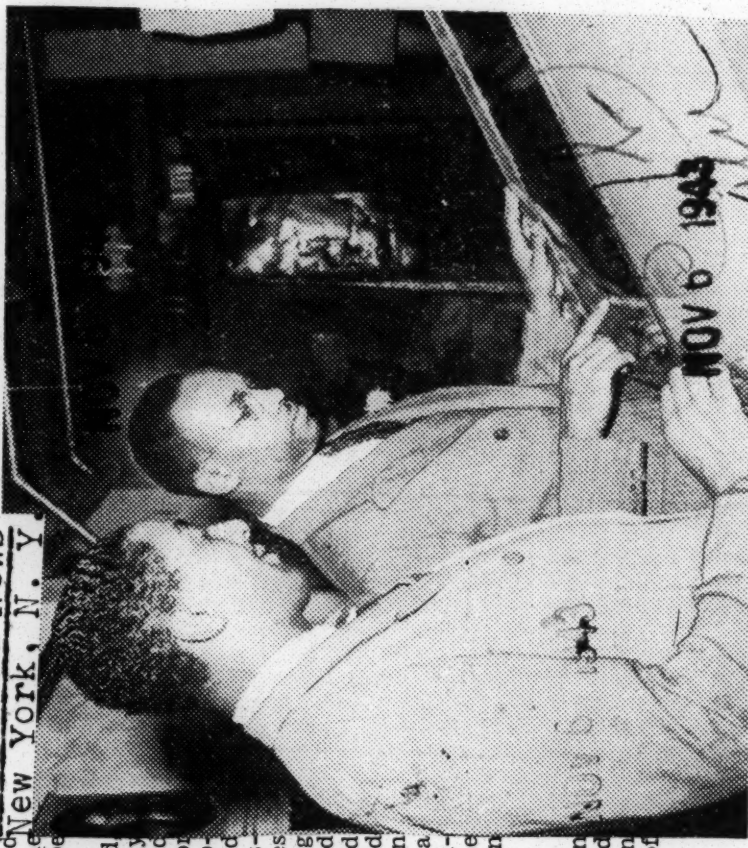
Co-recipient of this year's awards was Ralph H. Metcalfe, of the National Catholic Community Service staff, who, until his recent induction into the Army, served as Negro field consultant and USO mobile director with the 93rd Division at Camp Clipper, California. Mr. Metcalfe was unable to be present, but was represented by Calvin Beckett, NCCS director at Norfolk, Va.

## Principal Speakers

The principal address was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Monsignor John A. Ryan, director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Other speakers were Harold A. Stevens, president of the Catholic Interracial Council, who presided; the Rev. John LaFarge, S. J., Chaplain of the Council, who read the citations; the Rev. Basil Matthews, O. S. B., who pronounced the opening prayer; and the Very Rev. Monsignor Edward Roberts Moore, pastor of Old

## Wins Interracial Award

Wins Interracial Award



RALPH METCALFE, LEFT, prominent Catholic layman and Olympic track star, was awarded the James J. Hoey Award, a citation made annually by the Catholic Interracial Council for interracial justice. Two awards are made each year. Philip Murray, president of C. I. O. was the other 1943 winner. The picture of Mr. Metcalfe was taken on one of his recent visits to New York. In the picture also is Langley Waller, president of Rapid Reproduction Co., engravers for the AMSTERDAM NEWS and close friend of the former track star.

## Ralph Metcalfe, Phillip Murray Win Racial Tolerance Awards

New York, N. Y. Amsterdam News

There are not two institutions anywhere in the United States that can serve a more useful purpose in solving the problem of racial discrimination than the Church and the labor movement," Phillip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared here in a speech accepting the James J. Hoey Award for Interracial Justice for St. Peter's Church, who, representing Archbishop Spellman of New York, presented the award.

The Catholic doctrine of inter-racial good will," Msgr. Ryan stressed we have at hand to reduced, "is not based upon any such to the lowest possible minimum acts vague feeling as kindly sentiment, of discrimination on the part of but rests upon the dignity of per-sonal equality and brotherhood of all persons and the other labor unions, employers orsonality, the essential equality and brotherhood of all persons and the America is denied the equality of fact that they are all called to be treatment to which all citizens are adopted children of God."

Mr. Murray spoke before a group of more than 250 Negro and white Catholics gathered at the Carroll and dealing with Negroes. For Club to honor this year's recipientsexample, they tolerate or even ap- of the Hoey Awards, established in prove of such discriminations and 1942 by the family of the late James segregation as "Jim Crow" trans- J. Hoey, former Collector of Inter- portation and exclusion of Negroes nal Revenue and first president of from public theaters, halls, eating the Catholic Interracial Council of places, and also from colleges and New York. Two medals are con- residential districts. The so-called ferred each year on the Negro and "natural aversion" which is alleged white Catholic considered to have as an excuse for this un-Christian done most during the year to pro- attitude is either imaginary or a mote the cause of interracial justice. matter of tradition and environ- ment. Least noticeable of all the discriminations is that practised in places of employment."

## Co-Recipient

Co-recipient of this year's awards was Ralph H. Metcalfe, of the National Catholic Community Service staff, who, until his recent induction into the Army, served as Negro field consultant and USO mobile director with the 93rd Division at Camp Clipper, California. Mr. Metcalfe was unable to be present, but was represented by Calvin Beckett, NCCS director at Norfolk, Va.

## Principal Speakers

The principal address was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Monsignor John A. Ryan, director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Other speakers were Harold A. Stevens, president of the Catholic Interracial Council, who presided; the Rev. John LaFarge, S. J., Chaplain of the Council, who read the citations; the Rev. Basil Matthews, O. S. B., who pronounced the opening prayer; and the Very Rev. Monsignor Edward Roberts Moore, pastor of Old



# Southeastern Conference Urges

Daily World  
Atlanta, Georgia

## Better Understanding Of Negro

### Appreciation Of Race Is Called Just Obligation

"We believe that it is the obligation of Christians and civilized people everywhere to seek for a better understanding and appreciation of the position of the Negro in the present world crisis."

This statement, included among the findings of the Southern Jurisdiction Conference on Southern Problems which was held recently in Atlanta. The meeting was sponsored by the Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities Conference.

The findings are broken down in four sections, economics, race tensions, education and alcohol.

### BETTER UNDERSTANDING NEEDED

Under race tensions, the findings committee says:

"Closely allied to the economic problem of the South is that of racial tensions. We believe that it is the obligation of Christians and civilized people everywhere to seek for a better understanding and appreciation of the position of the Negro in the present world crisis. It is apparent that these racial tensions issue from certain definite sources, such as discrimination in housing, education, sanitation facilities, health, policing courts of justice, industry, war productions, and the right to share equally in fighting for freedom.

"In war and in peace racial hatreds provide the most dangerously effective weapon for the enemies of democracy. We endorse the statement of Dr. B. E. Mays (president of Morehouse College) that southern Negro leaders must have tangible evidence of better conditions to show the Negro soldiers who are fighting to attain the four freedoms for their people. We believe that the denial of equality of opportunity between races in America, particularly in the South, is a denial of the Christian faith in the unity of all mankind. We believe white citizens should pledge themselves to a program working toward fair participation for Negroes in American life.

URGE DURHAM REPORT STUDY

"We believe that the Durham Report, a charter for race relations drawn up recently by southern Negro leaders) should be carefully studied as a basis for interracial cooperation in the local communities."

Keynote of the conference was "Democracy Is the Political Expression of the Kingdom of God." Mrs. M. E. Tilly served as chairman.

In discussing economics, the committee said "The discussion provided that as a permanent policy it is the clear responsibility of all governments, and of our national government primarily to adopt vigorous affirmative plans for maintaining a just, an ordered, and a balanced economic life for all of our people. We realize that in these nine states the economic status of the South is the cause of many of our major problems."

The conference approved the Federal Aid Bill for education in the South and equalization of salaries without discrimination to race.

## Southern Meeting Sponsors Broad Inter-Racial Program

### Peoples Voice

New York, N. Y. By HAROLD PREECE (PV Special Correspondent)

ATLANTA, Ga.—Solemnly "covenanting together with all regions and all races for the continued better ordering of our society," 31 outstanding Negro and white Southern leaders met in conference at Atlanta University last week and pledged themselves in a ringing declaration of principles to work for "every guarantee of equal opportunity for the Negro in every part of the United States."

The group, meeting under the joint chairmanship of Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University and Prof. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina, took steps to set up a Southern Regional Council "constituted of representatives of both races and of private and public groups," to work for a New South of progress and freedom.

At the same time, the group called on President Roosevelt to appoint "a National Committee on race and regional development, constituted of representatives of all races and of public and private groups." In unusual words for Southerners, the group said in its declaration that "the crisis is not only Southern but national, not only for whites but for Negroes and other races as well."

"SOUTH PART OF AMERICA" This means that Southerners are beginning to realize that, after all, they are a part of America and of the world; that the South, which has been the bellwether of racism, is now beginning to set the pace in correcting those Southern influences responsible for the recent disturbances in Harlem, Detroit, Chester, Pa., Beaumont, Texas; and Mobile, Alabama.

At the same time a joint continuations committee of preliminary conferences held in Durham, Richmond, and Atlanta took steps to

laborers, for the extension of the franchise through abolition of the poll tax to all of the South's citizens. It is expected that the recommendations of the committees will become part of the permanent program of the Council.

COMMITTEE ON WORK The committee on work opportunities, headed by Prof. Ira Reid of Atlanta University, brought in a significant report calling for:

● Increased opportunities for vocational training for Negro youth to be supplemented with federal funds.

● The turning over of a part of the equipment, formerly used by the National Youth Administration, to Negro schools.

● Extension of labor union membership to all workers regardless of race.

● Adequate wages for workers in agricultural and service occupations; a real minimum wage for all workers regardless of race or color; extension of federal social security benefits to agricultural and service workers.

### SPIRIT OF UNITY

The conference was remarkable for the spirit of unity which prevailed among the fifteen Negro and sixteen white leaders who sat around the big table. There was vigorous and unanimous approval to that portion of the declaration which said:

"In the name and spirit of America's Christianity, we search for the new faith of fellowship. In the name of humanity, we propose to substitute the measures of the good society for the old biological struggle for physical survival. In the name and spirit of all these and the living reality of a complex world, we dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now."

Prominent Southerners present

Georgia Leaders Appeal To FDR  
ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 2—(ANP)—Southern Negro and white church leaders in a conference last week at Atlanta university sig-



mined that they are seeking equal opportunity for all regardless of race or creed. The Rt. Rev. Monsignor C. James McNamara, rector of St. John's Cathedral, Savannah, and superintendent of the Catholic schools in the Savannah-Atlanta diocese, was a leader of the conference.

The conferees drew up a specific program calling for the extension of civil liberties and the voting franchise for the entire South; for better health, nutrition and education; for further development and re-organization of Southern agriculture; for meeting the problems of returning soldiers and for development of new work opportunities for Negroes and other underprivileged classes in the South.

#### APPEAL TO FDR

An appeal was made to President Roosevelt to set up a national committee for the promotion of interracial co-operation and goodwill with Southern regional counterpart. Mr. McNamara, a recognized authority on social problems, and chairman of the Savannah city volunteer arbitration committee on labor disputes, said:

"This co-racial conference on the implementation of a program jointly determined by sincere and earnest leaders of both races in the South should prove of high significance to people of good will everywhere.

"If justice and love, as preached by Jesus Christ, are to be vindicated, it would seem to me that this region of believers, which prides itself on being called the 'Bible Belt,' will seize upon these concepts as a form of action. In all, there is hope that this region, the cradle, in a sense, of the American type of democracies will give a practical demonstration of the religious truths so essential to the survival of the American way."

# New Declaration Of Democracy In America, Object

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug 12—(ANP)—Southern Negro and white leaders forming the Continuation Committee of the Durham and Atlanta conferences made another step in the direction of solving the undemocratic problems peculiar to this section in a one-day conference at Atlanta university August 4.

Answering the challenge of a problem than that of physical planning" and by the same token urged "all the more the obligation to apply to this great area of our democracy the best the sciences, the social sciences, the humanities and religion can do in the realistic working out of next steps.

The present membership of the Continuation Committee of the Durham and Atlanta conferences constitutes the nucleus of the new council. The offers were authorized to take immediate steps for legal incorporation of the council, to appoint the necessary personnel to implement the program and to enlarge the present membership in order to make fully representative of all the interests encompassed by the proposed program.

#### STATES PURPOSE

The committee declared that it is gathered to "covenant together in harmony and unanimity to make this day, or what this day should be, to pass epochal in a new purpose, a new understanding, and a new fellowship." It said further, "In the name and spirit of America's science and education we seek to find and to tell the truth. In the name and spirit of America's patriotism, we strive for loyalty to the American dream, for leadership to guide, and for statesmanship adequate to carry the burden of the new America. In the name and spirit of America's Christianity, we search for the new faith of fellowship."

The leaders agreed first, upon a "new declaration of American principles and a new dedication of ourselves to the task of covenanting together with all regions and all races for the continued better ordering of our society."

The Southern regional council, as proposed by the committee, would be constituted of representatives of both races and of private and public groups. "Such a council," it was declared, "in subscribing to the new declaration of principles, would work with and utilize all other available agencies and individuals in private and public life and especially with similar national group when established."

#### NATIONAL COMMITTEE URGED

Formation of a "national committee on race and regional development," constituted of representatives of all races, was also urged "since the crisis is not only Southern, but national, not only for whites, but for Negroes and other races as well."

President Roosevelt was urged to appoint such a national committee. Concerning post-war planning, the committee recognized "that the problems of the folk and race constitute a more difficult

Atlanta; and Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, of the Georgia Interracial commission, Atlanta.

## Rights And Duties In A Democracy

Journal and Guide

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Norfolk, Virginia

### The Southern Regional Council

THE period from October 20, 1942 to February, 1944, may go down in history as the time when groups of thirty-five, sixty-five, and one hundred southern Negroes and whites held a series of conferences at Durham, N. C., at Atlanta, Ga., Richmond, Va.; and back again at Atlanta for three more meetings.

The fifth of the series of conferences was held at Atlanta, in the conference room of Atlanta University, on Saturday, October 27, 1943, and one more will be held in this metropolis one day in February, 1944.



DR. JACKSON

#### SUPPORTED BY \$50,000 APPROPRIATION

These meetings began as mere conferences issuing to the public a series of "statements"—the Durham Statement, the Atlanta Statement, and the Richmond Statement—they are ending as the Southern Regional Council, an organization with a charter of incorporation, with a board of directors, with a single director and associate director, with a permanent office in Atlanta, with a staff of workers in this city and throughout the South, and a membership which will embrace hundreds of individuals in thirteen states of this region.

Supporting the Council is an appropriation of fifty-thousand dollars from one of the foundations in which to operate the first year, and a significant amount, or more, in the years to come.

#### IMMEDIATE TACKLING OF PROBLEM

The Statements of the conferences stand as manifestos of one race to the other. "We, a group of sixty-five Southern Negroes, assembled at Durham and expressed to a larger group of Southern whites what the Negro

wants in the areas of political and civil rights, in industry and labor, in service occupations, in education, in agriculture, in military service, and in social welfare and health.

We did not call for an immediate abandonment of compulsory segregation, but we did call for an immediate tackling of the problem of racial discrimination and negro in each of these areas to the end that Negroes shall enjoy equal treatment, equal opportunity, equal pay, and equal provision in each of them with members of the white race. To these demands three hundred representative Southern whites replied: "We gladly agree to cooperate."

But who are these "representative" Southern whites and Southern Negroes. They are not all college presidents and college professors, nor are they all members of the clergy. Some of them are public officers. Within the ranks are representatives of law and medicine, of organized labor, of agriculture, of business and industry, and of journalism. Both men and women are in the group, and the youth are in it with the older people.

#### MOST EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION

These conferences have thus embraced a variety of occupational interests and a variety of opinion and such will be the policy of the emerging Southern Regional Council.

In all probability the Southern Regional Council will be the most effective organization yet attempted toward the improvement of racial conditions in the South. From it we may expect better provisions in education, a greater enjoyment of political and civic rights, greater opportunities in employment, and, all told, a better region in which to live.

These conditions are to be expected because the Southern Regional Council is a part of the history—it is the culmination of the best efforts of Negroes and whites during the past twenty-five years. It begins by profiting

from the experience of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which expires on January 1st; it begins by utilizing the ideas of Southern Negroes, whose ideas have not previously been projected or accepted; it begins by utilizing the ideas also of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, though under the promotion of Southern whites and Southern



# LEADERS OF SOUTH SEEK RACE ACCORD

Atlanta Parley Meets Issues  
Raised in Program Drafted  
by Negro Group at Durham

APR 11 1943  
JOINT MEETING PROVIDED

Civil Status and Equal Rights  
in Industry, Farming, Edu-  
cation, Welfare Conceded

APR 11 1943  
By JULIAN HARRIS  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, April 10—A meeting here this week, attended by more than a hundred white Southerners, many of them leaders in their fields, accepted in principle the statement of objectives issued last October by a conference of leading Southern Negroes at Durham, N. C., and moved in the direction of a better understanding and greater cooperation between the two races.

A parallel statement by the conference here sets forth in essence that race relations in the South should be the responsibility of its reasonable whites and reasonable Negroes, without interference by whites or Negroes of other sections, with unsettled problems of their own, or by demagogues in the South using race prejudice to obtain political power or economic advantage.

"The need is for a positive program in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation and mutual respect," the declaration concluded. To this end the presiding officer, Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution, was instructed to appoint a committee to meet soon with representatives of the Durham conference for a meeting of minds and men of good will and confidence.

Durham Plea Taken Up

In a program for the Negro the Durham conference called for full civil rights and equal rights in industry, agriculture, education, social welfare and militia service. Without attempting to make a complete reply to the

Georgia  
said," the Atlanta statement facilities should "come to the Negro upon the basis of population and need." APR 11 1943  
The statement "recognizes that there is often practical discrimination by some peace officer and in some courts" and holds that this and "false arrests, brutal beatings and other evils must be stopped."

"These Negro leaders rightly placed emphasis on discrimination in the administration of our laws on purely racial grounds. We are sensitive to this charge and admit that it is essentially just. Affirming the right of the Negro to receive equal pay for equal work, the statement adds:

"While all citizens are governed by the same laws, it is recognized that Negroes have little voice in the making and enforcement of the laws under which they must live. This is a violation of the spirit of democracy. With about 75 per cent of the Negroes in the South on farms and in rural communities, the state-

"No Southerner can logically dispute the fact that the Negro, as an American citizen, is entitled to his civil rights and economic opportunities." APR 11 1943  
Question of Segregation

A conclusion that military service was a Federal concern led to a discussion of "compulsory segregation" in the South, a principle and practice opposed by the Durham conference. After asserting that "the factors

utary section have also kept it poor and lacking in sufficient industry to develop and provide enough jobs and enough public funds for every public need," the Atlanta statement makes this reference to segregation laws:

"The only justification offered for those laws which have for their purpose the separation of the races is that they are intended to minister to the welfare and the integrity of both races. There has been widespread and inexcusable discrimination in the administration of these laws. It is the obligation of the white Southerner to interest himself in the legitimate aspirations of the Negro. This means correcting the discriminations between the races in the allocation of school funds, in the number and quality of schools, and in the salaries of teachers.

"And in public travel, where the law demands a separation of the races, primary justice and a simple sense of fair play demand the facilities for safety, comfort, and health should be equal."

Welfare and Labor Rights

Further, the Atlanta conference insists that the distribution of public utilities and public benefits, such as sewers, water, housing, street and sidewalk paving, play-

With so large a proportion of our wage earning population belonging to the minority race, if we cannot plan for a well-trained, well-employed and prosperous Negro population the economic future of the South is hopeless."

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"And in public travel, where the law demands a separation of the races, primary justice and a simple sense of fair play demand the facilities for safety, comfort, and health should be equal."

"These Negro leaders rightly placed emphasis on discrimination in the administration of our laws on purely racial grounds. We are sensitive to this charge and admit that it is essentially just. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande there are some 10,000,000 Negroes. While all citizens are governed by the same laws, it is recognized that Negroes have little voice in the making and enforcement of the laws under which they must live. They are largely dependent upon the will of the majority group for the safety of life and property, education and health, and their general economic condition. This is a violation of the spirit of democracy. No Southerner can logically dispute the fact that the Negro, as an American citizen, is

entitled to his civil rights and economic opportunities. The race problem in any South-

ern community is complicated by street and sidewalk paving, play-

Most of the Negroes in the South are on farms and in rural communities. Failure to provide for them all the facilities for improving agricultural practices through schools, for citizenship agents' supervision holds back all of the South. Fair wages, longer tenure of leases and increased opportunities for farm ownership are also necessary. All men who believe in justice, who love peace and who believe in the meaning of this country are united in the necessity of working together to draw off from the body of our human society the poison of racial antagonism. This is one of the disruptive forces which, unless checked, will ultimately disturb and threaten the stability of the nation. Either to deny or to ignore the increased tension between the white and the colored races would be a gesture of insincerity.

That there are acute and intricate problems associated with two races living side by side in the South cannot be denied. But these problems can be solved and will ultimately disappear if they are brought out into an atmosphere of justice and good will. If we approach them with contempt in one group and with resentment in the other group, then we work on hopeless terms. The solution of these problems can be found only in men of both races who are known to be men of determined good will. The ultimate solution will be found in evolutionary methods and not in ill-founded revolutionary movements which promise immediate solutions. We agree with the Durham conference that it is "unfortunate that the simple efforts to correct obvious social and economic injustices continue, with such considerable popular support, to be inter-

We hope, however, to point the pathway for future cooperative efforts and to give assurance of our sincere goodwill and desire to cooperate in any sound program aimed at the improvement of race relations.

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The Daily Worker  
New York, N. Y.  
Conference to  
Act on Tenn.  
Race Tension  
MAR 26 1943  
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 25.—Reports of increased tension between Gentiles and Jews and between whites and Negroes have, resulted in a call for a Southwide conference of white leaders to meet in Atlanta April 8 on the inter-racial problems.

This announcement was made here at a meeting of the Chattanooga Inter-racial committee after Lester Robb, executive secretary of the Council of Community Forces,

entitled to his civil rights and economic opportunities. The race problem in any South-

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This announcement was made here at a meeting of the Chattanooga Inter-racial committee after Lester Robb, executive secretary of the Council of Community Forces,

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ern community is complicated by street and sidewalk paving, play-



reported that the tensions existed in Chattanooga to a certain degree and suggested that the increasing war time tension might be resulting from well-planned Axis propaganda. **MAR 26 1943**

Dr. L. L. Patton, a committee member, said members of the Negro race here were afraid to ride street cars and busses. "Incidents have occurred that make him (the Negro) afraid to ride them. The Negro feels instinctively that the motorman or driver is not his friend and that the police are not his friends," he said.

**New Republic**  
**New York, N. Y.**  
**Southern Liberals**

**APR 19 1943**

A group numbering about a hundred well meaning Southern white leaders met last week in Atlanta to formulate a liberal position on the race question. They issued a statement calling for "a positive program of understanding, cooperation and mutual respect." A committee was provided for to meet with the Southern Negroes who a little earlier had met in Durham and issued an excellent statement on the subject of the Negro's wartime goals. The Atlantic group furthermore expressed a desire to aid the Negro's economic, political and educational improvement. However, when the statement was reduced to fundamentals, its Jim Crow pattern stood forth, for it clung to the traditional concept of "mutual respect" between the races: the maintenance of compulsory segregation. Segregation laws are justified, the statement said, falling back into the old hypocrisy, because "they are intended to minister to the welfare and the integrity of both races."

Segregation has made possible the greatest injuries to the Negro people, and more than any other one technique has prevented their welfare. When the white people segregate the Negro people, it is on the premise that they are inferior, regardless of phrases like "welfare and integrity"; when the white people give the weight of the law to this racial prejudice, they make possible—in fact inevitable—the legal system of discrimination against all Negroes which keeps them in poverty, ignorance and economic serfdom. Lynchings and police brutality are made possible by segregation. All of the injustices which these Southerners deplore—for they are moved by genuine, though confused, humanitarian sentiments—grow out of the system of segregation which they insist on maintaining.

## The Day Will Come

**APR 19 1943**

No doubt it is expecting too much to ask for abstract and scientific justice and an end of race hypocrisy in the South today—or anywhere else in the nation.

This will come in time; centuries sooner than most complacent white people think, but not tomorrow nor next year. In the meantime, meetings like the Atlanta conference will do much good and prepare the way for better things to come. Although the liberals who formed its membership are not liberal on the very fundamental issue of Negro segregation, they at least met in the name of liberalism, and their statement adopted a sympathetic attitude toward the Negro people. This is of great value to Southern Negroes in a time when villainous politicians and plain stupid people are fanning wartime restlessness into race hate.

## Leaders To Meet Together

*By Call City Mo.*  
**Cooperation Is**

### Keynote of Atlanta

### And Durham Confabs

*By Call City Mo.*

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — More than 100 leading white southerners got together last week and decided to accept in principle the statement of objectives issued last October by a conference of leading southern Negroes at Durham, N. C., and made plans to create a better understanding and greater cooperation between the two races.

The conference likewise said that race relations in the South should be the responsibility of its reasonable whites and reasonable Negroes, without interference by whites or Negroes of other sections with unsettled problems of their own, or by demagogues in the South using race prejudice to obtain political power or economic advantage.

**APR 23 1943**

### EDITOR MCGILL PRESIDES

The declaration concluded by stating, "The need is for a positive program in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation and mutual respect."

The presiding officer, Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, was appointed to name a committee soon with representatives of the Durham conference for a meeting of minds and men of good-will and confidence.

The Durham conference called for full civil rights and equal rights in industry, agriculture, education, social welfare and mili-

tary service. **APR 23 1943**

The Atlanta statement said:

"The Durham statement is so frank and courageous, so free of any suggestion of threat and ultimatum, that we gladly agree to cooperate in any sound program aimed at the improvement of race relations."

"These Negro leaders rightly placed emphasis on discrimination in the administration of our laws on purely racial grounds. We are sensitive to this charge and admit that it is essentially just."

"While all citizens are governed by the same laws, it is recognized that Negroes have little voice in the making and enforcement of the laws under which they must live. This is a violation of the spirit of democracy."

### INTITLED TO RIGHTS

**APR 23 1943**

"No southerner can logically dispute the fact that the Negro as an American citizen, is entitled to his civic rights and economic opportunities."

The conference entered into a discussion of "compulsory segregation," in the South, a principle that race relations in the South and practice opposed by the Durham conference. Members agreed that "the factors which have kept the South a tributary section have laws on purely racial grounds"; as also kept it poor and lacking sufficient industry to develop and provide enough jobs and enough funds for every public need." The Atlanta statement refers to segregation laws in this fashion:

"It is the obligation of the white southerner to interest himself in the legitimate aspirations of the Negro. This means correcting the discriminations between the races in the allocation of school funds, in the number and quality of schools, and in the salaries of teachers."

"And in public travel, where the law demands a separation of the races, primary justice and a simple sense of fair play demand the facilities for safety, comfort, and health should be equal."

### FOR BETTER FACILITIES

The Atlanta conference further

stated that the distribution of public utilities and public benefits, such as sewers, water, housing, street and sidewalk paving, playgrounds, public health and hospital facilities should be provided for the Negro on the basis of population and need.

The conference insists that false arrests, brutal beatings and other evils must be stopped.

Concerning the employment problem in the South, the statement said:

"With so large a proportion of our wage earning population belonging to the minority race, if we cannot plan for a well-trained, well-employed and prosperous Negro population the economic future of the South is hopeless."

The statement calls for "fair wages, longer tenures of leases and increased opportunities for farm ownership."

Prominent among the 97 signers were: Bishop John M. Walker, Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Bishop Charles Clingman, Rabbi David Marx, George E. Davis of Orangeburg, S. C., Mrs. Alex Spencer of Dallas; Dr. James L. Robb of Athens, Tenn.; Mrs. Andrew Dale of Columbia, Tenn.; and A. M. Penny-packer of Chattanooga.

**New York Times**

**New York, N. Y.**

### THE SOUTH LOOKS FORWARD

**APR 23 1943**

From Julian Harris in Atlanta comes

the encouraging news that a conference of leading white Southerners in that city has accepted "in principle the statement of objectives issued last October by a conference of leading Southern Negroes at Durham, N. C."

The white conferees, who included outstanding members of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches, sociologists and prominent Southern women, agreed that there has been "discrimination in the administration of our laws on purely racial grounds"; as-

serted that "the Negro, as an American citizen, is entitled to his civic rights and economic opportunities," and advocated equal facilities in schools, traveling accommodations, and such public benefits as sewers, water supply, housing, playgrounds, public health services and hospitals. They believed that "if we cannot plan for a well-trained, well-employed and prosperous Negro population the economic future of the South is hopeless."

Mr. Harris made it clear that the conferees did not welcome "interference by whites or Negroes of other sections, with unsettled problems of their own, or by demagogues in the South using race prejudice to obtain political power or economic advantage." Perhaps, however, they will not object to a word of warm approval

from this side of the Mason and Dixon line. Here in New York City we might even learn something from the Atlanta and Durham meetings that we can apply to our local problems. There is no legal segregation of races in New York City, but it is certainly true that the Negroes of Harlem are denied many opportunities open to their white fellow-citizens. This situation needs to be explored in a cooperative spirit by members of both races, just as enlight-

ened Southern states is slated to

explore a collaboration/committee of Negro and white leaders

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of such broad problems as political and civil rights, industry and labor, broad problems facing residents of agriculture, military service, social welfare and health.

The collaboration committee was appointed at the recent meeting of the result of meetings of Negro the collaboration committee held at leaders at Durham and white leaders in Richmond, where a searching analysis of the principal issues involved in race relations was made and agreement reached that some affirmative action is needed.

From 12 to 14 members of each race will participate in the Atlanta meeting and will name subcommittees to consider the various phases

## Plan Negro-White Confab In Atlanta

ATLANTA—(ANP)—A continuing committee of a collaboration/committee of Negro and white leaders from southern states is slated to



## THE ATLANTA PARLEY

More than 100 white Southerners met in Atlanta last week and accepted in principle the statement of objectives issued last October by a conference of leading Southern Negroes at Durham, N. C. *Littell's Courier*

After praising the Durham statement as "frank and courageous," the white liberals assert that "we gladly agree to co-operate in any sound program aimed at the improvement of race relations."

While the whites at Atlanta praise the Durham conference for condemning discrimination and disfranchisement, they gag over segregation, saying, "The only justification offered for those laws which have for their purpose the separation of the races is that they are intended to minister to the welfare and the integrity of both races," although admitting that "There has been widespread and inexcusable discrimination in the administration of those laws."

This Atlanta conference agreed on many sound and just attitudes, calling for equality in education, in public benefits, in courts and in the job, but always within the frame-work of segregation.

Now it simply is not true that the segregation laws "are intended to minister to the welfare and the integrity of both races." It ought to be clear to everybody by this time that the segregation laws are intended to keep Negroes on an inferior plane as second-class citizens, and in that capacity it is clear that discrimination against them cannot be avoided.

These segregation laws have certainly not ministered to the welfare of the colored people and one will seek in vain for any concrete benefit they have brought to the mass of white Americans who are very little better off than the Negroes in all the jim-crow states.

These segregation laws have not strengthened racial integrity, what with 80 per cent of the so-called Negroes having white ancestry and a large proportion of the white populace showing unmistakable evidence of African admixture, to say nothing of profound African cultural infiltration.

The Atlanta Parley thus kowtowed to the fictions that have made and kept the South, America's No. 1 problem.

These white liberals were unable to shake off the bonds of sectional thinking, as shown by their statement that "race relations in the South should be the responsibility of its reasonable whites and reasonable Negroes, without interference by whites or Negroes of other sections."

When any section of the United States, by its backward policies, becomes a well spring of ignorance, disease and bigotry, poisoning the none-too-clear stream of national life, it becomes a national problem and should be treated by the nation as such.

Most of the Negroes in other sections of the United States came originally from the South and most of them still have relatives and friends in the South whom they would like to see accorded full citizenship rights, privileges, opportunities and duties.

They have far more right to "interfere" with the social and economic evils of the South, than white Southerners have to come North, East and West and try to impose their prejudices and practices upon localities which have never known them.

The Atlanta Parley went a long way but it did not go far enough. It should have taken a courageous stand before fitting men claiming statesmanlike vision and called for the immediate abolition of all jim-crow laws which are the root cause of all the other evils which they and the nation deplore and condemn.

However, we commend these gentlemen for endorsing the Durham conference statement which was as radical as any Northern Negroes have drawn up.

### News

Birmingham, Ala.

## The South Looks Forward

From Julian Harris in Atlanta comes the encouraging news that a conference of leading white Southerners in that city has accepted in principle the statement of objectives issued last October by a conference of leading Southern Negroes at Durham, N. C. The white conferees, who included outstanding members of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches, sociologists and prominent Southern women, agreed that there has been "discrimination in the administration of our laws on purely racial grounds"; asserted that "the Negro, as an American citizen, is entitled to his civic rights and economic opportunities," and advocated equal facilities in schools, traveling accommodations and such public benefits as sewers, water supply, housing, playgrounds, public health services and hospitals. They believed that "if we cannot plan for a well-trained, well-employed and prosperous Negro population, the economic future of the South is hopeless."

Mr. Harris made it clear that the conferees did not welcome "interference by whites or Negroes of other sections, with unsettled problems of their own, or by demagogues in the South using race prejudice to obtain political power or economic advantage." Perhaps, however, they did not give a word of warm approval from this side of the Mason and Dixon line. Here in New York City we might even learn something from the Atlanta and Durham meetings that we can apply to our local problems. There is no legal segregation of races in New York City, but it is certainly true that the Negroes of Harlem are denied many opportunities open to their white fellow-citizens. This situation needs to be explored in a cooperative spirit by members of both races, just as enlightened Southerners have explored their own situation. —New York Times.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal  
April 11, 1943

## A Constructive Statement

WE COMMEND to our readers' thoughtful attention the statement issued by the Conference of White Southerners on Race Relations and published in today's Journal. It is a document of good sense and good will. Its authors, including businessmen, educators, churchmen, journalists and spokesmen for labor, represent the best traditions as well as the realistic and forward-looking minds of our region. They convened in Atlanta last week to consider a statement put forth in October, 1942, by a group of Southern Negro leaders who met at Durham, N. C., and who asked, in an altogether temperate spirit, for co-operation in working out certain problems of which every ob-

The response now issued by the Conference of White Southerners on Race Relations speaks so clearly for itself that it needs no added interpreter. "We do not attempt, that there has been 'discrimination in the administration of our laws on purely racial grounds,'" asserted that "the Negro, as an American citizen, is entitled to his civic rights and economic opportunities," and advocated equal facilities in schools, traveling accommodations, and such public benefits as sewers, water supply, housing, playgrounds, public health services and hospitals. They believed that "if we cannot plan for a well-trained, well-employed and prosperous Negro population the economic future of the South is hopeless."

The Atlanta Journal bespeaks for this notable statement a careful reading by all who have at heart the material interests, the economic prosperity and the spiritual responsibilities and ideals of our Southern homeland. Only truth can make us free; only justice can give concord and security. Such is the faith in which the Atlanta Conference has spoken. Let us put that good faith to work.

## South Looks Forward

New York Times

FROM JULIAN HARRIS in Atlanta comes the encouraging news that a conference of leading white Southerners in that city has accepted "in principle the statement of objectives issued last October by a conference of leading Southern Negroes at Durham, N. C." The white conferees, who in-

## Plans Are Under Way

## To Solve Problems

## Of Racial Relations

### Willingness To Confer

### With Negro Leaders

### Signified By Conferees

ATLANTA —(AP)— In a formal statement of policy following a meeting here Saturday, a representative group of Southern business, social and religious leaders declared that plans are under way to solve the growing racial problem of white leaders here.

While signifying a willingness to confer with any authorized group of Negro leaders, the conference made it plain that outside pressure was neither needed nor wanted in the discussions.

"Either to deny or ignore the increased tensions between the white and colored races would be a gesture of insincerity," the statement said and offered Negro leaders "our security benefits for these occupations in any sound program aimed at the improvement of race relations."

The conference arranged for appointment of a committee to meet at a later date with a similar committee named by a conference of Southern Negro leaders at Durham,

N. C., last October. The two committees will jointly work out a program.

Commending the statement made by Negro leaders at Durham as "frank, courageous and free from any suggestion of threat or ultimatum," the committee expressed a desire to co-operate but made no detailed attempt to reply to questions raised.

Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, was selected by vote to preside over the conference of white leaders here.

Included in the Negro program outlined at Durham last Fall was a detailed statement of what the Negro wants and is expecting of the postwar South and nation.

These included full political and civil rights; equal rights in labor, education, agriculture, military service, social welfare and health; and improvements in the service occupations including social security benefits for these occupations.



## LEADERS OF SOUTH SEEK RACE ACCORD

### Atlanta Parley Meets Issues Raised in Program Drafted by Negro Group at Durham

#### JOINT MEETING PROVIDED

Civil Status and Equal Rights  
in Industry, Farming, Education,  
Welfare Conceded

**CHRISTIAN Recorder**  
By JULIAN HARRIS  
Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, April 10—A meeting here this week, attended by more than a hundred white Southerners, many of them leaders in their fields, accepted in principle the statement of objectives issued last October by a conference of leading Southern Negroes at Durham, N. C., and moved in the direction of a better understanding between the two races.

A parallel statement by the conference here sets forth in essence that race relations in the South should be the responsibility of its reasonable whites and reasonable Negroes, without interference by whites or Negroes of other sections, with unsteered problems of their own, or by demagogues in the South using race prejudice to obtain political power or economic advantage.

"The need is for a positive program in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation and mutual respect," the declaration concluded.

To this end the presiding officer Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution, was instructed to appoint a committee to meet soon with representatives of the Durham conference for a meeting of minds and men of good-will and confidence.

#### Durham Plea Taken Up

In a program for the Negro the Durham conference called for full civil rights and equal rights in industry, agriculture, education, social welfare and military service. Without attempting to make "a complete reply to the questions raised," the Atlanta statement said:

"The Durham statement is so frank and courageous, so free of any suggestion of threat and ultimatum, that we gladly agree to cooperate in any sound program aimed at the improvement of race relations.

"These Negro leaders rightly placed emphasis on discrimination in the administration of our laws on purely racial grounds. We are sensitive to this charge and admit that it is essentially true. While all citizens are governed by the same laws, it is recognized that the Negroes have little voice in the making and enforcement of the laws under which they must live. This is a violation of the principle of democracy.

"With so large a proportion of our wage earning population belonging to the minority race, if we cannot plan for a well-trained, well-employed and prosperous Negro population the economic future of the South is hopeless."

Among the nineteen signers of the statement were: Bishop John M. Walker, Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Ralph McGill, Wright Bryan, R. L. Foreman Jr., Rabbi David Marx, Mrs. Jessie Raniel Ames and Howard W. Odum, all of Atlanta; the Most Rev. Dr. Gerald P. O'Hare, of Savannah; Virginius Dabney of Richmond; Bishop Charles Clingman and Mark Ethridge of Louisville; Bishop Robert E. Griffin of Asheville, S. C.; Mrs. George E. Davis of Orangesburg, S. C.; Noel R. Beddow and William Mitch of Birmingham; Mrs. Alex Spencer of Dallas; Dr. James L. Robb of Athens, Tenn.; Mrs. Andrew Dale of Columbia, Tenn.; and A. M. Pennybacker of Chattanooga.

#### QUESTION OF SEGREGATION

A conclusion that military service was a Federal concern led to a discussion of "compulsory segregation" in the South, a principle and practice opposed by the Durham conference.

After asserting that "the factors which have kept the South a tributary section have also kept it poor and lacking sufficient industry to develop and provide enough jobs and enough public funds for every public need," the Atlanta statement makes this reference to segregation laws:

"The only justification offered for those laws which have for their purpose the separation of the races is that they are intended to minister to the welfare and the integrity of both races. There has been widespread and inexcusable discrimination in the administration of these laws.

"It is the obligation of the white Southerner to interest himself in the legitimate aspirations of the Negro.

This means correcting the discriminations between the races in the allocation of school funds, in the number and quality of schools, and in the salaries of teachers.

"And in public travel, where the law demands a separation of the races, primary justice and a simple sense of fair play demand the facilities for safety, comfort, and health should be equal."

#### WELFARE AND LABOR RIGHTS

Further, the Atlanta conference insists that the distribution of public utilities and public benefits, such as sewers, water, housing, street and sidewalk paving, playgrounds, public health and hospital facilities should "come to the Negro upon the basis of

With about 75 per cent of the Negroes in the South on farms and in rural communities, the statement calls for "fair wages, longer tenures of leases and increased opportunities for farm ownership."

Among the nineteen signers of the statement were:

Bishop John M. Walker, Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Ralph McGill, Wright Bryan, R. L. Foreman Jr., Rabbi David Marx, Mrs. Jessie Raniel Ames and Howard W. Odum, all of Atlanta; the Most Rev. Dr. Gerald P. O'Hare, of Savannah; Virginius Dabney of Richmond; Bishop Charles Clingman and Mark Ethridge of Louisville; Bishop Robert E. Griffin of Asheville, S. C.; Mrs. George E. Davis of Orangesburg, S. C.; Noel R. Beddow and William Mitch of Birmingham; Mrs. Alex Spencer of Dallas; Dr. James L. Robb of Athens, Tenn.; Mrs. Andrew Dale of Columbia, Tenn.; and A. M. Pennybacker of Chattanooga.

Save your best thoughts, your best smiles, and your greatest self for those of your family. We are so apt to give our best to strangers, and keep our worst for those at home.

## White Southern Leaders Meet, Vow to Better Race Relations

ATLANTA, Ga.—"No Southerner can logically dispute the fact that the Negro, as an American citizen, is entitled to his civic rights and economic opportunities." In fact, "it is the obligation of the white Southerner to interest himself in the legitimate aspirations of the Negro." These are two expressions from a meeting here a fortnight ago, at Durham, N.C. This is one of the first moves by whites in Dixie in the direction of a better understanding and greater cooperation between the two races.

standing and greater cooperation between the two races.

It will be recalled that the Durham conference called for full civil rights and equal rights in industry, agriculture, education, social welfare and military service. Ralph McGill, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, who presided over the Atlanta meet, was instructed to appoint a committee to meet in the near future with representatives of the Durham conference.

#### ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

Meanwhile, the local group issued a statement which said in part:

"The Durham statement is so frank and courageous, so free of any suggestion of threat and ultimatum, that we gladly agree to cooperate in any sound program aimed at the improvement of race relations."

"These Negro leaders rightly placed emphasis on discrimination in the administration of our laws on purely racial grounds. We are sensitive to this charge and admit that it is essentially just.

"While all citizens are governed by the same laws, it is recognized that Negroes have little voice in the making and enforcement of the laws under which they must live. This is a violation of the spirit of democracy."

#### ABUSES MUST STOP

The statement "recognizes that there is often practical discrimination by some peace officer and in some courts" and holds that this and "false arrests, beatings and other evils must be stopped."

The need for "a positive program in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation and mutual respect" concluded the declaration.

#### Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. INTER-RACIAL UNIT ASKS AID OF F. D. R.

ATLANTA, Aug. 5—(AP)—A group of white and Negro Southern leaders called on President Roosevelt Thursday to establish a national council to promote inter-racial cooperation and good-will in the United States.

The nucleus of a permanent organization—to function at the outset as a Southern regional council—was established after a meeting here Wednesday of white and Negro leaders.

Because "the crisis is not only

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk with all regions and all races for the continued better ordering of the new council. The conference also authorized officers of the continuation committee to take immediate action for the legal incorporation of the new council. The purpose of the council, said Dr. Johnson, is to carry out what the council of the joint conference at Durham, N.C., declared as its principles and a new dedication of ourselves to the task of covenanting together.



# The Press Comments On The Atlanta Conference

Journal and Guide—  
Norfolk, Virginia—

## White Paper On Negro-White Relations

From Norfolk Virginian-Pilot

ON OCTOBER 20, 1942, at Durham, a conference of Southern Negro leaders drew up a statement defining what they called "A basis for inter-racial co-operation of the discriminations operation and development in the South." The war-created inter-racial ferment that was its background gave it the character of a historic pronouncement. The same significance attaches to the statement dealing with the same subject drawn up last week in Atlanta by more than a hundred men and women representative of the South's white leadership. The Atlanta manifesto is the direct outgrowth of the Durham manifesto. They are to be considered together in any search for improved race relations in the South, for unilateral attitudes on racial problems rarely provide a basis for corrective action.

Much has been said on the polemic front about the South's system of segregation. The Durham manifesto naturally recorded its opposition "to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether of races or classes or creeds," but it recognized "the strength and age" of the legal and customary patterns in which Southern race segregation is rooted, and declared that—

We regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may co-operate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework.

The Atlanta manifesto deals with the segregation question with the same emphasis on those aspects of it that are within the range of present accommodation. This is what it says on the subject:

The only justification offered for those laws which have for their purpose the separation of the races is that they are intended to minister to the welfare and the integrity of both races. There has been widespread and inexcusable discrimination in the administration of these laws.

It is the obligation of the white Southerner to interest himself in the legitimate aspirations of the Negro. This means correcting the discriminations between the races in the allocation of school funds, in the number and quality of schools, and in the salaries of teachers.

And in public travel, where the law demands a separation of the races, primary justice and a simple sense of fair play demand that the facilities for safety, comfort and health should be equal.

There is much more than this in the Atlanta manifesto's enumeration of the discriminations that need correction and are correctable. It calls for a fair apportionment to Negroes, on "the basis of population and need" of public utilities and public benefits such as sewers, water, housing, streets and sidewalk paving, and of hospital and public health facilities. It calls for an end to discriminatory treatment of Negroes by the police and the courts of justice. It affirms the Negro's right to equal pay for equal work. It asserts that without a "well-trained, well-employed and prosperous Negro population the economic future of the South is hopeless." It affirms that "it is a wicked notion that the struggle of the Negro race for citizenship is a struggle against the best interests of the nation."

One is struck, in considering the Durham and Atlanta proclamations, by the amplitude of their common ground — by the large number of correctives that can be applied without trespass on those very narrow precincts of the segregation question which raise issues too explosive to be tampered with. The Durham manifesto contained a sound comment on the confusion created by an undiscriminating approach to the many-sided problem of discrimination. The writers of it declared:

We regard it as unfortunate that the simple efforts to correct obvious social and economic injustices continue, with such considerable popular support, to be interpreted as the predatory ambition of irresponsible Negroes to invade the privacy of family life.

That is an admonition to be taken to heart not only by "Negroes of other sections, with unsettled problems of their own," but also by white "demagogues in the South using race prejudice to obtain political power or economic advantage." Both quotations are from the Atlanta statement. They

point to extremists on both sides who are the chief obstacles in the path of a rapprochement between the races that has very far to go, but the markers for which the Durham and Atlanta manifestos have laid down with a striking measure of agreement.

## The South's Burden

From New Orleans Sentinel and Informer

IN ANY discussion where there is much feeling and many participants, it is difficult to distinguish present values from future values or to keep the patience to search for common grounds of agreement. Interminable clashes of resentments and recriminations have kept southern Negroes and whites in an attitude of antagonism. Far too few and timid have been those daring to suggest any constructive, cooperative approach.

The race question is not any more the southern white man's than it is the Negro's. Race and its attendant discriminations bears down as heavily upon the white man's efforts to climb in the South as upon the Negro, though many whites think they can rise by "keeping the Nigger" in his place—in the ditch. The South's real burden is the need to find a plan by which black and white can positively and enthusiastically work for a bigger and better South. Today they spend too much time and thought watching and fighting each other to build a South worthy of either.

Southern Negroes at Durham took the first intelligent step toward emancipation of the South since Booker T. Washington's effort. Without embracing segregation, which is dear to the hearts of most Southerners, they left it to set out fields of cooperation, in which there ought to be no serious antagonism.

If whites of the South meet Negroes on those common grounds in good faith, the essential foundation of confidence and good-will will be established. On such a foundation must the real development and growth of the South be built. The South does not belong to the white man or the Negro, they own it jointly, without right of division. Linked as the fingers on the hand, they must go up or down together.

True the Negro can seem to

Georgia

excuse his failures by prating about what he would do, if the whites did not hamstring him with discriminations. The white man can try to excuse his failure in the South by saying the Negro weights him down. But here is where each lives, here is where each must work, and here is where the world will judge each on what he does, situated as he is.

The South's burden is lack of intelligent cooperative effort. The South's burden is division and antagonism. The South's burden is spineless acceptance of race-baiters and demagogues, who traffic in racial emotions to their selfish gains. The South's burden is negative leadership on the front that needs positive leadership most.

The South's burden is its lack of the strength of its overwhelming numbers, of its convictions. The South's (white and black) burden is its lack of courage to tackle its problems in a forthright manner.

## The Atlanta Manifesto

From Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE sanely conservative statement on Southern race relations, which has just been formulated in Atlanta, and which appears on another page, points the way to progress in this sphere. The white Southerners who drew it up in the Georgia city did so largely in response to the similar declaration which Southern Negroes prepared at Durham some months ago. It is contemplated that committees from both groups will meet in the not distant future and seek to reach agreement with respect to all major objectives.

Neither statement thus far issued gives any hint that efforts will be made to break down the segregation of the races here. On the contrary there is good reasons to believe that neither group has any such intention. At the same time, both feel strongly that so long as segregation is maintained, there is a distinct obligation upon the white race to see that equal facilities are provided in the fields of education, welfare, health, transportation and the like.

There can be no doubt as to the correctness of this latter view. The whites and the blacks can develop side by side, along parallel lines, if the facilities which both require are made available. It is hopeless to expect the Negroes to make the desired progress, if they are forced to live in squalid slums, with no sidewalks or gutters, and if they have to go to one-room schools, and are given only a small percentage of their share of the school and welfare funds.

Then, too, Southern law enforcement agencies must be made to see the social indefensibility of police or courts who treat the Negro brutally. Southern employers must be persuaded that he should have employment at decent wages. Southern farm agencies must make certain that he is given the means to become a sound and self-respecting part of our rural life, and Southern educators must see to it that he has the best educational facilities in school, college and university.

The Atlanta conference has brought these objectives nearer, and it now remains for representatives from the group to foregather with spokesmen for the Negro leaders who met at Durham, with a view to formulating a declaration upon which all white and colored citizens of good will in the South, can stand. Now that we know the general tenor and precise language of the statements already drawn up by the respective conferences, agreement should not be difficult. When it is reached, it should mark a new era in Southern race relations and be the signal for important advances hitherto deemed impossible.

## The South Looks Forward

From The New York Times

FROM Julian Harris in Atlanta comes the encouraging news that a conference of leading white Southerners in that city has accepted "in principle the statement of objectives issued last October by a conference of leading Southern Negroes at Durham, N. C." The white conferees, who included outstanding members of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches, sociologists and prominent Southern women, agreed that there has been "discrimination in the administration of our laws on purely racial grounds"; asserted that "the Negro, as an American citizen, is entitled to his civic rights and economic opportunities," and advocated equal facilities in schools, traveling accommodations, and such public benefits as sewers, water supply, housing, playgrounds, public health services and hospitals. They believed that "if we cannot plan for a well-trained, well-employed and prosperous Negro population the economic future of the South is hopeless."

Mr. Harris made it clear that the conferees did not welcome "interference by whites or Negroes of other sections, with unsettled problems of their own, or by demagogues in the South using race prejudice to obtain political power or economic advantage." Perhaps, however, they will not object to a word of warm approval from this side of the Mason and Dixon line.

Here in New York City we might even learn something from the Atlanta and Durham meetings that we can apply to our local problems. There is no legal segregation of races in New York City, but it is certainly true that the Negroes of Harlem are denied many opportunities open to their white fellow-citizens. This situation is a source of controversy rather than a source of agreement. The aims of both groups are expressed in practical terms. They would insure the Negro, as an American citizen, "his civic rights" in the same way that the white man has his. The aims of both groups are expressed in practical terms. They would insure the Negro, as an American citizen, "his civic rights" in the same way that the white man has his.

## Realistic Approach

From Baltimore Evening Sun  
MEETING in Durham, N. C., a group of Southern Negro leaders last Fall is-



than really further interracial good will by improving the Negroes' economic position. The suggestion is made that New York, Detroit, Cleveland, Baltimore and other places had better look to their own Harlems before instructing the South as to how to settle its racial problems.

This is a realistic view, and good ought to come out of it. Quite a lot has appeared lately in such publications as the New Republic and the Nation, and in the Northern Negro press, about the alleged evils of segregation in the armed forces. The Durham and Atlanta conferences are not shooting at the moon; they're concerned with immediate, practical home problems. It is a much sounder approach to the Negro's betterment and to the well-being of the nation as a whole.

### A Constructive Statement

From Atlanta Journal

WE COMMEND to our readers' thoughtful attention the statement issued by the Conference of White Southerners on Race Relations and published in today's [April 11] Journal. It is a document of good sense and good will. Its authors, including businessmen, educators, churchmen, journalists and spokesmen for labor, represent the best traditions as well as the realistic and forward-looking minds of our region. They convened in Atlanta last week to consider a statement put forth in October, 1942, by a group of Southern Negro leaders who met at Durham, N. C., and who asked, in an altogether temperate spirit, for co-operation in working out certain problems of which every observant citizen must be aware.

The response now issued by the Conference of White Southerners on Race Relations speaks so clearly for itself that it needs no added interpreter. "We do not attempt," its distinguished signers say, "to make here anything like a complete reply to the questions raised nor to offer solutions for all the vexing problems. We hope, however, to point the pathway for future co-operative efforts and to give assurance of our sincere good will and desire to cooperate in any sound program aimed at the improvement of race relations. . . . The ultimate solution will be found in evolutionary methods, not in any ill-founded revolutionary movements."

The Atlanta Journal bespeaks for this notable statement a careful reading by all who have at heart the material interests, the economic prosperity and the spiritual responsibilities and ideals of our Southern homeland. Only truth can make us free; only justice can give concord and security. Such is the faith in which

the Atlanta conference has spoken. Let us put that good faith to work.

Journal and Guide  
Norfolk, Virginia

## Leaders Of Two Races Will Meet

APR 17 1943  
Issues Raised At  
Durham Meeting  
Met Squarely

ATLANTA, Ga. — One of the longest strides toward interracial understanding in the South was made here last week as more than a hundred white leaders in the fields of religion, education, labor and business met and accepted in principle the statement of objectives issued last October following the Southern Conference on Race Relations held in Durham, N. C.

In a formal statement of policy which paralleled a statement issued by the Durham conference, the white Southern leaders asserted that "either to deny or ignore the increased tension between white and colored races would be a gesture of insincerity" and offered the Durham conference assurance of "our desire to cooperate in any sound program aimed at the improvement of race relations."

### RESPONSIBILITY OF REASONABLE SOUTHERNERS

The statement set forth, in essence, that race relations in the South should be the responsibility of reasonable whites and reasonable Negroes without interference either by whites or Negroes of other sections, with unsettled problems of their own, or by demagogues in the South using race prejudice to obtain political power or economic advantage.

"The need is for a positive program in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation, and mutual respect," the statement said.

To this end, the presiding officer, Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution, was instructed to appoint a committee to meet soon with representatives of the Durham conference for a meeting of minds and men of good will and confidence.

The Durham conference was initiated by P. B. Young, Sr., editor and publisher of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va. The director is Dr. Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union University, Richmond. Dr. Charles S. Johnson, head of the department of sociology at Fisk University, served as chairman of the committee which drafted the now historic statement on race relations.

In addition to Dr. Johnson, other members of the committee were: Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, both of Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley, Ga. State College; James E. Jackson, representing the Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; William M. Cooper of Hampton Institute, and Ernest Delpit, New Orleans labor leader.

### ASKED EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

The Durham conference set up a specific program of "what the Negro wants and is expecting of the post-war South and nation," and called for full civil rights and equal rights for the Negro in industry, agriculture, education, social welfare and military service, and improvements in the service occupations including Social Security benefits for these occupations.

Without attempting to make a complete reply to the questions raised, the Atlanta statement which was released on Saturday, said:

"The Durham statement is so frank and courageous, so free of any suggestion of threat and ultimatum, that we gladly agree to cooperate in any sound program aimed at the improvement of race relations.

"These Negro leaders rightly placed emphasis on discrimination in the administration of our laws on purely racial grounds. We are sensitive to this charge and admit that is essentially just.

"While all citizens are governed by the same laws, it is recognized that Negroes have little voice in the making and enforcement of the laws under which they must live. This is a violation of the spirit of democracy.

"We agree with the Durham conference that it is a wicked notion that the struggle by the Negro for citizenship is a struggle against the best interests of the nation," the statement says in summing up.

"To urge such a doctrine as many are doing is to preach disunity and to deny the most elementary principles of American life and Government."

ENTITLED TO CIVIC RIGHTS  
"No Southerner can logically

dispute the fact that the Negro, as an American citizen, is entitled to his civic rights and economic opportunities."

The statement also called for "correcting the discrimination between the races in the allocation of school funds, in the number and quality of schools, and in the salaries of teachers," and in the "distribution of public utilities and public benefits such as sewers, water, housing, street and sidewalk paving, playgrounds, public health and housing facilities."

After asserting that the "factors which have kept the South a tributary section have also kept it poor and lacking in sufficient industry to develop and provide enough jobs and enough public funds for every public need," the Atlanta statement makes this reference to segregation laws:

"The only justification offered for those laws which have for their purpose the separation of the races is that they are intended to minister to the welfare and the integrity of both races. There has been widespread and inexcusable discrimination in the administration of these laws."

### OBLIGATION OF WHITE SOUTHERNER

"It is the obligation of the white Southerner to interest himself in the legitimate aspirations of the Negro. This means correcting the discriminations between the races in the allocation of school funds, in the number and quality of schools, and in the salaries of teachers.

"And in public travel, where the law demands a separation of the races, primary justice and a simple sense of fair play demand the facilities for safety, comfort, and health should be equal."

### EVILS MUST BE STOPPED

The conference statement also "recognized that there is often practical discrimination by some peace officers and in some courts in the treatment of Negro prisoners, and in the abrogation of their civil rights." It held that "false arrests, brutal beatings, and other evils must be stopped."

Affirming the right of the Negro to receive equal pay for equal work, the statement adds:

"With so large a proportion of our wage earning population belonging to the minority race, if we cannot plan a well-trained, well-employed and prosperous Negro population the economic future of the South is hopeless."

With about 75 per cent of Southern Negroes on farms and in rural communities, the statement calls for "fair wages, longer tenures of leases, and increased opportunities for farm ownership," and says that "failure to provide for the Negroes all the facilities for improving agricultural practices holds back all of the South."

## Interracial Good Will Fostered At Session Convened In Atlanta

News  
Birmingham, Ala.  
Organization Formed As Regional Group Expected To Spread Over Nation

ATLANTA—(P)—The nucleus of a permanent organization to promote interracial cooperation and good will in the United States has been established following a meeting here of Southern white and Negro leaders.

At the outset, the organization will function as a Southern regional council, but a similar nationwide movement was envisioned in a formal statement which called on President Roosevelt to set up a national council.

The day-long meeting Wednesday was attended by members of the joint continuation committees of the previous Atlanta and Durham, N. C., conferences on race relations. Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University, at Nashville, were co-chairmen, and as such will serve as presiding officers in the new permanent council until organization is perfected.

Purpose of the council, Dr. Odum explained, is to carry out what the conference adopted as "a new declaration of American principles and a new dedication of ourselves to the task of convening together with all races and all races for the continued better ordering of our society."

The Southern council is to be composed of representatives of both races and private and public groups.

Creation of a national committee was suggested because "the crisis is not only Southern but national, not only for whites but for Negroes and other races as well," the statement said.

Formation of the Southern council was the culmination of race relation conferences which began with the session of Negro leaders at Durham Oct. 20, 1942.

At the Durham meeting, the Negroes declared that "the war has sharpened the issue of Negro-white relations," and called for improvement in the status of their race in regard to political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service and social welfare and health.

Following the Negroes' lead, a group of white leaders gathered in Atlanta and adopted a resolution pledging full cooperation toward better racial understanding, and praising the Negroes' action as "frank and courageous" and "free from any suggestion of threat and ultimatum."

The statement issued at the close of Wednesday's conference declared, "we propose to substitute the measures of the good society

for the old biological struggle of physical survival. . . . Dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now."







representative of The New York Times, Atlanta; Mrs. E. B. Harrold, Macon, Ga.;

Mrs. Henry Havens, Jacksonville, Fla.; Waights G. Henry, Atlanta; Waights G. Henry, Sr., Atlanta; W. C. Henson, Cartersville, Ga.; the Rev. John W. Inzer, Asheville, N. C.; Annie Tait Jenkins, Atlanta; Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Atlanta; Smith L. Johnston, Sr., Woodstock, Ga.; Ryland Knight, Atlanta; Bernard J. Kane, Atlanta; Nat G. Long, Atlanta; Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution;

Frank McCallister, Atlanta; Deaconess Alice McLarty, Birmingham; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James Mc-Namara, Savannah, Ga.; Edward G. MacKay, Atlanta; Kathleen Mallory, Birmingham; Rabbi David Marx, Atlanta; Lucy Randolph Mason, Atlanta; the Rev. Haskell Miller, Knoxville; William Mitchell, Birmingham; Bishop Arthur J. Moore of the Methodist church, Atlanta; Mrs. Audley Morton, Athens, Ga.;

N. C. Newbold, North Carolina State department of education, Raleigh; Dr. Howard W. Odum, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Dr. Stuart R. Oglesby, Atlanta; the Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara, Savannah, of the Savannah-Atlanta Catholic diocese, W. M. Parker, Atlanta; J. M. Payne, Columbia, S. C.; A. M. Pennybacker, general secretary, Y. M. C. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.;

E. C. Peters, president of Paine college, Augusta, Ga.; the Rev. H. I. Quillian, president of LaGrange college, LaGrange, Ga.; Mrs. W. H. Ratliff, Sherard, Miss.; Rebecca Reid, Columbia, S. C.; J. McDowell Richards, Atlanta; James L. Robb, president of Tennessee Wesleyan college, Athens; the Rev. R. L. Russell, McDonough, Ga.; the Rev. John W. Shackford, Greenville, S. C.; Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Alex Spence, Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. A. H. Sterne, Atlanta; Willis Sutton, superintendent of Atlanta city schools; John B. Tate, College Park, Ga.; Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta; Mrs. R. L. Turman, Atlanta; the Rev. King Vivion, Nashville; Goodrich C. White, Atlanta; Josephine Wilkins, president of the Georgia League of Women Voters, Atlanta; W. H. Wiseman, Erin, Tenn.; Emily Woodward, Vienna, Ga.; and Bishop John Moore Walker, bishop of the Atlanta Episcopal diocese.

The Atlanta conference, while holding that the Durham statement is so frank and courageous, so free of any suggestion of threat and ultimatum... that we gladly agree to cooperate, did not "attempt to make here anything like a complete reply to the questions raised". A general policy, coinciding in some respects with the Durham requests, was laid down and signed by approximately 100 representatives for the guidance of its committee to meet later with the negro committee.

**Statement of Policy**  
The Atlanta statement of policy said:

In October, 1942, a representative group of Southern negro leaders met in Durham, N. C., and issued a statement in which they addressed themselves "to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations, within the democratic framework".

Their statement is so frank and courageous, so free from any suggestion of threat and ultimatum, and at the same time shows such good will, that we gladly agree to cooperate.

We do not attempt to make here

## Racial Groups of the South Plan to Solve Own Problems

Atlanta, April 10.—(P.) Southerners, represented by separate groups of white and negro leaders, are planning new efforts to solve their racial problem, letting it be known that they want to tackle the question themselves, free from outside pressure. anything like a complete reply to White leaders, conferring in Atlanta this week, emphasized their opinion that the program must be one of "evolution and not revolution".

Frank McCallister, Atlanta; Deaconess Alice McLarty, Birmingham; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James Mc-Namara, Savannah, Ga.; Edward G. MacKay, Atlanta; Kathleen Mallory, Birmingham; Rabbi David Marx, Atlanta; Lucy Randolph Mason, Atlanta; the Rev. Haskell Miller, Knoxville; William Mitchell, Birmingham; Bishop Arthur J. Moore of the Methodist church, Atlanta; Mrs. Audley Morton, Athens, Ga.;

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**Conference Fixes Program**  
The Durham conference set up a specific program of "what the negro wants and is expecting of the post-war South and nation", and enumerated among other things, full and their general economic conditions. This is a violation of the political and civil rights for the negro, equal rights in labor, industry, education, agriculture, military service, social welfare and health, negro, as an American citizen, is entitled to his civil rights and economic opportunities.

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**Uphold Civil Rights**  
These negro leaders rightly placed emphasis in their statement on discrimination in the administration of our laws on purely racial grounds. We are sensitive to this charge and admit that it is essentially just. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande there are some ten million negroes. While all citizens are governed by the same laws, it is recognized that negroes have little voice in the making and enforcement of the laws under which they must live. They are largely dependent upon the will of the majority group for the safety of life and property, education and health, and their general economic conditions. This is a violation of the political and civil rights for the negro, equal rights in labor, industry, education, agriculture, military service, social welfare and health, negro, as an American citizen, is entitled to his civil rights and economic opportunities.

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Their statement is so frank and courageous, so free from any suggestion of threat and ultimatum, and at the same time shows such good will, that we gladly agree to cooperate.

We do not attempt to make here

It is recognized that there is often unity, and to deny the most elementary practical discrimination by some elementary principles of American peace officers and in some courts life and government". in the treatment of negro prisoners. It is futile to imagine or to ascribe in the abrogation of their civil rights that the problem will solve rights. There is no such discrimination itself. The need is for a positive ination incorporated in the laws of program arrived at in an atmosphere of the southern states. False sphere of understanding, cooperation, arrests, brutal beatings and other and a mutual respect.

**Menaces Economic Future**

In the economic field, unquestionably procedures should be undertaken to establish fully the right to receive equal pay for equal work. To do otherwise works a wrong to our entire economic life and to our self respect. With so large a proportion of our wage-earning population belonging to the minority race, if we cannot plan for a well-trained, well-employed and prosperous negro population, the economic future of the South is hopeless.

Most of the negroes in the South are on farms and in rural communities. Failure to provide for them all the facilities for improving agricultural practices through schools, county agents, supervisor holds back all of the South. Fair wages, longer tenures of leases and increased opportunities for farm ownership are also necessary.

All men who believe in justice, who love peace and who believe in the meaning of this country are under the necessity of working together to draw off from the body of human society the poison of racial antagonism. This is one of the disruptive forces which unless checked will ultimately disturb and threaten the stability of the nation. Either to deny or to ignore the increased tension between the white and the colored races would be a gesture of insincerity.

**Solution to Problems**

That there are acute and intricate problems associated with two races living side by side in the South cannot be denied. But these problems can be solved and will disappear if they are brought out into an atmosphere of justice and good will. If we approach them with contempt in one group and with resentment in the other group, then we work on hopeless terms. The solution of these problems can be found only in men of both races who are known to be of determined good will. The ultimate solution will be found in evolutionary methods and not in revolutionary movements which promise immediate solutions.

We agree with the Durham conference that if it is "unfortunate that the simple efforts to correct obvious social and economic injustices continue, with such considerable popular support, to be interpreted as the predatory ambition of irresponsible negroes to invade the privacy of family life". We agree also that "it is a wicked notion that the struggle by the negro for citizenship is a struggle against the best interests of the nation. To use such a doctrine, as many are doing, is to preach dis-

Signatories, announced by the conference as having signed in their individual capacities and not as representatives of any organization to which they might belong, included: The Rev. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of the First Baptist church, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Atlanta; Noble Y. Beall, Atlanta; Noel R. Beddow, Birmingham; Southern director of the United Steel Workers of America (C. I. O.); George C. Bellingsworth, of the Rabun Gap-Nacoochee school, Rabun Gap, Ga.; the Rev. Albert D. Betts, Orangeburg, S. C. Rabbi Stanley Bray, Vicksburg, Miss.; Wright Bryan, managing editor of The Atlanta Journal; the Rev. A. R. Burham, Gainesville, Fla.; A. C. Burttram, C. I. O. representative, Birmingham; William E. Cofe, professor of sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; R. L. Cousins, Methodist Bishops A. Frank Smith, Houston, Texas, and Paul B. Kern, Nashville, Tenn.; Bishop Charles Clingman, Episcopal bishop of Kentucky, Louisville; The Rev. Thomas W. Currie, Austin, Texas; W. H. Crawford, Atlanta; Virginius Babney, editor of The Richmond Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Andrew Dale, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. George F. Davis, Orangeburg, S. C.; Mary DeBardeleben, Atlanta; F. M. Dickenson, Memphis, Tenn.; J. C. Dixon, vice president of Mercer university, Macon, Ga.; R. L. Foreman, Jr., Atlanta; Mark Etheridge, publisher of The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.; the Rev. S. Hughes Garvin, Louisville; Mrs. Nathaniel Gist Gee, Greenwood, S. C.; the Rev. William Gehri, Memphis; Mrs. Rebecca M. Gershon, Atlanta; C. H. Gillman, Georgia representative of the C. I. O., Atlanta; Bishop Robert E. Gribbin, Episcopal bishop of western North Carolina, Asheville; Carey E. Haigler, district C. I. O. representative, Birmingham; Joel C. Harris, Atlanta; Julian LaRose Harris, southern representative of the New York Times, Atlanta; Mrs. E. B. Harrold, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. Henry Havens, Jacksonville, Fla.; Waights G. Henry, Atlanta; Waights G. Henry, Sr., Atlanta; W. C. Henson, Cartersville, Ga.; the Rev. John W. Inzer, Asheville, N. C.; Annie Tait Jenkins, Atlanta; Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Atlanta; Smith L. Johnston, Sr., Woodstock, Ga.; Ryland Knight, Atlanta; Bernard J. Kane, Atlanta; Nat G. Long, Atlanta; Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Frank McCallister, Atlanta; Deaconess Alice McLarty, Birmingham; the Right Rev. Msgr. T. James Mc-Namara, Savannah, Ga.; Edward G. MacKay, Atlanta; Kathleen Mallory, Birmingham; Rabbi David Marx, Atlanta; Lucy Randolph Mason, At-



# Council Formed Here to Promote Racial Good Will

Atlanta, Ga. Journal  
August 5, 1943  
**President Roosevelt  
Asked to Set Up  
National Body**

By REX THOMAS  
Associated Press Staff Writer

The nucleus of a permanent organization to promote inter-racial co-operation and good will in the United States has been established following a meeting here of Southern white and Negro leaders.

At the outset, the organization will function as a Southern regional council but a similar nationwide movement was envisioned in a formal statement which called on President Roosevelt to set up a national council.

The day-long meeting Wednesday was attended by members of the joint continuation committees of the previous Atlanta and Durham, N. C., conferences on race relations. Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., were cochairmen, and as such will serve as presiding officers in the new permanent council until organization is perfected.

Purpose of the council, Dr. Odum explained, is to carry out what the conference adopted as "a new declaration of American principles and a new dedication of ourselves to the task of covenanting together with all regions and all races for the continued better ordering of our society."

"We recognize fully," the statement continued, "that the framework within which we covenant together must comprehend a concept and charter which guarantee equality of opportunity for all peoples.

"This means more specifically that the Negro in the United States and in every region is entitled to and should have every guarantee of equal opportunity waste not only for whites but for Negroes and other races as well," the statement said.

Formation of the southern council was suggested because "the crisis is not only Southern but national, not only for whites but for Negroes and other races as well," the statement said.

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cil was the culmination of race relation conferences which began with the session of Negro leaders at Durham on October 20, 1942. At the Durham meeting, the Negroes declared that "the war has sharpened the issue of Negro-white relations," and called for improvement in the status of their race in regard to political and civil rights, industry and labor, service and social welfare and health.

**Pledge Co-operation**  
Following the Negroes' lead, a group of white leaders gathered in Atlanta on April 8 this year and adopted a resolution pledging full co-operation toward better racial understanding, and praising the Negroes' action as "frank and courageous" and "free from any suggestion of threat and ultimatum."

Another meeting which helped pave the way for Wednesday's decision was the session of the collaboration committee at Richmond, Va., last June 16 at which time resolutions were adopted terminating the Negro-white issue a "rare challenge to the leadership of the South." The collaboration committee was composed of representatives of both the Durham and Atlanta conferences and it was out of this meeting that the continuation committees grew.

The statement issued at the close of Wednesday's conference declared, "We propose to substitute the measures of the good society for the old biological struggle of physical survival. . . . We dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now."

"We recognize," it added, "the sweep and power of the emotions in time of war and crisis and the rights and tendencies in the democratic way of life for thousands of individuals and groups to agitate, organize and promote their own peculiar programs. This is and must be the essence of democracy. But it also is the way of democracy to focus upon fundamentals and to give opportunity to responsible leadership through the orderly agencies of government and of private citizens.

"To this end no greater service can be rendered to the nation than to covenant together in responsible organizations, to provide leadership and clearing waste and overlapping, on the one hand, and, on the other, to minimize the harmful influence of irresponsible forces in this great hour of need for good will."

The southern council is to be composed of representatives of both races and private and public groups. Creation of a national committee was suggested because "the crisis is not only Southern but national, not only for whites but for Negroes and other races as well," the statement said.

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Georgia  
Conferences made another step in the spirit of, and in conformity with the principles of American democratic problems peculiar to this democracy." section Wednesday in a one-day conference at Atlanta University.

Officers of the continuation committees were authorized to take immediate action for the incorporation of the new council, and the conferees will meet again after the organization is further perfected.

The committee declared that it gathered to "covenant together in harmony and unanimity to make this day, or what this day should bring to pass, epochal in a new purpose, a new understanding, and a new fellowship." It said further: "In the name and declaration of the Americas' science and education we seek to find and to tell the truth. In the name and spirit of America's democracy, we seek the way of equal opportunity. In the name of America's patriotism, we strive for loyalty to the American dream for leadership to guide, and for statesmanship adequate to carry the burden of the new America. In the name and spirit of America's Christianity, we search for the new faith of fellowship."

**NEW DECLARATION**  
The leaders agreed, first, upon a new declaration of American principles and a new dedication of ourselves to the task of covenanting together with all regions and all races for the continued better ordering of our society." They declared further: "We recognize fully that in the present crisis this covenant is as important as the earlier compacts of the forefathers, and that the framework within which we covenant together must comprehend a concept and a charter which guarantees equality of opportunity for all peoples. This means more specifically as bearing upon the burden of our present counseling and in every region is entitled to equal opportunity that every other citizen of the United States has within the framework of the American democratic system of government."

## Colored, White Educators In Session At AU Atlanta, Georgia Outgrowth Of Durham, Atlanta Conferences

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

Southern Negro and white leaders forming the Continuation Committee of the Durham and Atlanta

Conferences made another step in the spirit of, and in conformity with the principles of American democratic problems peculiar to this democracy." section Wednesday in a one-day conference at Atlanta University. The Southern Regional Council, answering the challenge of a group of representative Negro leaders meeting in Durham that the South awaken and grant its Negro citizens equal rights in many restricted field and the acceptance of that challenge by a cooperative group of white leaders meeting in Atlanta, the Continuation Committee called for the organization of Southern Regional Council to in-group when established."

Formation of a "National Committee on race and regional development," constituted of representatives of all races, was also urged "since the crisis is not only southern but national, not only for whites, but for Negroes and other races as well." President Roosevelt was urged to appoint such a National Committee.

Concerning post-war planning, the committee recognized "that the problems of the folk and of race constitute a more difficult problem than that of physical planning" and by the same token urged "all the more the obligation to apply to this great area of our democracy the best the sciences, social sciences, the humanities and religion can do in the realistic working out of next steps."

"We recognize the sweep and power of the emotions in the time of war and crisis and the rights and tendencies in the democratic way of life for thousands of individuals and groups to agitate, organize and promote their own peculiar programs," the committee declared. "This is and must be the essence of a democracy. But it is also the way of democracy to focus upon fundamentals and to give opportunity to responsible leadership through the orderly agencies of government and of private citizens. To this end no greater service can be rendered to the nation than to covenant together in responsible organizations, to provide leadership and clearing waste and overlapping, on the one hand, and, on the other, to minimize the harmful influence of irresponsible forces in this great hour of need for good equal opportunity that every other citizen of the United States has within the framework of the American democratic system of government."

Dedicating themselves "unswervingly to the successful achievement of this task," and taking cognizance of "certain features peculiar to each society" and the "certain cumulative and tragic handicaps" in the physical and cultural heritage of the South, the committee members appealed to the nation "in covenant with the South, to exercise a wisdom and maturity through which methods, procedures and rates of change may be worked out representative of all the interests encompassed by the proposed program."

The present membership of the Continuation Committee of the Durham and Atlanta Conferences constitutes the nucleus of the new council. The officers were authorized to take immediate steps for the legal incorporation of the Council, to appoint the necessary staff permanent with the South, to implement the program and to enlarge the present membership in order to make it fully representative of all the interests encompassed by the proposed program.

Dr. Charles Johnson, of Fisk University, and Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, served as co-chairmen of the Wednesday meeting. Attending the committee sessions were Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Dr. M. M. Bond, president of Fort Valley State College, Georgia; Dr. R. L. Patterson, president of the Atlanta Race Conference, New York, N. Y. In the New Republic of April 19 you use some pretty rough language with regard to a statement adopted at a conference in Atlanta on race relations by a group of White



Southerners.

As one of the signers of the document, I think your readers are entitled to see the section dealing with present arrangements of segregation and make up their own minds whether or not it is an unfair or unrealistic approach to this problem:

The race problem in any Southern community is complicated by our economic limitations. The factors which have kept the South a tributary section have also kept it poor and lacking in sufficient industry to develop and to provide enough jobs and enough public funds for every public need. Yet the only justification offered for those laws which have for their purpose the separation of the races is that they are intended to minister to the welfare and integrity of both races. There has been widespread and inexcusable discrimination in the administration of these laws. The white Southerner has an obligation to interest himself in the legitimate aspirations of the Negro. This means correcting the discrimination between the races in the allocation of school funds; in the number and quality of schools, and in the salaries of teachers. In public travel, where the law demands a separation of the races, primary justice and a simple sense of fair play demand the facilities for safety, comfort and health should be equal. The distribution of public utilities and public benefits, such as sewers, water, housing, street and sidewalk paving, playgrounds, public-health and hospital facilities should come to the Negro upon the basis of population and need.

Atlanta, Ga.

FRANK MCCALLISTER

[We realize the race problem is infinitely more complicated in the South than in the North because of the larger proportion of Negroes in the population; however, acknowledging the sincerity and good intent of the white Southerners who met in Atlanta, the can only reiterate their views on segregation. It is a primary and fundamental injustice. It makes possible the flagrant discrimination and abuses which the Atlanta conferees deplore. Separation is a euphemism; for segregation is segregation however a paragraph may be worded. When a man goes to a strange country and finds himself an outcast, it is not because his neighbors are worried about his "welfare and integrity" but because they despise him. — THE EDITORS]

## Whites. Negroes In Dixie The Plaindealer Get Together On Kansas City, Kan. Four Freedom Program

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Formation of the Southern council was the culmination of race relation conferences which began with the session of Negro leaders at Durham on October 20, 1942.

## Southerners Move For Daily World Atlanta, Georgia Interracial Goodwill

Definite assurance that a Southern Regional council, organized to promote the economic, civic and welfare of the south will begin to function actively this winter, was given Sunday by Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina and Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university, co-chairmen of an all day interracial meeting held in Atlanta.

Sufficient financial resources have been secured to make certain that operations can begin in February, it was announced. Broad objectives were agreed upon and personnel tentatively chosen.

This was the culmination of a series of interracial conferences which began in Durham, N. C. in October 1942, and continued through other gatherings in Atlanta and Richmond. The purpose of all these parleys was to promote better interracial relations, to lessen friction and to provide more adequate opportunities for the people of the south. All the participants have been white and colored southerners.

The following named persons attended Sunday's conference.

Dr. Will W. Alexander, Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta; Edmund M. Preston, Richmond attorney; Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times Dispatch; Dr. B. E. Mays, president, Morehouse college; Mrs. Henry Havens, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Virginia Union university, Richmond; Carter W. Wesley, Houston Informer; Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Va. State college, Petersburg; Monsignot James McNamara, Savannah C. H. Gillman, CIO, Atlanta;

Dr. Forrester B. Washington, director Atlanta University School of Social Work; Dr. William E. Cole, TVA, Knoxville, Tenn.; Dr. Ira DeA Reid, Atlanta university; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president Atlanta university; Philip Shulhafer, personnel manager, Atlanta; Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, executive secretary, Atlanta Urban league; A. W. Dent, president Dillard university, New Orleans; Dr. J. McDowell Richards, president Columbia Theological seminary, Decatur, Ga.; Dr. Goodrich C. White, president Emory university, Atlanta; Mrs. M. E. Tilly, secretary, Woman's Society for Christian Service, Southern jurisdiction, the Methodist church, Atlanta; R. Beverley Roberts, attorney, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. H. M. Hall, president State college, Fort Valley, Ga. and Lewis Burnham, Southern Negro youth congress, Birmingham.



# Southern Council, Pro and Con

IT IS a coincidence that two of our columnists on this page, Messrs. Luther P. Jackson and J. Saunders Redding, write this week on The Southern Regional Council, which grew out of the 1942 Durham Conference. *Journal and Guide*

Dr. Jackson writes a piece that should clear up some misconceptions. He points up the present status of the movement, and in well considered words expresses the probability that it "will be the most effective organization yet attempted toward the improvement of racial conditions in the South." He states what is true when he says that the Council begins by utilizing the collective ideas of all segments of Negro leadership in the country.

Dr. Jackson has been a part of the movement from its inception, and having been on the inside, and having heard all of the important discussions, and having participated in the formation of the Regional Council, he speaks from first-hand information.

Norfolk, Virginia  
Mr. Redding speaks from the standpoint of one who has formed his opinions from outside observation. He makes some strictures that are rather harsh. The *Journal and Guide*, which has been in constant touch with developments from the Durham conference to the last Atlanta conference has not heard of the "disgust," the "cynicism" and "scorn" which has been, or which, as Mr. Redding says, is being directed toward both the Durham and the Atlanta conferences, except from a few men who viewed with suspicion and apprehension a group of Southern Negroes asserting their own minds; and, except from one or two persons who attended the Durham conference, and were disappointed because they were not selected to run the show.

## GEORGIA

But what concerns us most about this quotation from an editorial in and a still more distressing habit of contradicting himself by his own writing.

Mr. Redding's loose and intemper-ate appraisal of the movement is his careless disregard for facts. He says:

Now these conferences set themselves up jointly as a professional body of interracial people (and a body of professional Southerners) to solve the race problem.

This is a statement that is unworthy of a man of Mr. Redding's intelligence. There was nothing about any of these conferences that would classify the conferees as "professional bodies of interracial people," or bodies of "professional Southerners."

In each and all of the conferences there were people who had never before attended an interracial meeting. There were white people in the Atlanta conference and in the Richmond conference who had never before interested themselves in the problem.

Neither the Durham conference nor the organization meeting of the Southern Regional Council took the position that the race problem is exclusively Southern. Dr. Hancock, who made the keynote address at Durham, made that explicit.

The Regional Council, at the organization meeting, included in its official statement the following:

Since the crisis is not only southern but national, not only for whites but for Negroes and other races as well, and since the central purpose of the new council is cooperation and the building of active good will, we urge the formation of a National Committee on race and regional development, constituted of representatives of all races and of public and private groups. Such a committee, subscribing to the declaration of principles, would work with and utilize all available agencies and individuals in private and public life.

Last March Mr. Redding had an article in *The Atlantic Monthly* which he expressed in such positive language, is still there. The fact is that Mr. Redding exhibits a distressing weakness for being influenced against his own judgment

the Guide with the following:

"The committee's declaration makes this clear:"

We are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether of races or classes or creeds; however, we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework.

Redding said in his *Atlantic Monthly* article:

Ten years ago this declared opposition to custom would have been impossible. Ten or even five years ago Negroes did not issue statements on race relations and race policy without first submitting them to a group of "liberal white friends" for advisement. The declaration must have sounded treasonable to the South. NONE OF THE OLD SHIBOLETHS HERE, NO TRUCKLING TO EXPEDIENCY, NO INDICATION HERE THAT SETTLEMENT WILL BE WHAT IT ALWAYS WAS FOR THE OLD NEGRO LEADERS—THE WHITE MAN'S SETTLEMENT. NOTHING HERE TO GLADDEN THE HEARTS AND QUIET THE MINDS OF THOSE WHO BELIEVE THAT THE NEGRO SOUTH IS BEING MISLED OUT OF CONFORMITY TO THE OUTWORN SOUTHERN PATTERN BY NORTHERN AGITATORS. THIS STATEMENT OF POLICY RUNS SHARPLY COUNTER TO ANY BASED ON THE MAINTENANCE OF A CONCEPT OF INFERIOR RACES. (Capitals Supplied.)

It appears that while Mr. Redding last March had only words of commendation for the action of the Durham conferees, in December he has only words of scorn.

We believe the statesmanship which Mr. Redding discerned in the Durham group last March, and which he expressed in such positive language, is still there. The fact is that Mr. Redding exhibits a distressing weakness for being influenced against his own judgment

of contradicting himself by his own writing.

## PLANNING FOR ACTION

The Southern Regional Council, "organized to promote the economic, civic, and racial welfare of the South," has made plans to begin active operations in February, 1943. This was decided at a recent meeting in Atlanta. The council had its beginning with the Durham Conference of Southern Negro leaders held at Durham, N. C., in October, 1942, followed by the Atlanta Conference of Southern white leaders in Atlanta, which was in turn followed by a joint conference in Richmond.

Having discussed the matter and concluded that the group of Southern Negro and white leaders is now resolved to act. This is good news and promises renewed hope of progress in race relations.

and this corn are directed at both the Atlanta Conference and the Durham Conference. Some of the men who sat in the Durham Conference have said in effect, "A plague on both your houses."

Now these Conferences set themselves up jointly as a professional body of interracial people (and a body of professional Southerners) to solve the race problem.

NOT A SOUTHERN PROBLEM

And once more it seems timely to protest that the Negro problem is not a Southern problem and that it cannot be solved in the South by the South alone. The very conception of the problem as a "Southern" problem is solved by the South alone is part and parcel of the old conceit that has kept Negroes and whites so long stalemated. It is the South's old cherished conceit that it knows the Negro and knows what to do about him. Besides this, it is a conceit that carries an insidious implication that there is

## A Second Look

By J. SAUNDERS REDDING

*Journal and Guide* Norfolk, Virginia  
IN A FEW WEEKS the Southern Regional Council will set up offices in Atlanta, for the "chief purpose of solving" the race problem. The office will be staffed by Southerners, and its functioning will climax a series of meetings and proposals which started with the Negro Durham Conference, which in turn gave rise to the white Atlanta Conference.

One hundred of the South's "leading whites" sat in at this latter conference and promulgated a statement so equivocal and so haltered by a fear of positiveness—indeed, to attentive and hopeful ears, so hollow-sounding—that few Negroes could accept it without the deepest reservations. Though it is quite possible that the white Atlanta conferees were not then and are not now aware of these reservations, the Negro Durham conferees must be aware of them, for they read the Negro press and they listen to Negro talk. They know that the reservations amount to disgust and cynicism and lime-bitter scorn engendered in Negroes by years and years of disillusionment.

The Durham conferees know also (for a falling off of their own unity and the defection on the part of their own membership have told them) that this disgust, this cynicism,



MR. REDDING



Such a belief and such efforts needs it politically so that his toward interracial adjustment public enemies at least may be that are based on it play directly thrown into discard. The dema- into the hands of the demagogues. gogues know this, and they know The rabble rousers make cheap that so long as they can keep Ne- political capital—as white South-gro North and Negro South di- ern liberals and conservatives vided, black votes or no black- know all too well—out of inter-votes, they can keep themselves racial activity in the South, and elected. even out of interracial goodwill.

Talmadge points to his black adherents down in Georgia, as examples of what "knowing the nigger" can accomplish, while at the same time he orders some members of the University of Georgia's faculty crucified for advocating "bi-racial school- ing."

#### WHIPPED BY 10,000 TONGUES

Bilbo brays loudly of his Mis- sissippi "colored friends" while at the same time he brings forth cheers (and votes) from his felt- hat boys by giving ex-Governor White the devil for "havin' some darn-fool white men over there in Jackson stop their work to listen" to some nigger-darkies complaining. White women and the South who openly, courage- ously interest themselves in inter- racial affairs are whipped by ten thousand tongues.

Not that all the men who have inherited the belief that the South knows the Negro and knows what to do about him are demagogues. And certainly not those who are initiating this duplicating and quixotic action. Far from it. It is true that some of the white men seem to be merely "men on the make," blowing whither the wind listeth.

But most of the important ones are men of integrity and probity, men, as I have heard it well said, whose consciences are bothering them. It is also true that some of the Negroes are merely "pro- fessional race leaders," prac- ticing their profession in the hope of gain, but most of the important ones are sincere.

#### A SOLID FRONT NEEDED

But even men of honesty are frequently the dupes of the un- scrupulous, and it is not hard to imagine the unscrupulous using the Southern Regional Council as a wedge to split Negroes on sec- tional lines—as a wedge to drive Southern Negroes and Northern Negroes so far apart that any hope of forming a solid Negro front would be forever lost.

And it is a solid front that the Negro in America needs. He needs it more than ever now. He

Shade of Booker Washing- ton and shadow of DuBois! Negroes must not again be duped into creating false is- sues and perpetuating sham differences between the black North and the black South as in the days of the first World War. Negroes must not again be lulled into content- ment by the elevation of one of them or a dozen of them into positions of white- created eminence.

#### NEGRO CAPITOL— ATLANTA OR NEW YORK

Negroes must not believe that the matter of the capitol of Ne- gro America is in New York or Atlanta. It only matters that the capitol should be one capitol and that from it stems the best will of a whole people and the best action to establish that whole people in their fundamental rights.

I do not believe that the South- ern Regional Council embodies the best will of a whole people; and I do not believe either that it is free enough of bugaboo fears or sufficiently dedicated to the concept of human equality to do the job that must be done. Let the Southern Regional Council look to it: If it can do no good, let no one, through it, do harm!

# A Second Look

By J. Saunders Redding

Journal and Guide — Norfolk, Virginia —

IN OCTOBER, 1942, a group of southern Negroes met in a con- ference in Durham and formulated a document which they hoped would be accepted as a basis for interracial understanding and cooperation. Though some of the whites at that meeting were not sufficiently independent of white southern patronage to be other than stand-patters, the movement of the thinking that grew out of that meeting was in general solid, sane, salutary. Approxi- mately six months later a group of southern whites met in Atlanta, and out of that meet- ing came an endorsement of the Durham Con- ference's declaration.

#### PROPOSALS BY COMMITTEE

Now, in August, a committee from each of these conferences has come together and, on the basis of the Durham Conference's docu- ment, proposed: 1. That formation of a Region- al Southern Council, made up of "representa- tives of both races and of private and public groups," which would have as its "central pur- pose cooperation and the building of active goodwill;" and proposed, 2. That the President of the United States name a National Council which, presumably, would undertake the same purpose as the Regional Council on a national scale.

In regards to the first proposal, one cannot help but think of the South-wide Commission on Interracial Cooperation. It has offices in Atlanta and branches in every southern state. Rosters of the state officers of the, Interracial Commission read like cullings from the South's blue books of education, religion, politics, and finance.

Some of the regional members of the Commission have been Mr. Will Alexander, once a white southern minister, now a bureau- crat; Mr. John Hope, late presi- dent of Atlanta University; Mr. Kendall Weisiger, an important official with the Southern Bell Telephone Company; Mr. Howard Odom, of the University of North Carolina, and Mr. Charles John- son, of Fisk University, both out- standing sociologists; Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, a southern white woman of excellent gifts. Most of these people, and others prominently connected with vari- ous state Interracial Commissions, are in the new group.

And, also, the roster of the new group, made up as it is of most of the members of the old Com- mission, does not vouch for the success of the new Council. In- deed, what we seem to have is nothing more than a change in name.

#### QUESTIONS ON FAILURE

If one speculates on the ap- parent failure of the Interracial Commission to attain its ends, one would ask certain pertinent (or impertinent) questions. Was ly what it is proposed that the new Regional Council undertake to do—that is, win cooperation and build active goodwill.

It has held meetings, made pronouncements, carried on campaigns against lynching, financed the preparation of race studies, fought for op- portunities for Negroes, ad infinitum, and solicited money for the doing of all these things.

It has had some of the most in- telligent and liberal leadership in the South. And yet the very pro-

seriously solicit for Negroes the goodwill of other whites.

Did the Commission touch and appeal to the wrong peo- ple? Most of its meetings and most of its appeals were addressed to people, white and colored, who were, or thought they were relatively free of the "race problem" in their own lives, and who, by reason of education and position, were already predisposed to cooperate.

The Commission did not touch and appeal to the red-neck boys who do the lynching, who think educating Negroes is a waste of public money, and who go on strike if their employers hire Ne- groes at the same jobs and the same wages as theirs.

It did not touch and appeal to the hammer-heel boys who suffer because of the ignorance, the emotionalism and the poverty of the red-necks.

In short, the Commission had no People's program: it had a program for privileged persons.

#### SECOND PROPOSAL

In regards to the second pro- posal—the formation of a Na- tional Council—one cannot help but think of certain national councils that have failed because they have not been endowed with the power to take an authoritative approach to their problems.

One thinks especially of the National Council on Economic Security, which gave up the ghost more than six months ago. And one thinks of the first Fair Em- ployment Practices Committee, which had no more authority than a Jew in the German Chancellory.

A national council of this sort simply will not do as an over-all body, and the pro- posal for its creation does not face realities. Such a council would fool around with issues, but would have no power to resolve them.

The greatest good—and this, of course, would be important—it could serve would be to interpret and explain.

#### THE REAL NEED

What is really needed is a body firmly rooted in the Federal Gov- ernment; a body endowed with constitutional powers, with legis- lative influence, with policy-mak- ing powers, and without the more insidious evils of political con- nections.

It might be well, for in-



MR. REDDING

AUG 28

part of the government it would have real power, and real power is needed to break the backs of the political demagogues, the economic vampires, and the social hellions who play hob with the Negro and Democracy.

Such an office would have to be manned, and its responsibilities would be

Such an office would have to be manned, and its responsibilities would be

"OFFICE OF NEGRO AFFAIRS" reading.)

But lacking so superior a de-

partment, though, the next best thing would be the re-creation of an

department, though, the next best thing would be the re-creation of an

department, though, the next best thing would be the re-creation of an



57b-1943

GEORGIA

# An Important Movement

SEP 11 1943

By CARTER WESLEY

SEP 11 1943

One of the most important movement in the nations history got under way early this month in Atlanta when the Southern Council for Regional Development announced the charter of economic equality for all races and covenanted to work actively and progressively, bringing such equality to

fruition in the South, and ultimately in the nation. It was the first time that responsible leadership in the South committed itself to economic equality as the principles of American Democracy inclusive of Negroes. Not only is that true, but

many of those connected with the movement believe that the charter would encompass other minorities such as the Latin-American peoples, the Jewish people and many others who have been left a victim of the superiority complex of the southern region. It is also hoped that the movement will solve the number one economic problem of the nation, which the President's committee said was the South itself. It is South, any more than it is an accident that few of our Negroes have been governors in the South. No man or race can climb very far with most of his or its energies bent upon trying to keep somebody else down, any more than one can climb with somebody sitting on his neck.

It is no accident that few of our Negroes have been governors in the South. No man or race can climb very far with most of his or its energies bent upon trying to keep somebody else down, any more than one can climb with somebody sitting on his neck.

**Time to Work Together** The South has lived under the yoke of suspicion, hatred and dread, so that its energies for constructive work have never had a fair chance. The Southern Council for Regional Development boldly throws off the yoke of fear and dread and starts races working together to build out optimistically, courageously, but purposefully, to move out the stumbling blocks which have so long kept the South from reaching its true place in destiny. Perhaps the South will not join in, but there is the hope that millions of other southerners will be glad to find an approach to the race question which squares with Christianity and with our democratic principles.

There will be both Negroes and whites skeptical of the movement. I think it was James who once said the difference between the atheist and the Christian is the man in this instance would be the one who will believe in the possibilities of men working out their problems by cooperation and common endeavor. If whites are willing to recognize the impossibility of making slaves of American citizens, Negroes must be willing to accept the fact that there are many white southerners desperately anxious to solve the question of racial clashes and racial discrimination.

If Negroes may take the credit for the first overt step toward solving this problem, they must

concede that it was the whites who made the final contribution to widen the movement in accordance with our American democratic principles. In the solution of the problem there is a part for both races to play; there are obligations for both races, and there are inescapable responsibilities for all Christians and all true Americans. The manner in which Negroes and whites have handled this problem in the past is a disgrace to both races, and a stigma on the statesmanship and thinking of the whole South.

It is no accident that few of our Negroes have been governors in the South. No man or race can climb very far with most of his or its energies bent upon trying to keep somebody else down, any more than one can climb with somebody sitting on his neck.

The Southern Council for Regional Development boldly throws off the yoke of fear and dread and starts races working together to build out optimistically, courageously, but purposefully, to move out the stumbling blocks which have so long kept the South from reaching its true place in destiny. Perhaps the South will not join in, but there is the hope that millions of other southerners will be glad to find an approach to the race question which squares with Christianity and with our democratic principles.

No one connected with the Southern Council for Regional Development desires or expects that the movement will encroach upon any other organization. Indeed, it is the ardent hope of those sponsoring the Southern Council that there will be cooperation with existing organizations because of the broad principles of the movement and because it is committed to right wherever it is found.

The great significance of the movement is that it is of the South, by the South, and for the South. It is intended to be South-wide, instead of just local in special states and communities

in its concept and activities. It is also significant because it renounces a double standard of democracy at the same time it recognizes the right of every man and family to choose their own friends and associates, thus stripping the demagogues of the idea that any attempt to give Negroes justice would automatically seem encroachment upon the rights of white American citizens.

The movement is broad enough to work with labor organizations, those interested in educational improvement, those concerned with civil and political rights, those concentrating upon homes of tenant farmers, others in agricultural groups, those interested in religious and domestic service problems.

**To Take Leading Part** As soon as incorporation is completed people of the Southwest will take a leading part in making this the most significant movement of the war period. For if the plight of the South affects the nation, it in turn by affecting the status of the nation internationally, affects our position in the family of nations of the world. State governmental authorities, municipalities, business leagues, ministers and teachers have an opportunity and an instrument with which to face this problem of race. Much rationalizing has been done by leaders to avoid facing this race problem in the South, but we all know that Christ did not dodge issues, and that those who evade the issue are leaving the path of Christianity.

The Southern Council for Regional Development will not solve our problems overnight. There will be impatience with the slowness of progress in some fields at some time, but the movement is founded on solid ground and points in the right direction! It is broad enough and tenuous enough to solve the problems if we will but stick by it. None of the great problems of history have been solved without sacrificing patience and this will take the same ingredients which Mr. Churchill would call blood, sweat and tears.



Journal and Guide for the repeal of t

**M**ORE than a year has elapsed since the now memorable Durham conference. Although things have not moved as rapidly as we had hoped, there are evidences that currents have been set in motion for the repeal of the segregation law, as it pertained to street cars and trolley buses, he was touching upon one of the tenderest spots in the whole system of segregation. It is on these common carriers that they are taking shape, and the full impact of segregation can be felt and it is here that race war will be fought.

that will in all probability change the tides of interracial tension in very definite ways for the better. Of the nature of things, there are certain difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of our desired ends; **DR. HANCOCK** but a fine beginning has been made.

The Southern Regional conference which is the composite results of the Durham, Atlanta and Richmond meeting is nearing completion so far as the organizational aspects are concerned. With the organization perfected we shall have some definite way to implement the Durham declaration. The blue print has been drawn and work is about to begin. There is a noticeable assuagement of interracial tension and we like to hope that it is permanent.

## WHITE SOUTH HAS ACCEPTED CHALLENGE

We further like to think that this assuagement is due in part to the discussions engendered by the Durham conference. At any rate, the white south has been challenged and more important the white south has accepted the challenge. Out of the erstwhile solid south has come the first thrust against segregation. Strangely enough it came from a southern man of southern antecedents. It came from the capitol of the Confederacy.

If an attack can be made on secession in Richmond it becomes more significant by reason of the fact that leadership of the south is indissolubly bound up with Richmond and Virginia. It is safe to say that as Richmond goes today all the south will go tomorrow or the day after.

When Virginius Dabney, courageous editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, came out boldly from every quarter.

attack and proposal that Mr. Dabney made, whites in authority would have taken it merely as a matter of course with hardly a passing comment; but when a white southerner, to the manner born, comes out for the abolition of segregation in any form, the country rightly sits up and takes serious notice. When a few more whites can muster courage to say what they feel towards the liberation of Negroes, we are going to get somewhere.

The white south has what patiently is its last chance to show Southern Negroes that there is some reality in their pledges of friendship. So far as Mr. Dabney is concerned this great opportunity is not going by default. His attack on segregation is the first-fruits of the Durham manifesto.

*Rights And Duties In  
Journal and Guide  
A Democracy  
Norfolk, Virginia*

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

The Southern Regional Council

MANY WHITE Americans hold that every step taken by the Negro to secure his rights as a citizen is a step against the best interests of the nation. If the Negro wins his struggle to secure admission to all branches of the military

... minds of white southerners, but today there are indications of a "break" in this solid front. From a small group of courageous individuals a change of view is arising. And as time passes the views of the few may become the views of the many. The South, then, may finally take its place as a region believing in true democracy.



**DR. JACKSON**

DR. JACKSON  
ties, if he votes and holds office.  
then, they say, he will immediately seek to invade the privacy of the white man's family life.

s. Such an invasion, they reason, will have two beneficial consequences. These are the end of racial purity, and the fall of the nation. In order to prevent such a calamity all good Americans must "keep the Negro in his place."

**GREATEST EXPRESSION  
IN THE SOUTH**

**AUG 28** This doctrine has been held by white Americans over the nation. It has found its greatest expression in the South. For centuries in this region the dominant idea has been that the whites must suppress the blacks. Firmly fixed is this notion in the capital on August 4th, these

**SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL FORMED** After holding a joint conference at Richmond in June, the collaboration committees of the two races decided upon one more conference to be held at Atlanta. Meeting together in the Georgia

groups established the Southern Regional Council as the culmination of their nine months labor.

Deciding to operate a permanent office with a staff of workers, the council will seek to promote through the South and the nation all the fine principles announced in the Durham and Atlanta statements.

If the program of the Council is successful, white Americans will no longer believe that political and economic equality for Negroes will lead to social equality, the end of racial purity, and the fall of the nation. That the Council succeeds in its mission, and that the views of the few southern whites become the views of all the southern whites, is the ardent wish of Negroes today.

The organization called for the can dream, for leadership to guide organization of a southern region, and for statesmanship adequate to carry the burden of the new approach to these goals of America. In the name and spirit of America's Christianity, we declared that it search for the new faith of fellowship.

harmony and unanimity to make "a new declaration of American purpose, a new understanding ourselves to the task of covenant-all regions and all races for the continued better ordering of our society." The declared further:

"We recognize fully that in the State of America, science and education are the names and spirit of Americanism. We seek the way to opportunity. In the hands of the forefathers, and that they have left us, we find the framework within which we cover our lives for loyalty to the American people together must comprehend."

Birmingham, Ala.  
ATLANTA, Aug. (ANP) — The Southern Negro and white leaders forming the Continuation Committee of the Durham and Atlanta conferences made another step in the direction of solving the undemocratic problems peculiar to this section in a one-day conference held Tuesday at Atlanta.

Answering the challenge of a group of representative Negro leaders meeting in Durham that the south awaken and event it's seen Negro citizens equal rights in the many restricted fields and the acceptance of that challenge by a cooperative group of white leaders meeting in Atlanta, the con-



Dedicating themselves "un-  
achievement of this task" and tak-  
swervingly to the successful a-  
ing cognizance of "certain fea-  
tures peculiar to our society"  
and the certain cumulative and  
tragic handicaps" in the physical  
and cultural heritage of the South  
the committee members appealed  
to the nation "in covenant with  
the South, to exercise a wisdom  
and maturity through which the  
methods, procedure and rates of  
charge may be worked out in the  
spirit of, and in a conformity  
with the principles of American  
democracy."

The southern regional council, as proposed by the committee, would be constituted of representatives of both race and of private and public groups. "Such a council," it was declared, "in subscribing to the new declaration of principles, would work with and utilize all other available agencies and individuals in private and public life and especially with similar national groups whom established."

Formation of a "national committee on race and regional development," constituted of representatives of all races, was also urged "since the crisis is not only southern but national, not only for whites but for Negroes and other races as well." President Roosevelt was urged to appoint such a national committee.

People's Voice

New York, N. Y.

By HAROLD PREECE (PV Special Correspondent)

ATLANTA, Ga.—Solemnly "covenanting together with all regions and all races for the continued better ordering of our society," 31 outstanding Negro and white Southern leaders met in conference at Atlanta University last week and pledged themselves in a ringing declaration of principles to work for "every guarantee of equal opportunity for the Negro in every part of the United States."

The group, meeting under the joint chairmanship of Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University and of Prof. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina, took

## COMMITTEE ON WORK

al Council "constituted of representatives of both races and of private and public groups," to work for a New South of progress and freedom.

At the same time, the group called on President Roosevelt to appoint "a National Committee on National training for Negro youth to be supplemented with federal funds. ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here

race and regional development, constituted of representatives of all races and of public and private groups." In usual words for the equipment, formerly used by the National Youth Administration, to Negro schools.

Southerners, the group said in its declaration that "the crisis is not only Southern but national, not of race."

only for whites but for Negroes and other races as well." ● Adequate wages for workers in agricultural and service occu-

## "SOUTH PART OF AMERICA"

This means that Southerners are all workers regardless of race or beginning to realize that, after all, color; extension of federal social they are a part of America and of security benefits to agricultural the world; that the South, which and service workers.

the world; that the South, which has been the bellwether of racism, is now beginning to set the pace in correcting those Southern in-  
fluences responsible for the recent disturbances in Harlem, Detroit, Chester, Pa., Beaumont, Texas, and Mobile, Alabama. A committee on military services and post-war demobilization problems presented plans in harmony with those announced by President Roosevelt in his last radio broadcast, for the rehabilitation and re-employment of soldiers who will be

At the same time a joint continu-returning South once the war is over. This committee is also un-  
 federations committee of preliminaryover. This committee is also un-  
 conferences held in Durham, Rich-derstood to have considered the  
 mond, and Atlanta took steps topossibility of preventing after-the-  
 transform the South through deedswar racial disturbances by work  
 as well as words. and training programs which can

Committees, made up of repre-help soldiers to return to normal  
representatives of both races, worked incivilian life with a minimum of  
the boiling heat, to hammer out delay.

programs for the equalization of SPIRIT OF UNITY

Southern education, for the reorganization of Southern agriculture with greater protection and opportunities for sharecroppers and day laborers, for the extension of the franchise through abolition of the

The conference was remarkable for the spirit of unity which prevailed among the fifteen Negro and sixteen white leaders who sat around the big table. There was vigorous and unanimous approval

tribune

would have gone a long way to easing interracial bitterness and tension. So when Editor Dabney with great moral daring advocates the repeal of the segregation laws as they pertain to

If an attack can be made on segregation in Richmond it becomes more significant by reason of the fact that leadership of the south is indissolubly bound up with Richmond and Virginia. It is safe to say that as Richmond goes today all the south will go tomorrow or the day after.

## IN THE LINED

### ON HANCOCK

The Southern Regional conference which is the composite results of the Durham, Atlanta and Richmond meetings is nearing completion so far as the organizational aspects are con-

By GORDON  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
*The First Fruits*  
More than a year has elapsed since the new meeting at Durham conferred

cerned. With the organization per-  
fected we shall have some definite  
way to implement the Durham deca-  
ration. The blue print has been drawn,  
and work is about to begin. There is  
a noticeable assuagement of inter-  
racial tension and we like to hope  
that it is permanent.

We further like to think that  
assuagement is due in part to  
discussions engendered by the  
Durham conference. At least the  
south has been challenged and  
important white south has ac-  
cepted the challenge. Out of the

...ough things have not mov-  
ed as rapidly as we had hoped, grad-

...ally they are tak-  
ing shape, and  
there are evi-  
dences that "cer-  
tains" in currents have  
been set in motion  
that will in all  
probability change  
the tides of inter-  
national tension in  
very definite ways  
for the better. In  
the nature of



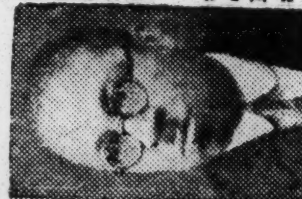
MANCOE

ings, there are HANCOCK while solid south has come the first thrust against segregation. Strange! Here we have the tenderest spot in our country, both for white and Negroes and if enough it came from a southern-born man, some alleviation could come here we can see no reason why.

# BETWEEN THE LINES

By GORDON HANCOCK

# Philadelphia, The First Fruits



# HANCOCK



57b-1943

ILLINOIS

Chicago Tribune  
Chicago, Illinois  
**Racial Amity Committee**  
**Plans Meeting Tomorrow**

The first working meeting of the racial relations commission appointed recently by Mayor Kelly will be held tomorrow afternoon in the mayor's office. Dr. Edwin R. Embree, chairman of the group, announced yesterday.



# Christians and Jews Plan Round Table Institute

APR 4 1943  
By Irene Steyskal

The words were Charles Evans Hughes':

"Rancor and bigotry, racial animosities and intolerances are the deadly enemies of democracy."

The occasion that drew from the chief justice the memorable statement was that, two years ago, upon which he received a citation from the National Conference of Christians and Jews. It was Chief Justice Hughes who, with Newton D. Baker and Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, founded that council in which many faiths and races meet in coöperative spirit.

They are words thousands of men and women, thru the good offices of the conference and its scores of member round tables, have taken to heart—a gospel for democracy to be preached and lived if the world ever is to have its dreamed-of golden age of progress and peace. Upon them as the major theme, the Chicago Round Table of the conference is building its 7th annual Institute of Human Relations.

Thursday is the day set for the institute, and again this year it will be held in the Hotel Sherman. Attendance has grown with each successive year, and this season advance reservations indicate that the opening noon lunch session will find more than 1,000 persons gathered in the Grand ballroom.

"From Neighborhood to Worldhood" is the title chosen for the program. "And that," Mrs. George R. Wilson reveals, "prompted a special effort this year to include representatives from all national groups in the city. For with our many different national strains, we are a little world right here, an ideal proving ground for good will among men." Mrs. Wilson heads the women's division of the Round Table. The institute originated with the women of the Round Table. Altho by the second year it had outgrown their ranks, management of the meetings has remained in their hands.

Four noted speakers are to be heard at the 7th institute: Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, Dr. Sadie Mossell Alexander, Negro leader, attorney, and national secretary of the Urban league, Dr. Franz Alexander, of the Institute of Psycho-

Analysis, and Dr. Francis E. McMahon, professor of philosophy at the University of Notre Dame.

Young Gov. Stassen has attracted wide interest thruout the country by his ability as a speaker and his ideas on world coöperation after the war. He recently was appointed president of the International Council of Religious Education. Gov. Stassen's talk will take title from the program theme.

Dr. Alexander, the first and only Negro woman to be graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania and admitted to the state bar, is an outstanding figure in Negro leadership and culture. She is the grand-daughter of a Methodist bishop. She will present the problems of racial minorities in her talk, "Color—America's Bar to Worldhood."

er Hungarian born, Dr. Franz Alexander is known  
il to many in this country thru his book, "Our Age  
a-of Unreason." He has been associated with the  
University of Chicago thru the Judge Baker Foun-  
n,dation in recent years and is assistant professor  
ts of psychiatry at the University of Illinois. "A New  
rt Mind for a New World" will be his topic.

Known for his writings in championship of democratic rights, Dr. McMahon of Notre Dame is a member of the American Catholic Philosophical Association and formerly was president of the Catholic Association for International Peace. His theme will be, "World Order and the Moral Law."

After their individual addresses, the speakers will participate in a round table discussion, presided over by James M. Yard. Dr. Yard heads the Chicago Round Table, which is the midwest branch of the Christian-Jew conference.

A national conference citation will be conferred at the institute. The recipient will be Mrs. Andrew MacLeish of Glencoe, one of the organizers of the Chicago Round Table. Mrs. MacLeish was once president of Rockford college, and she has sustained an active interest in education. She is a leader in church and club activities.

Assisting Mrs. Wilson in planning the institute are Dr. Percy Julian, Dr. Wilhelm Pauck, Mrs. Augustine J. Bowe and Mrs. Harold Lachman.

Chicago Tribune  
Chicago, Illinois  
**WARNS' NEGROES  
MUST WORK OUT  
OWN SALVATION**

The Negro people must prove themselves desirable and worthy of their jobs in order for them to gain recognition, the Rev. J. C. Austin, pastor of the Pilgrim Baptist church, told several hundred Negroes gathered for a good will meeting yesterday.

day in Wendell Phillips high school  
39th street and Prairie avenue.

"In spite of conditions, we must unite in our business movements, preach good will and when the war is over we will be able to hold our own in factories and other businesses," he said.

The meeting was under the sponsorship of the National Negro Progress Association. Carl A. Hansberry is president.

## CHARGE CAPITAL IS CHIEF SOURCE OF INTOLERANCE

Chicago Tribune  
Chicago, Illinois  
**Negroes Rap Policies  
in Washington.**

A charge that Washington is the fountainhead of racial intolerance in the United States was filed yesterday by delegates to a national conference of Negroes in Chicago, who directed a resolution President Roosevelt requesting him to put an end to "Jim Crowism."

"Washington is the head of all discrimination in this country, because it tolerates it in Washington as a city, and in the military forces," declared Thomas Smith, a delegate from Buffalo, N. Y., in recommending the adoption of the resolution.

### Charge "Jim Crow" Practices.

The government tolerates "Jim Crow" practices in the army, the navy, and the marines, the Negro group asserted, and the exclusion of colored women from the SPARs and the WAVES, under control of Secretary of the Navy Knox, has an "unfavorable affect" on the country, the resolution contended.

The conference, which will be concluded tomorrow, is being held at the Metropolitan Community church, with 500 delegates representing 29 states in attendance. It is sponsored by the March on Washington movement, and its theme is "We are Americans, too." Native colonies in Africa should be given autonomy now instead of being "returned to their masters after the war," Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, a Negro, curator of Negro literature at the New York public library and a history lecturer at New York City college, said yesterday afternoon.

### Capable, Curator Contends.

There are men among the natives who are educated and capable of conducting free governments, he said.

Dr. Louis Wirth, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, said "a great gap exists between American aspiration and realization" and declared that the guarantees of civil rights should be enforced.

The problems of the natives of the Caribbean islands were surveyed by Dr. Eric Williams, Negro associate professor of social and political science at Howard university, Washington, D. C.

The group decided to approach the problem of holding these jobs by working through government, labor unions and management, the Negro workers themselves and community contacts.

The necessity for the Negro worker to be reached through all types of Negro organizations was emphasized as well as the desire to impress upon the Negro worker that the foundation has been laid in this period for future industrial and economic progress.

**PLAN NATIONAL DRIVE**

The conferees agreed to launch a nationwide "Hold Your Job" campaign with an intensive week devoted to the Negro worker's present and future in July. Committees were immediately set up to start work on the program.

**ACKNOWLEDGED LEADERS**

and economic progress.  
PLAN NATIONAL DRIVE

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**up to start work on the program**  
**ACKNOWLEDGED LEADERS**

# To Help Race's Post-War Status

# Leaders Plan Nation-Wide Hold-Your-Job Campaign

**CHICAGO, June 17**—Plans to help the Negro worker to retain in the post-war a nationwide "Hold Your Job" period the jobs which he had won during the war were laid by a number of conferees at an intensive week called together by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, at Fund headquarters Thursday.

The conferees that more Negroes could find employment at higher wages than they are now getting are employed at their own expense in various parts of the country. The conferees agreed to launch a campaign devoted to the Negro worker's present and future in July.

Committees were immediately set up to start work on the program.

**ACKNOWLEDGED LEADERS**

AGREE ON PROCEDURE



Those participating in the conference were: Frayser T. Lane of the Chicago Urban League, Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees' association; W. O. Walker, president of the National Negro Publishers' association; Louis Martin, editor of the Detroit Chronicle; Adam C. Powell Jr., editor of The People's Voice; Dr. Weaver, Dr. Charles S. Johnson of the Rosenwald Fund; Horace Cayton, director of the Parkway Community Center; Dr. Will Alexander of the War Manpower Commission; Chester Franklin, editor of the Kansas City Call; Austin Scott of the Fair Employment Practices committee; Julius C. Thomas of the National Urban League, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Women; Miss Jeanette Welch, secretary of the Council; Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, and P. L. Prattis, executive editor of The Pittsburgh Courier.

Others invited, but who could not attend because of prior commitments, were: A. Philip Randolph of the March On-Washington movement, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Roy Wilkins, editor of The Crisis; P. B. Young Sr., editor of The Journal and Guide; Carl Murphy, editor of The Afro-American; Claude Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press and Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

## CALL ON NEGROES TO DROP PREJUDICES

Urban League Speakers at Its  
Chicago Session Appeal for  
Statesmanlike Leaders

END OF HATING STRESSED  
New York Times  
New York, N. Y.  
Practical Approach to Issue  
of Racial Relationships Is  
Emphasized in Discussions

By TURNER CATLEDGE  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—An appeal to American Negro leaders to drop their prejudices against the whites and adopt the quality of statesmanship in dealing with the acute inter-racial situation in the country was the keynote sounded today at the opening of the annual conference of the National Urban League, an organization devoted to social service among Negroes.

The plea came directly from Negroes—from Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Professor of Sociology at Atlanta University; from Willard S. Townsend, a member of the national board of industrial organizations, and from the problem of race relations.

Mrs. Pauline Redmond Coggs, executive secretary of the Urban League of Washington, D. C. It was a highlight of what was regarded as one of the most important and unusual inter-racial meetings held in this part of the country since the war began. Speakers did not content themselves with merely protesting against the Negro's lot. There was the little defiance of whites, on demand upon government to use its power in an attempt to strike down by fiat the racial inequalities existing in the country.

There was, to be sure, an unmistakable undertone of complaint at the barriers which prevent the Negro's fullest participation in the war effort, and in American life in general. But the main theme of the conference—and the job to which it seemed to set itself—appeared as more down to earth. It was to find more workable means by which Negroes, acting in concert with the whites, might take fullest possible advantage of a country-wide "rash of good will" which William H. Baldwin president of the National Urban League, said had been the reaction to the recent outbreaks in New York City, and to find that good will into a telling force for inter-racial amity in every community in the United States.

### Note of Self-Searching Voiced

The note of self-searching was voiced toward the end of the session, and was applauded by the Urban League staff and board members from about forty communities. It cropped out here and there during a speech by Dr. Reid and a summing up of the day's talk on the subject of "Race Relations and Public Morale," by Vincent Owens, executive secretary of the Urban League of St. Paul. This was participated in, too, by Mr. Baldwin and by Frederick B. Sweet, assistant educational director of the United Automobile Workers of America, CIO, a white man.

"We have talked a great deal, and demanded much, in that the white man abandon his prejudice against the Negro," Dr. Reid said, "but we have done little toward breaking down the Negro's prejudices against the whites."

"One of the greatest jobs the Urban League and Negro leadership in general faces is the job of improving the social attitude of the Negroes themselves. We have got to improve his intra-racial attitude. We have got to teach our people that if we do not want to be hated, we must not ourselves hate."

Dr. Reid's remarks were provoked by Mr. Townsend, the CIOing was broadcast during the 30-minute hook-up, arranged by the Mutual Broadcasting company, with the popular Jack Brickhouse of WGN, at the microphone.

Mrs. Coggs rose quickly to her feet as delegates all over the room applauded or sought to get in a word.

"We've been pushing here and compromising there and dealing with our common problem," said Mrs. Coggs. "The time has come for the use of statesmanship, and not be concerned with the charges that certain leaders have 'sold out' every time they take a step in the real course of progress. The Urban League has a responsibility to carry with a practical approach to this question."

Earlier Dr. Reid said that the American Negro was being "prevented" from making his proper sacrifice in the war, by the way he was discriminated against in industry and in the armed services. Public morale was not in full force in the war, he said, because the people "compromised with justice in an attempt to maintain the status quo, in a partial adjustment of the Negro to his place in American life." The blame, he said, lay in some degree with both races, with "the racial divisionists and the racial obstructionists."

## 35,000 Cheer Joe Louis, Robeson At Music Fest

Chicago, Ill. One of the greatest examples of interracial goodwill to be witnessed in Chicago in a decade was the rousing approval given by 35,000 citizens, who, and of the mammoth program featuring the 4th annual American Negro Festival Saturday night under the brilliant floodlights of White Sox Park. From the time the program opened with a selection by the U. S. Navy Band from Camp Robert Smalls at Great Lakes, Ill., until the singing of "America" marked its close, there was never a dull moment of a single drag in the presentation of the big show.

David W. Kellum, known to the kiddies as the "Bud Billiken" of the Chicago Defender, acted as master of ceremonies and his excellent handling of the artists permitted full time for the entire galaxy of stars on the big program, which lasted two hours and 45 minutes.

Heading the long list of celebrities appearing was Sgt. Joe Louis Barrow, world's heavyweight champion, now on leave from the U. S. Army and whose message of greeting was broadcast during the 30-minute hook-up, arranged by the Mutual Broadcasting company, with the popular Jack Brickhouse of WGN, at the microphone.

A short, fervent prayer, offered by the Rev. J. C. Austin of Pilgrim Baptist church, provided the interracial theme for the festival. Next came the stirring Post-ing of the Colors by the Color Guard of the 732nd Battalion, Camp Skokie, Ill.

Paul Robeson, international star of the stage, screen and radio, sang "Lord God of Abraham," and "Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child," and the applause that greeted him at the close of his encore swelled out into the streets adjoining the park.

Capt. Walter Dyett and his band played several popular dance numbers that were followed by two solos by charming Geraldine Overstreet, star of "Swing Mikado." She sang "De Pius le Jour," from the opera Louise and Romberg's, "One Kiss."

The famous Southernaires, favorites of the Sunday morning radio hour, sang "We Are Americans, Too," and other selections that were greeted with prolonged applause by the huge audience. Una Mae Carlisle, famed pianist, singer and composer, sang two of her own compositions, playing her own accompaniment.

Feature of the festival's musical program was the playing of Dorothy Donegan, swing-sational "Queen of the Ivories," who brought the huge audience to its feet as she

'boogie-woogied' through Rachmaninoff's Prelude, and "Tea for Two."

A highlight of the show, was the reading of "I Am a Negro," by 7-year-old Harold Glover, rendered without a quiver in his voice and with real showmanship. He was introduced by Marva Louis Barrow, who was also chairman of the Festival Sponsors' committee.

Prof. Wesley Jones and Prof. Thomas Dorsey conducted the 1,000 massed choir which was given an ovation by the music lovers.

Little Johnny, "Call for Philip Morris," made a plea for cigarettes for soldiers.



57b-1943  
Washington Post  
Washington, D. C.

# Help of Church Held Needed in Race Relations

Maryland

All was not study for delegates from the District, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. They enjoyed softball, golf, swimming and other sports yesterday afternoon and a banquet last night when the Mount Vernon troupers put on a skit.

Dr. J. Earl Moreland, president of Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., will be today's featured speaker.

By Robert Tate Allan  
Post Church Editor  
Westminster, Md., June 26.—Ap-  
plication of Christian principles to  
the problems of labor and race re-  
lations is being stressed at the  
fourth annual Methodist Young  
Adult Assembly of the Baltimore  
conference on the campus of West-  
ern Maryland College here.

Boris Shiskin, American Feder-  
ation of Labor economist, who led  
the outdoor group discussion yes-  
terday on "Labor Looks at the  
Church," warned in an earlier ad-  
dress that "the spirit of compul-  
sion, regimentation and arbitrary  
rule" in industrial relations will  
delay victory in the war effort.

"If this spirit endures" he de-  
clared "the victory of the dem-  
ocracy itself will become hollow.  
The hour has come for the Ameri-  
can people to insist that this war  
is won by people free and unfet-  
tered with the victory not exacted  
from them but freely contributed  
by them for the future freedom  
and the future betterment of all."

Dr. Robert Williams, pastor of  
Asbury Methodist Church, Wash-  
ington, D. C., speaking on "Chris-  
tianity and World Brotherhood"  
listed the basis of current racial  
disorders as political causes, dif-  
ferences in culture, fear of the  
economic situation and physical  
differences.

He said that many white work-  
ers object to equal rights for Negro  
workers because they fear their  
own security will be jeopardized  
when the Negro becomes skilled  
at this trade.

Methodist Young Adults believe  
in putting democracy and Christi-  
anity to work, it was indicated at  
the conference. Not only did they  
have a Negro Dr. Williams as guest  
speaker, but also told how Young  
Adults of Mount Vernon Place and  
Francis Asbury Methodist Churches  
have been inviting young people of  
Asbury Negro Methodist Church to  
meet with them on several occa-  
sions and white Young Adults also  
have visited the Negro church.

Walter A. Graham, Baltimore  
conference Young Adult director  
and Washingtonian himself taught  
public classes in several Negro  
churches, he said yesterday adding  
that the experience gave him a  
fresh outlook on the race problem.

## 15,000 Negro, Whites Cheer Unity Calls at Baltimore Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—In the  
largest demonstration for racial  
unity ever seen in the "border city"  
of Baltimore, 15,000 pairs of hands,  
Negro and white, applauded wild-  
ly the appearance of Paul Robeson  
at a Unity for Victory Rally in  
Hill Park on Sunday afternoon.  
The rally was called by the Balti-  
more U. League. CIO, AFL, the  
Council of Churches and Christian  
Education, and other organizations.  
Presented by James M. Drury, port  
agent for the National Maritime  
Union and president of the Balti-  
more Industrial Union Council, as  
a "fighting voice for Democracy,"  
Mr. Robeson delivered a brief but  
stirring speech, prior to singing.

He predicted a time would come  
when there would only be one class  
of citizenship for all. "The com-  
mon people will not live in serf-  
dom," he declared, and added that  
the future world will not be fas-  
cist, any more than the future  
America will be represented by such  
undemocratic figures as Hearst,  
McCormick, Patterson and Tydings  
(senior Senator from Maryland.)  
Mr. Robeson then lifted his heart-  
warming voice in a generous pro-  
gram of songs that began with the  
"Song of the United Nations" and  
ended in "Ballad for Americans."

Lester B. Granger, executive sec-  
retary of the National Urban  
League, called the afternoon gath-  
ing an affirmation and a chal-  
lenge: "an affirmation of faith in  
the democratic form of government,  
and a challenge to the forces that  
would have us give up the struggle  
against fascism." He declared that  
the way Baltimore handles the race  
question is of national importance,  
since any disturbances such as  
occurred in Detroit and elsewhere,  
are the greatest loss to the war effort.  
He condemned those who would  
make such problems as housing  
migrant Negro workers a racial issue and said

Writes Workers New York N.Y.  
that the people have a right to  
demand action of their officials.

Harold Buchman, chairman of  
the meeting and vice-chairman of  
the Unity for Victory committee,  
placed the blame for the Detroit  
riots squarely at the door of "na-  
tive Fascists and Fifth Columnists."  
A plea for cooperation among all  
citizens, as individuals and as mem-  
bers of community groups, was  
made by Mayor Theodore R. Mc-  
Keldin. F. Clark Ellis, president of  
the Baltimore Building Trades  
Council, AFL, brought greetings  
from his organization.



# Sociologist In Plea For Rights For All Peoples

6 Major Areas  
Need Attention,  
He Tells Group

Daily World  
Atlanta, Georgia

NEWTON CENTRE, Mass. — (ANP) — There can be no convincing war triumph nor a lasting peace either nationally or inter-nationally until the problems of race and race theories are frankly faced and solved by world leaders, declared Dr. Charles S. Johnson to patrons of the New England Institute of International Relations in Noyes Hall on the Andover Newton Theological school campus.

Dr. Johnson, professor of sociology at Fisk University and author of several volumes on humanities, speaking on the subject, "Racial Peace and World Peace," said that as events shape themselves more sharply against a background of global war, it becomes more readily apparent that there exist at least six major areas where the problem of race and color are increasingly becoming threats to continued peace. These areas he listed as China and India, South and Central America, Africa, the Pacific Islands, Japan and the United States.

The famous sociologist was one of several outstanding scholars and lecturers who have already or are scheduled to appear before the institute in the interest of a better understanding among the world's peoples.

## SOCIAL IDEALS

"When we entered the war, there was a great deal of freshly awakened concern about social ideals, international integrity and common human bonds linking us together in a new and inspired world association," said Dr. Johnson. "There was recognition, at least in the covenants and slogans, that the cycle of reckless imperialism was over; that the day of the common man was at hand; that the peoples of the world, without regard to differences in color, na-

tional origin or race or culture, had editors finally come to realize that a common stake of freedom in the the "American Negro is an 'in-destiny of the modern world. In-deed, the situation demanded positive ideals, and the early reverses fighting for the preservation of de-fort in the conviction that the however, the attitude that refuses cause for which we were fighting to discuss Africa in post-war plans was high, just and noble."

"The insistent problem of India has been smothered under the old and familiar blanket of military repression and those leaders jailed who articulated the same lofty sentiments of freedom and independence that spurred is all to war," remarked Dr. Johnson. "The victories in North Africa have overweighed the need for the lofty idealism which carried us there. We can afford to give first place to political expediency. At home, we

## CAN'T ESCAPE

"There is no escaping the fact that race and race theories, compounded with economic interests, stand out today as the most dangerous forces in the world. There can neither be a convincing victory nor an abiding place until these problems are frankly faced. They go deeper than the tangles of territorial and military expediency. They go deeper than any of the problems given prominence in the once politically important but now very dead league of nations. And we do not have to go abroad to find their roots, or to observe their corruption of the morality of a people.

"Today, China, India and Africa are fighting for the same goals of freedom and independence and equality of status that England and the United States are fighting for," insisted Dr. Johnson. "If it ever becomes evident that the ultimate end of an allied victory is merely an Anglo-Saxon rather than a Germanic control over the peoples of the world, we shall not only lose completely the confidence of the millions of non-whites who are supporting the principle of freedom, but we shall lose confidence in our own morality and in ourselves." Pointing out that the future security of small and large nations, colored and white races, were inevitably becoming more and more interdependent, Dr. Johnson referred to the departure of the magazine Asia in treating of the American Negro's situation. After 25 years of publication, he said the

# 4000 Negroes, Whites at Unity Rally in Boston

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, July 13.—Four thousand Negro and white citizens of Boston poured out on a sweltering day last Sunday to attend a mass meeting at the Boston Arena to demonstrate that inter-racial unity is the key to victory. The meeting was organized in answer to the Detroit riots, by the Boston Branch of the NAACP and every major organization in the city.

First hand reports of the riot in Detroit were given by the chief speakers Mr. Richard T. Frankenstein, national vice-president of the UAW-CIO and M. Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Our enemies would like nothing better," said Mr. Frankenstein, "than to see the Negroes and other minorities adopt an anti-war, anti-administration attitude in retaliation for the brutal outbreaks in Detroit and elsewhere. . . . Neither the Negro people nor the labor movement will forget the salient feature which determines all of our actions today, namely, that this is our war and we intend to win it. In the words of Henry Wallace, 'The people are on the march.'" Mr. Joseph Salerno, president of the Massachusetts CIO, outlined a series of measures for winning and guaranteeing full equality for the Negro people, and stressed the danger to the war effort from sabotage by the defeatists in Congress. He declared that if the fascists at home and abroad are not defeated by 1944, the American people will elect Roosevelt for a fourth term.

Massachusetts

# 'Race Problem Must Be Solved'--Johnson

By PAUL D. DAVIS

NEWTON CENTRE, Mass., July 22.—(ANP)—There can be no convincing war triumph nor a lasting peace either nationally or inter-nationally until the problems of race and race theories are frankly faced and solved by world leaders, declared Dr. Charles S. Johnson last week to patrons of the New England Institute of International Relations in Noyes hall on the Andover Newton Theological school campus.

Dr. Johnson, professor of sociology at Fisk university and author of several volumes on humanities, speaking on the subject "Racial Peace and World Peace," said that as the background of global war it becomes more readily apparent that there exist at least six major areas where the problem of race and color are increasingly becoming threats to continued peace. These areas he listed as China and India, South and Central America, Africa, the Pacific Islands, Japan and the United States.

## FRESH CONCERN ABOUT IDEALS

The famous sociologist was one of several outstanding scholars and lecturers who have already or are scheduled to appear before the institute in the interest of a better understanding among the world's peoples.

"When we entered the war there was a great deal of freshly awakened concern about social ideals, international integrity and common human bonds linking us together in a new and inspired world association," said Dr. Johnson. "There was recognition, at least in the covenants and slogans, that the cycle of reckless imperialism was over; that the day of the common man was at hand; that the peoples of the world, without regard to differences in color, national origin or race or culture, had a common stake of freedom in the destiny of the modern world. Indeed, the situation demanded positive ideals, and the early reverses of the allies found greatest comfort in the conviction that the cause for which we were fighting was high, just and noble."



57b-1943

## **RACE EQUALITY POLICY**

### **ASKED FOR AMERICAS**

New York Times

**Pan-American Demographic Con-**

**gress Issues Final Report**

New York, N. Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 23—Adoption of a racial equality policy by all the nations of the Western Hemisphere and the coordination of measures and the pooling of data necessary to regulate post-war immigration were among the suggestions in the final report of the First Pan-American Demographic Congress, held in Mexico City.

The report, which consisted of many thousands of words, enumerated a number of resolutions approved by all the delegates of the Latin-American republics, the United States and Canada who attended the ten-day meeting.

The general opinion is that the result of the congress was an important contribution to the solution of post-war immigration problems and to continental solidarity. However, lest false hopes be raised among aliens and naturalized citizens residing in this hemisphere who might interpret the resolutions as facilitating the immigration of relatives, it should be stressed that the report in no way binds the Governments represented, because the final decision rests with the federal legislative bodies of the individual countries.

MEXICO



57b-1943

PL

New York, N. Y.

# Smash Dishes

MAY 8 1943

## Negroes Used

DETROIT - Dishes used by Negro delegates to the Detroit Institute on Race Relations and Non-violent Solutions were smashed by waiters of the Greenfield cafeteria here, April 17.

MAY 8 1943

The delegates were part of a mixed group who entered the cafeteria to be served. All were attending a 3-day convene sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation and devoted to examining discrimination against minorities in Detroit.

MAY 8 1943

When the group entered the cafeteria line, one of the Negro members asked for dressing on his salad, but the girl behind the counter turned away and wouldn't serve him. The line was held up for 15 minutes as the party of eight refused to budge until the Negro member was served. A bus boy, who finally took the responsibility, was later reprimanded by the management.

MAY 8 1943

Michigan



Pointing out that some employees here were still resisting the national policy of full use of all manpower, the CIO asked for the immediate calling of a representative conference to work out the problem of equal employment opportunity for Negroes.

The Mayor was also asked to make of every citizen the following request: That he act for the promotion of national unity regardless of race or creed and to disregard rumors or to report them to the FBI. In the event that any incident which might lead to conflict

occurs, the CIO urged immediate action, with the St. Louis police being supplemented by Federal troops, because "Negroes have learned from experience to distrust local police."

Other requests, designed to keep vital war production going ahead at full speed, were for added precautions against disorder on street cars and busses; for effective checks on inflammatory rumors; and request for President Roosevelt to make a radio talk on the theme of race relations.

## Teachers Study

# Means To End Intolerance

**St. Louisians**  
**Hold Institute**

**To Study Problems**  
Atlanta, Georgia

ST. LOUIS—(A N P)—Teachers and other professionals in allied fields met Friday for an all-day institute on intercultural education at Bishop Tuttle Memorial for the "one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all," must be extended to embrace the philosophy of "one world, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all mankind."

study problems of human relations. He added that parents and teachers could use materials from theatres of war to accelerate appreciation of other peoples, then emphasizing that one learns by living. He said, "homes, schools and churches must correct, through observance of the principles of

The three Negroes who won the election, were Edwin F. Kenswill, only Negro member of the State Legislature who introduced an equal rights bill; J. C. McNeal, and Joseph Squires, rank and file production worker in the local cartridge plant who is chairman of his building in this great plant and a leader of the United Radio and Electrical Workers Union of the city.

In a stirring keynote speech, N. A. A. P. 3. Young, chairman of the Citizens Committee and editor of the **Louis American** which co-sponsored the annual celebration, denounced native fascists who, he declared, were attempting to block the march of the people toward freedom even as the slave-holders

**SHOULD SET EXAMPLE**

Calling attention to the fact that the government is now the largest single employer, Judge Hastie declared that it set an example by its treatment of Negroes in the armed forces and in civil employment. When the resolution and petition at the Constitutional convention was presented for a rising vote, all present including Mayor Kauffman and numerous leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties rose in unanimous approval.

Six citizens of the city, three white and three Negroes, were cited for meritorious service to the Negro people in a formal ceremony which is a feature of the annual event. Among the white men so

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**MAY 1943**  
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the Missouri night, who  
first showed up at the  
Missouri State Capitol  
to demand the release of  
the political prisoners.  
The demonstrators were  
met by a line of police  
officers. The police used  
tear gas and clubs to  
disperse the crowd.

The demonstrators  
were arrested and taken  
to the Missouri State  
Penitentiary. They were  
held there for several  
days before being released.  
The demonstrators were  
charged with disturbing  
the peace and obstructing  
justice. They were fined  
and sentenced to prison.  
The demonstrators were  
released after paying their  
fines and serving their  
sentences.

The demonstrators were  
not satisfied with the  
outcome of the trial. They  
continued to protest and  
demand the release of the  
political prisoners. They  
also demanded the release  
of all political prisoners.  
The demonstrators were  
met by a line of police  
officers. The police used  
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Proclamation.  
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ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—The meeting of the Missouri State Legislature today was arranged by a committee of the Emancipation League, of which William H. Hastie is president. The meeting was held at the Mun-  
 ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—The meeting of the Missouri State Legislature today was arranged by a committee of the Emancipation League, of which William H. Hastie is president. The meeting was held at the Mun-



# W. Coast Orator Scores National Negro Anthem

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By EDWARD SNEED FOUST

RENO, Nev., Aug. 19—Speaking at the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church here occupied a few weeks earlier by E. Stanley Jones, internationally famous missionary, Charles Satchel Morris, II of Los Angeles, Calif., addressed an interracial meeting here participated in by a Jewish rabbi, the pastor of the white Christian and Federated church assailed in an address the so-called, "Negro National Anthem."

The very term itself is a misnomer according to the Los Angeles educator, orator and minister in that Negroes have no country other than America, no flag save the Stars and Stripes, no government save that of this republic. For a people to have a personal national anthem implies and involves the possession of a land, emblem, and government of their own. Negroes should be the last to stress any separateness at this moment he declared in ringing down the gavel to the amazed audience.

Shocked at first, his auditors soon saw his point of view and burst forth into applause. Dr. Morris, advancing to the edge of the platform, asserted that race people did not wish equal accommodations, but rather the same accommodations afforded other Americans. We are NOT Americans, too, but Americans first, last, and always. And we will fight and have been fighting ever since the war began on two fronts: the home front for justice and equality, the foreign front for democracy and self-expression. One can not be achieved at the expense of the other. In lieu of the other, he maintained.

At the conclusion of his message on: "The Negro in the American Picture," Dr. Morris answered questions fired at him both by colored and white citizens for more than an hour. He said in effect that there could be no compromise when principle is involved and that the government at Washington is responsible for much of the discrimination practised. He praised Judge Hastie for his recent resignation from the War Department when his position there became intolerable.

Dr. Morris, who has been a Selective Service official at Los Angeles for the past two years, cited numerous instances of the discrimination in vogue in California. He was introduced by the Rev Edward Sneed Foust, pastor of Bethel. He left Tuesday night via the Southern Pacific limited for Omaha, Milwaukee, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Hampton institute, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York on a second transcontinental tour during the year.



57b-1943  
New York ~~Age~~

New York, N. Y.

## LET'S MAKE SURE

**EXTRAORDINARY** possibilities for united action" were seen by Chairman Channing H. Tobias in the recent meeting in Bordentown, N. J., of representatives of a select group of national organizations operating in the welfare and advancement fields in the interest of Negro Americans. The conference was on Inter-Organization Cooperation and United Action and attracted quite an imposing list of participants.

As a matter of record the group reached unanimous agreement on the following objectives:

1. That there be unceasing insistence upon abolishing racial segregation in the Armed Forces of the United States as applied to Negroes exclusively;
2. That the segregated blood bank policy of the Army and Navy as administered by the Red Cross, continue to be denounced as undemocratic and a gratuitous insult to the tenth of the nation;
3. That the Fair Employment Practice Committee be so administered as to carry out the intent of the Executive Order under which it was named;
4. That the combined forces of Negro opinion be marshalled against the restriction of Negro participation in moving pictures in undignified roles;
5. That there be a continuing united protest against the association of race with crime in the handling of crime news by the newspapers of the country.

The conferees also agreed that united action by all Negro organizations in the country should be requested to serve notice on the major political parties that Negroes will make their choice of candidates for public office only after the candidates have declared themselves on the five objectives noted above.

This last agreement places a large mark of emphasis on the appraisal of the conference by Dr. Tobias. Recognition, by a group as influential as the participants in this meeting, of the importance of unified political action in the struggle for welfare of the Negro is of extreme significance.

New Jersey

The Age hopes that the conferees will follow through on this program by linking their respective organizations in a cohesive movement which encourages the masses of Negroes all over the country to seize and take fullest advantage of the opportunities available in political action.

In plain words, before voting, let's make sure what the candidates are going to do for us.

## Stage Interracial Rally In N. Jersey

ELIZABETH, N.J. (ANP)—Negro and white mothers of soldiers and sailors joined hands in an effort to end prejudice at a Negro-white unity rally here Sunday afternoon. The group received the salutes of the state national guard which passed in review.

An audience of 8,000 was entertained by such leading performers as Ralph Bellamy motion picture actor who has appeared on a number of Negro-white unity programs with Jean Muir, also of the pictures, and Kenneth Spencer, one of the stars of the motion picture, "Bataan." The audience applauded Mayor Vincent Murphy of Newark who declared that race prejudice has "no part in the American system of government."

Other speakers appearing on the program included John Paradise, co-chairman of the Negro Labor Victory committee; Mayor James Kirkem of Elizabeth; Moran Weston, field secretary of the Negro Labor Victory committee; Ernest Thompson, Negro international organizer of the United Electrical workers; Marie Wojkowski, secretary of the American-Slavic congress.

## Psychiatrist Gives Program To Foster Racial Tolerance

LOUISVILLE — (ANP) — "The need for racial tolerance," was discussed last week at a session of the Kentucky Conference of Social Welfare, Dr. James S. Plant, Newark, N. J., white psychiatrist, here for a brief course in knowledge and treatment of juvenile delinquency, in outlining goals which he said were to be all important for post-war days said.

"We shall be increasingly chal-

lenged by the need of racial tolerance. We must work to meet the need of applying the principle not only of opportunity—better housing, education, security—but also of prestige—accepting a man for what he is, as much as for whom he is.

The psychiatrist further stated that "for 50 years we have been working in taking people apart, and doing things for them. We should begin to concern ourselves with helping people to do things for themselves.

"We have accepted the doctrine that the best and most complete job can be done only if the people of the community participate," he said, "rather than to develop a program through experts and impose it upon the people."



57b-1943

# END TO PREJUDICE URGED BY MAYOR

Less Bias Shown Here Than in

Any Other Big City in U. S.,  
He Tells Conference

New York Times

SCHOOL PROBLEM NOTED

New York, N. Y.

Walter White Says Southern

Soldiers Spread Hatred of

Negroes Throughout World

Declaring that prejudice against Negroes is less evident in New York City than in any other large city in the country, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia opened the Citizens' Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity, held yesterday in the Hunter College Assembly Hall, Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. The conference endeavored to formulate a program for interracial unity through the elimination of racial discriminations.

The Mayor warned the audience of 400:

"The problem is not new or easy to solve. We must have no illusions. Rip-roaring speeches don't get you anywhere. There are those who seek to exploit the situation, those who want something for themselves or for a group."

The Mayor asserted that the problem of racial discrimination against the Negro was a national one, and that it could not be "totally solved locally."

Educational Need Stressed

"Unless there is an understanding of the problem or a desire to solve it all over the country," he added, "the efforts of an understanding community are made so much more difficult, and we have suffered a great deal for just that reason."

"The uplift must be all over the country. Occasionally we receive a setback and when we do, it retards local efforts and hampers the welfare of Negroes all over the country."

"There are sections of the country where educational opportunities are lacking or woefully inadequate. This makes extremely difficult the task of communities that recognize the obligation of equal opportunities for schools and makes unfortunate people victims of exploitation and economic conditions."

The Mayor said he had abolished all discriminations against Negroes in the city government, and that there were more Negroes in the municipal service in New York

City now than at any time in the past.

Jean Muir, press presented to the Mayor a book containing 96,000 signatures.

White Says Hatred Is Spread

The keynote speech of the conference was delivered by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who told of attacks on Negro soldiers in various parts of the country.

He asserted that hatred of the Negro was being disseminated throughout the world by American soldiers from southern States and that such anti-Negro sentiment, expressed by such soldiers in conversations on foreign soil, had been reported to him.

"Here in New York City," Mr. White said, "a deliberate campaign is being conducted, not only against the Negroes, but against another minority group—the Jews. A deliberate campaign is being conducted asking: 'Where is the Jew in this war?' Now, you and I know that all we need to do is to look at the casualty lists and see the number of Bernsteins and Cohen and Greenbaums which seem all too prominent on these casualty lists from all sections of the battlefield."

The conference, which brought together representatives of church, education, civil, labor, economic and fraternal groups, divided into five panel discussions on the special problems of minority groups. The discussions covered discrimination in the fields of employment and wages, consumer and housing, educational and community facilities and the armed forces. The activities and support of organizations and publications spreading racial antagonism also were discussed.

WARN RACE RIOTS

W. W. Wise Sees Danger Unless Discrimination Is Ended

Unless racial discrimination is eliminated there is an immediate danger of race riots, James Waterman Wise, research director of the Council Against Intolerance in America, declared yesterday at an inter-racial conference attended by 500 persons at the Hotel Edison, 228 West Forty-seventh Street.

Chairman from five discussion groups made recommendations for the easing of tensions and the elimination of race prejudice and segregation.

The armed forces group undertook the leading of Anna Arnold Hedgeman, regional director of Race Relations, Office of Civilian Defense, recommended that President Roosevelt issue an executive order abolishing immediately discrimination and segregation within the armed forces and their auxiliary forces.

The group also voted to petition

Mayor La Guardia receiving unity pledges from Jean Muir and Dr. Channing H. Tobias at Hunter College yesterday. At the left is Eunice H. Carter, Deputy Assistant District Attorney of New York County.

the President, his Cabinet, and executives of the Red Cross to abolish immediately the segregation of blood in blood banks.

The housing group under the leadership of City Councilman Stanley Isaacs declared that the ghetto was a medieval institution, to be outlawed in democratic society, and that sound race relations were achieved only when segregation was broken down and those living in a community learned to understand each through direct contact.

The press group, lead by John P. Lewis, managing editor of PM, discussed minority groups in the news. Adam Clayton Powell, chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, urged Negroes by all papers on a basis of merit and that Negro newspapers should not print news exclusively about Negroes but should recognize other minority groups. He recommended that the committee work for the "marriage" of the white and Negro press by having mixed staffs and the printing of unbiased news and that there be no labeling of Negroes.

Mrs. Anna M. Lind, former member of the Board of Education, recommended that the superintendent of schools be asked in the circular

## NEW YORK AT CITIZENS' CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL UNITY



what each school is doing on the question of inter-racial relations is not alone a challenge to its war-time ingenuity and effort in producing the instruments of war; it is a challenge to labor's ability to establish the full equality of labor at home and abroad and to wipe off the books all prejudice and discrimination directed against any country of origin. Labor cannot profess allegiance to democracy on an international scale while at the same time hedging these professions with qualifications or restricting its actions because of prejudices within its own ranks."

Gernhart Seger, a former member of the German Reichstag, warned that the labor organizations in the different countries would have "to yield national sovereignty" in the interests of an international federation.

A message from the Rev. Francis J. Haas, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, said that "race prejudice and racial conflict are wrong at any time, but especially dangerous now to the success of the war effort."

The passage by Congress of a Fair Racial Practice Act to improve race relations in the nation was urged in a resolution adopted yesterday by delegates from labor organizations and educational and civic groups at a conference sponsored by the Social Democratic Federation of America and held in the Rand School of Social Science at 7 East Fifteenth Street.

Matthew M. Lee, former Municipal Court Justice and candidate for the Supreme Court on the Democratic and American Labor party tickets, declared: "The great challenge to international labor today

NEW YORK—(A. N. P.)—Six hundred delegates and 1,500 sympathizers attending the Citizens' Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity in Hunter College assembly hall yesterday said Saturday that a desire to solve the problem of race prejudice makes efforts of the "When we come to the fundamental mental of education and equal opportunity, it cannot be done more difficult. We have suffered so much locally in one spot or another. The great deal here is not alone a challenge to its war-time ingenuity and effort in producing the instruments of war; it is a challenge to labor's ability to establish the full equality of labor at home and abroad and to wipe off the books all prejudice and discrimination directed against any country of origin. Labor cannot profess allegiance to democracy on an international scale while at the same time hedging these professions with qualifications or restricting its actions because of prejudices within its own ranks."

Atlanta  
Mayor La Guardia  
Says Nation Must  
Fight Prejudice

Given Praise

Race Relations  
In New York



uplift must take place all over the country. Sometimes there is a setback which retards our local efforts and retards the welfare of the Negro all over the country."

Mayor LaGuardia reminded his listeners that every other racial group in this country, has undergone the persecution the Negro is presently experiencing and described the effects of anti-Italian prejudice in New York during 1906.

"I returned from Europe to find distinct prejudices against the Italian people," he recalled. "I was one of the first to propose we clean out our own house. I wasn't popular, I assure you, but we started out. We did clean out the situation in which we were prosecuted of a criminal was affected by racial prejudices."

#### WHITE FOLLOWS MAYOR

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, followed LaGuardia on the program and pointed out the difference between the Italian problem and the Negro problem. The Italian has a white, or approximately white skin. He can move out of the ghetto when he is able to get a little money. He can even move into city hall and become a mayor. The city of New York (LaGuardia's ancestry is partly Jewish, partly Italian.) But the Negro, unfortunately, is pinned in the ghetto and he has great difficulty in coming out, even to make a living.

Jean Muir, screen actress, earlier had presented the mayor with a pledge of interracial unity signed by 96,000 New Yorkers and expressed the hope that "the signatures will stand for a unified front for a principle that will become the law of the land."

Other speakers at the conference included fraternal, civic and church heads led by Newbold Morris, president of the city council; Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro congress; Dr. Channing Tobias, member of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian association; the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., city councilman; and Saul Mills, secretary-treasurer of the Greater New York Industrial Union council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Dr. Yergan, reading the conference resolutions, called for an end to discrimination in industry and the armed forces, the trial of persons indicted for sedition and the outlawing of groups that create antagonism against minority peoples, and abolition of discrimination in the Stuyvesant Town housing project.

"The sum and sense is simply this," Dr. Yergan said, "Negroes together with other minorities,

must be brought into full and equal economic, political and social relationship with all other citizens in the community and in the nation."

## Unions Back Interracial Parley

Daily Worker

Tomorrow's conference for interracial unity, called by a citizens' emergency committee to sum up the causes of the Aug. 1 Harlem outbreak and to report to Mayor LaGuardia, with recommendations, is receiving strong trade union support and should receive more, Mrs.

Katherine Earnshaw, field representative of the city CIO Council and secretary of the executive committee of the conference, said yesterday.

Mrs. Earnshaw listed the following unions as participating in the afternoon discussion groups and in the evening session, all of which will take place in the assembly hall of Hunter College, Park Ave. and 69th St., beginning at 2 P.M.:

Book and Magazine Guild, CIO; New York Newspaper Guild; United Office and Professional Workers Union, Locals 114 and 18; Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO; Teachers Union; Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers, CIO; Shoe Workers Joint Council 13; Retail and Wholesale Employees, Local 1130, CIO; Brewster Aircraft, Local 365; United Auto Workers, CIO; Cooks and Pastry Cooks, Local 89; National Alliance of Postal Workers.

#### UNIONS HELPED

"Trade unions played a part in helping to restore order and observance of the law to Harlem after the unfortunate outbreak," Mrs. Earnshaw said. "In the conference discussions they will have the opportunity of giving the benefit of their experience to prevent recurrence of such outbreaks."

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, is among the initiators of the conference.

The others are Miss Marian Anderson, internationally known contralto; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, member of the National YMCA executive board; Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise. Miss Anderson will preside at the evening conference.

Individual trade unionists who sponsor the conference include Lewis A. Berne, president, Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chem-

ists and Technicians, CIO; Helen Blanchard, Women's Trade Union League; Charles A. Collins, business manager, Hotel and Club Employees Local 6, AFL; Abram Flexer, president, State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO; Lewis Merrill, president United Office and Professional Workers Union, CIO; Ben Gold, president, International Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO; Louis Hollander, manager, Joint Board Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO; Jack Kroll, manager, Laundry Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Gertrude Lane, organizer, Local 6, Hotel and Club Employees Union, AFL.

Others include John T. McManus, president, New York Newspaper Guild; Peter J. Rosen, president, CIO; Louis Muster, president, United Furniture Workers, and Max Perlow, secretary-treasurer, United Furniture Workers.

Among the sponsors are also scores of churchmen, educators, artists, writers, newspapermen, musicians, jurists and civic leaders.



# No Complacency

There is danger that the relative quiet following the Detroit riots may lead to complacency toward the job of strengthening Negro and white unity.

The Daily Worker  
Let's remember that the fifth column is working continually to promote discord and to organize and provoke further riots.

This has got to be fought continually, systematically and untiringly. There can be no letup, or the consequences may be disastrous.

Part of the fight is the organization of Negro-white unity rallies, both on a community and city-wide basis.

A major rally along these lines is the meeting tomorrow afternoon at the Golden Gate in Harlem. The meeting is a follow-up of the historic Negro Freedom Rally held at Madison Square Garden on June 7.

It will hear a report of a committee sent to Washington by the June 7 meeting to see administration leaders on vital problems affecting unity in the nation.

It will also receive reports from eyewitnesses of the Detroit and Los Angeles riots.

Though held in Harlem, it's important that it receive full support from white people from all over the city, as a demonstration of Negro-white solidarity.

We suggest to our readers that they get groups from their communities to attend the rally. It may inspire local community activity, as well as serving as a unity demonstration.

New York, N. Y.

## Women Sponsor Harlem Meeting

The National Council of Negro Women will climax a two-day interracial forum with a mass meeting at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142d St. and Lenox Ave., Sunday at 3 p.m. Speakers will be Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president of the Council; Lillian E. Smith, editor of *South Today*; Beulah Whitby, representing the Detroit Riot Interracial Commission, and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr.

Peoples Voice

New York, N. Y.

## Mulzac Endorses Brooklyn's NLVC Freedom Rally

Capt. Hugh Mulzac, skipper of the Victory Ship Booker T. Washington, endorsed the Brooklyn and L. I. Negro Freedom Rally to be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday, August 1, when he visited the offices of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, 432 Franklin ave., last week.

Capt. Mulzac, who was cited again for his seamanship by the Navy in a letter sent to the Luckenbach Steamship Co., said: "We are delivering the goods and you here on the home front must hold the line against those who would lose the war for us at home."

ARTISTS TO APPEAR

Others who have endorsed the meeting and who will participate in the program include Pearl Primus, Cafe Society downtown dance artist; Lucky Roberts, pianist-composer; Muriel Rahn, soprano, Mercedes Gilbert of "one woman theatre" fame, and a presentation of Langston Hughes' *This We Fight*, which was presented with so much success at the Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden on June 7.

Capt. Mulzac's latest citation read: "It is a pleasure to report that on two recent voyages of the Ss. Booker T. Washington in convoys escorted by U. S. Naval ships, the Escort Commanders have commented most highly upon the fine manner in which Captain H. Mulzac has handled his ship in convoy."

"These commendations specifically cite excellence in station keeping, signalling and seamanlike handling of his ship worthy of particular commendation."

Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## INTERRACIAL MEETINGS SCORES SEGREGATION

New York

cussed the treatment and participation of minority groups in the newspapers. It was pointed out that Negro news is of international interest and that the liberal press, in recognizing this fact, was rapidly growing in circulation. The group agreed that the FEPC hearings had been badly covered by the press. Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, editor of *People's Voice*, recommended the employment of Negroes by all papers on the basis of merit and the printing by Negro newspapers of news of other minority groups besides their own. More than 500 people attended the conference which drew its participation from civic, religious, social and political fields of national and local institutions.

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.

New Church Group to

Deal With Racial and

Cultural Problems

New York, Oct.—(ANP) — The creation of a new commission on the church and ministry groups was announced last week in the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The committee designed to "become more effective in dealing with racial and cultural problems" will have Dr. Will Alexander of Chapel Hill, N. C., as chairman, stated the Rev. Harry St. George Tucker, the president.

The commission is one of a number of special wartime emergency agencies established by the council, said the Rev. Bradford S. Abernethy, recently elected director of the commission. Abernethy was formerly pastor of the First Baptist church at Columbia, Mo., and is past secretary of the commission to study the basis for a just and durable peace.

The director said the commission will work "in close cooperation with the department of race relations, of which Dr. George F. Hay is executive secretary which will continue its emphasis on promotion, education and action. The war, however, has emphasized the need for some additional exploration of denominational and interdenominational policy and practice in order that present problems with regard to racial and cultural minorities may be more adequately met. To be fully effective, action by the churches must be undergirded with deeper conviction and a sense of the urgent need for new patterns of thought and behavior. The commission will undertake to supple-

New York, N. Y.

## Confab Studies Race Relations

The Council Against Intolerance in America is calling an interracial conference Saturday, Sept. 25, at Hotel Edison to explore ways and means of easing race tensions in America. Specific proposals will be made by leaders in civic, education, government and employment fields and the conference will initiate action to effectuate the proposals adopted.

Five focal points of interracial relations will be examined by the conference. They are: *Armed Forces*, led by Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, director, race relations; *Employment*, by Leroy Jeffries, Arma Company; *Education and Recreation*, by William Bristow, Board of Education, and Polly Cochran, USO section of the YWCA; *Housing*, by Stanley Isaacs; *The Press*, led by John P. Lewis, of PM.

Speakers at the luncheon session of the conference will include Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP; Dr. Alonzo Myers, chairman, Commission for the Defense of Democracy, National Education Association, and James Waterman Wise, research director, Council Against Intol-



## LEADERS OF AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY



American Youth for Democracy leaders elected at the convention this week are pictured during convention. (L. to r.): Secretary-Treasurer Wm. R. McCarthy, Vice-Chairman Winifred Norman, Co-Chairman Naomi Ellison, and Executive-Secretary Carl Ross. Other officers are: Co-Chairman Robert Thompson and Vice-Chairman John Gallo.

# New 'American Youth for Democracy' Steps Forward

By Beth McHenry

It was Sunday the 17th of October and a delegate to the newly summoned convention of the American Youth for Democracy was talking about the dissolution of the Young Communist League, of which he had been a member.

"Maybe you think I ought to feel a little bit sad, shed a little tear or two," he said. "That was a good outfit, that YCL. Boy she sure opened the door to the world for me."

"But it's time for bigger things in young America. Nursing things is politics is not the thing in the ordi-out, seeing what's got to be done, quick victory. Its constitution describes it as a 'character-building organization dedicated to the education of youth in the spirit of democracy and freedom.'"

An idea of the character of this potentially huge organization of young people for victory can be had from the composition of its officers, elected at the first convention.

Staff-Sergeant Robert Thompson, one of the great heroes of the battle for the Pacific, was elected co-chairman with Naomi Ellison, chairman of the National Industrial Council of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Winifred Norman, elected vice-president of the American Youth,

Carl Ross, former chairman of the New York State YCL, was elected executive secretary of the new organization, and Robert McCarthy, of Quincy, Mass., president of Local 37, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, was named secretary-treasurer.

Young Bob McCarthy, the shipyard worker from Massachusetts is typical of the American Youth for Democracy. Snub-nosed Irish and artful, he has no political affiliations but "to the fight against fascism." He hails from Vermont and is a Catholic and he knows the value of unity.

"In my yard, in Quincy," he said, "we used to have men not even giving a thought to Hitler, all they were thinking about was that guy is a Pole and some other guy is a Negro, and so on."

"The reason I know the American Youth for Democracy can be a big success is because I've seen the guys in our own yard unite and change the whole character of the place. After all, it's only smart to be brothers against the enemy."

In addition to the officers chosen a national council of 100 young people was selected to help organize the AYD.

The American Youth for Democracy did not spring into being overnight. The thing has been shaping up during the past few months. Out in Detroit the young people didn't wait for any signal to begin their uniting. A functioning provisional conference of 54 youth leaders from all kinds of organizations — religious, trade union, nationality, community — as well as Communist, Republican and Democratic youth, has been proving the thing can be done.

is chairman of the National Council of Negro youth. John Gallo, a former intercollegiate middleweight boxing champion, is another vice-president. He was one of the young auto workers who faced the threat of unemployment and worse when Ford was organized.

Carl Ross, former chairman of the New York State YCL, was elected executive secretary of the new organization, and Robert McCarthy, of Quincy, Mass., president of Local 37, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, was named secretary-treasurer.

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And all over the country it is the same. Delegates from California and Massachusetts and Chicago and the South . . . facing the problems with which war confronts youth and uniting for their solution. There were 500 delegates in all, three-fourths of them girls. a good percentage workers from war plants, many Negro youth, many students.

The program adopted by the delegates followed completely the win-the-war pattern, the pattern which has become the outline of

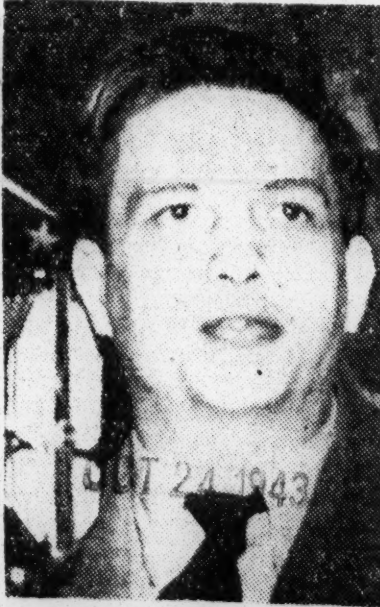
the lives for all anti-fascist youth. It urges full coalition warfare with our allies, strengthening of national unity behind President Roosevelt, collaboration with the labor movement and an unrelenting struggle against fascism at home as well as abroad. It calls for universal obligatory military training after the war and declares that all phases of youth life, including economic and social security, health, education, recreation, morality and ethics, and political activity are of the province of the American Youth for Democracy.

### PLAN FOR ACTION

In the plan of action which the convention also adopted unanimously the immediate opening of the second front was emphasized as the first step in the road to victory. The plan also emphasizes the organization of a national movement to extend the ballot to 18-year-olds, and the abolition of Jim Crowism in the armed forces through presidential action.

The 500 delegates to the convention had no qualms about this program and no doubts about results. A young delegate from California put it simply.

"You tell any young person those points and he'll say sure, sure, sure, agreeing with every one of them," she said. "That's our job now, just to get it to them and make the program theirs to fight with in this war."



ROBERT THOMPSON

Defender  
Chicago, Ill.

City Parley Sp. Harb. Called By N. Y. Notables

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Leading Negro and white citizens in civic professional and labor circles of

Joseph Curran, President National Maritime union, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, secretary, national board, Y.M.C.A.

New York City have joined in sponsoring a city-wide conference, having as its purpose the prevention of repetition of the recent Harlem race riot by strengthening democratic race relations in all phases of metropolitan life and in the national war effort. Plans for the conference were initiated by Miss Marian Anderson, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Stanley Isaacs, New York City councilman.



# LaGuardia Gets Interracial Unity Pledges

Daily World  
Atlanta, Georgia



Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, of New York, receiving (left to right) Dr. Max Yergan, President of National Negro Congress, Assistant Deputy District Attorney, Eunice H. Carter, the Mayor, Miss Muir, Channing H. Tobias, of the YMCA National Council, and Miss Lillian Helman, author of "The Little Foxes" and "Watch on the Rhine."

**To Avert Other New York Racial Rioting:** Peoples Voice  
New York, N. Y.

## Citizens' Group Meets For Racial Surveying

In view of the fact that to date there has been no official step taken to establish an interracial committee, and because they believe the time for complacency and delay is past, a representative group of Negro and white citizens has formed the Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity, for the purpose of fostering interracial goodwill and cooperation "in every avenue of social activity." This group of 235 people, for the most part well known, initiated end discrimination in retail prices, racial antagonism.

by Marion Anderson, Dr. Chan- retail facilities, rents and housing (Leaders to be announced). ning T. Tobias. Joseph Curran, Educational and Community At 7 pm there will be an evening session at which the speakers Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Stanley Facilities—To consider measures will be: Dr. Channing H. Tobias, M. Isaacs, have issued a call for to provide adequate services in will be: Dr. Channing H. Tobias, a conference Saturday, September the fields of education, health, recreation and other community Adam Clayton Powell jr, Lillian Helman and Jean Muir.

At 2:30 pm there will be panel discussions on the following sub-services, with special attention to In its call the Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial

the immediate needs of Harlem, Unity made the following statement:

**Employment and Wages—To** The Armed Forces—To consider measures to end jim-crowism and discrimination in jobs, upgrading, discrimination against all minor wage rates, etc. To what extent

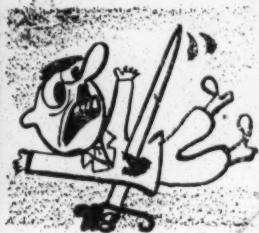
and in what areas is there job Organized Racial Antagonisms—To consider measures to expose, not a race riot, but it did result in New York City? bring to justice and terminate their needless destruction of life and

Consumer and Housing Prob-activities of individuals, organiza- property that humiliated and em- To consider measures to spread barraged the law abiding citizens

New Masses

New York, N. Y.

### Youth for Democracy



THE Young Communist League is dead, the American Youth for Democracy has been born. Between these two events there is a sequence and relationship. But the new organization is not a duplication of the old; it is something fresh, larger in scope and meaning. There has come into existence a new American anti-fascist youth organization which aims to unite young men and women without regard to race, color, political or religious belief in a movement dedicated to total victory and a democratic peace. This is one of the most dramatic and hopeful developments in our political and social life. It is an effort to provide that leadership for the young people of America which will enable them to live up to the great moral obligations of the war and the peace, obligations which were discussed so penetratingly by Earl Browder in his address at the mass meeting which opened the national YCL convention in New York.

Three hundred and thirty-two regular and fraternal delegates to that convention, in the presence of some 150 guests and observers from other youth groups, voted unanimously to bring to an end the YCL's twenty-one years of fruitful work for the sake of the larger anti-fascist unity that a new organization makes possible. Immediately the YCL convention was declared adjourned, its leaders stepped from the platform, and non-Communist youth leaders took over.

From certain newspapers and certain academic halls came the expected sniping. But the purveyors of petty malice are confuted by the broad character of the leadership and program of American Youth for Democracy. Elected co-chairmen were Staff Sergeant Robert Thompson, recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in New Guinea fighting, and Naomi Ellison, chairman of the National Industrial Council of the Young Women's Christian Association. The two vice-chairmen are Winifred Norman, chairman of the National Council of Negro Youth, and John Gallo, former intercollegiate middle-weight boxing champion, now recreation director and member of the executive board of Ford Local 600, United Automobile Workers, CIO, the largest local union in

the world. Carl Ross, former chairman of the New York State YCL, was chosen executive secretary, and Robert McCarthy of Quincy, Mass., president of Local 37, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, was named secretary-treasurer. A national council of eighty was elected, consisting of leaders of youth organizations from all parts of the country.

THE constitution of American Youth for Democracy describes it as "a character-building organization dedicated to the education of youth in the spirit of democracy and freedom as set forth in the program." The program urges full coalition warfare with our allies, the strengthening of national unity behind the Commander-in-Chief, collaboration with the labor movement, and a determined struggle against fascism abroad and at home. It calls for universal obligatory military training after the war and declares that all phases of youth life, including economic and social security, health, education, recreation, morality and ethics, and political activity, are the province of the new organization. A plan of action was also adopted which includes emphasis on the immediate opening of the second front, the organization of a national movement to extend the ballot to eighteen-year-olds, and the abolition of Jim-Crowism in the armed forces through Presidential action.

## Urge Passage Of Fair Racial Practice Act

Daily World  
Atlanta, Ga.  
**Would Improve Relations, Delegates Say**

NEW YORK—(A N P)—Representatives of labor organizations, educational and civic groups met here last week in a conference and urged in a resolution the passage by congress of a Fair Racial Practice act to improve race relations in the nation. The meeting was sponsored by the Social Democratic Federation of America.

Said Matthew M. Levy, former municipal court justice and candidate for the supreme court on the Democratic and American Labor party tickets, "The great challenge



to international labor today is not alone a challenge to its wartime ingenuity and effort in producing the instruments of war; it is a challenge to labor's ability to establish the full equality of labor at home abroad and to wipe off the books all prejudice and discrimination directed against anyone because of color, religion or country of origin. Labor cannot profess allegiance to democracy on an international scale while at the same time hedging these professions with qualifications or restricting its action because of prejudices within its own ranks.

A message from the Rev. Francis J. Haas, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice states that "race prejudice and racial conflict are wrong at any time, but especially dangerous now to the success of the war efforts."

## Randolph Offers Plan To Abate Racial Tension

### Daily World Urges Commission Be Named to Probe Causes of Strife

Atlanta, Georgia. NEW YORK — ANP — As a means of setting up a program to end racial tension, A. Phillip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, at the opening session of the Conference to Combat Race Prejudice and Conflict, last week urged national commission to investigate housing and employment agencies, educational and recreational facilities for minority race.

The conference, which was sponsored by the Social Democratic Federation of America, had an attendance of about 700 persons. President Roosevelt's message to the conference stated:

"The American conviction in war and in peace has been that man finds his freedom only when he shares it with others. We are fighting for the right of men to live together as members of a family rather than as master and slave."

Wendell Willkie's message warned that "the people of the conquered countries may well interpret our actions in dealing with minority groups at home as an indication of the amount of trust which they may safely place in our promise to them of four freedoms."

# Wagner Backs Conference On Harlem and Racial Unity

Senator Robert F. Wagner has accepted sponsorship of the Citizens Emergency Conference for Inter-racial Unity next Saturday afternoon, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Conference Chairman, announced yesterday. Initiated by a group of prominent New York citizens following the Harlem outbreaks of August first, the Conference will bring together representatives of many New York religious, racial, fraternal, civic and neighborhood organizations, labor unions and governmental agencies to work out a practical and immediate action program to end racial disharmony in this city.

Both afternoon and evening sessions, held in the Hunter College Assembly Hall at 69th Street and Park Avenue, will be open to the public.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will make the keynote address at the Plenary Session, starting at 7 P. M. The Conference will immediately afterward be divided into five panel discussion groups to consider special problems of minority groups in wartime.

**CITES EMERGENCIES**  
Dr. Tobias pointed out yesterday that "three developments during the summer months had produced an emergency situation in race relations in New York requiring prompt attention" and development of a thorough-going program. He added that these developments were the August first outbreak in Harlem, which drew our attention to the continuing economic social and civil discrimination against the Negro community; sporadic outbreaks against the Jewish people in Brooklyn and the Bronx; the recent organized violent attacks against racial minorities in important war centers—Detroit, Los Angeles, Mobile and Beaumont.

Leaders, secretaries and consultants for discussion groups considering the problems of minorities in the fields of employment and wages, consumer and housing, education and community facilities, the armed forces and organized racial persecutions, will be announced later in the week.

Mr. Wendell Willkie, Miss Pearl Buck, Bishop F. J. McConnell, Mrs. David de Sola Poole and Mr. Richard Wright are among the latest community leaders to announce

## Will Examine Key Harlem Problems

"In the sources of the Aug. 1 outbreak in Harlem will be examined by five discussion groups at the Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity, Saturday, in the assembly hall of Hunter College, 69th St., according to an announcement yesterday by Miss Marian Anderson and Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, so-chairman of the committee on Harlem, Charles A. Collins, executive secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, and Charles G. Berkley director of the Committee on Discrimination in Employment.

Miss Lillian Hellman, author of "Watch on the Rhine," "The Little Foxes," and other plays, will head the group on segregation in the armed forces. The panel will discuss and draw up a program for ending Jim Crow in the various armed services of the United States, including the WAVES.

Miss Jean Muir, at present appearing in the movie "The Constant Nymph," will head the panel on "organized racial antagonisms," the purpose being to hear reports from investigators of individuals and organizations which investigate attacks on citizens because of race, nationality or religion.

Henry K. ... executive secretary of the Harlem YMCA, will be chairman of the panel on consumer and housing problems. Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs will lead the discussion, assisted by Clifford McAvoy, New York CIO, as secretary, and Herbert Miller, YMCA, as consultant.

The panel on employment and wages will be headed by Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union. Edward Lewis, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, will lead the discussion. Mr. Smith's consultant will include Henry W. Pope, United Service ... Charles Collier, Jr.



MARIAN ANDERSON

**An Important Party**  
THE Citizens Emergency Conference for Inter-racial Unity, at Hunter College Saturday afternoon and evening, will examine "infection sources" of Harlem's Aug. 1 outbreak. William Jay Schieffelin, noted chemist, and Marian Anderson, hitherto known principally as a great contralto, will be in charge, respectively, of the afternoon and evening "clinics."

There is no question that the initiators of the conference, Miss Anderson, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Joseph C. ... Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, are qualified as persons who understand the people's problems and sympathize with the people's determination to do something.

The fact that trade unionists, churchmen, civic and political leaders, playwrights, stage folk, poets and novelists will pool their experiences in these clinical discussions of employment and wages, consumer and housing problems, educational and community facilities, the armed forces, and organized racial antagonisms—this fact insures a correct diagnosis and forecasts recommendation for workable remedies.

There is still time for additional trade unions—and other bodies—to elect delegates to this most important conference.

**Citizens' Group Will Meet Next Saturday to Draft Program**

The Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity, which aims at formulating a practical and immediate action program to end racial discord in New York, will be held next Saturday, at Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue. The conference, initiated by a group of prominent New York citizens following the Harlem outbreaks of August, will bring together representatives of church, labor, education, civic and fraternal groups, to work out a plan for inter-racial unity through the elimination of racial discriminations.

Panel discussions will be held on the special problems of minority groups in the fields of Employment and Wages, Consumer and Housing, Educational and Community facilities and the Armed Forces. The activities and support of organizations and publications spreading racial antagonism also will be discussed.

Wendell Willkie, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Pearl Buck, Bishop F. J. McConnell, Mrs. David de Sola Poole and Richard Wright are listed among the sponsors of the conference, which is to be open to the public.

Manhattan Council of the New York State Conference of Negro Youth as a reaction to the series of race riots and disturbances which have broken out in recent months which have involved numbers of youth. It is hoped that this conference will result in the formation of a permanent organization to promote greater unity between Negro and white.

**Inter-Racial Youth Leaders Plan Parley**  
Negro and white youth leaders met this week for a second meeting of a planning committee for an inter-racial youth conference to be held Sun-Sept. 29 at 1 P.M. at the Harlem YMCA. This planning committee was called together by the Manhattan Council of the New York State Conference of Negro Youth as a reaction to the series of race riots and disturbances which have broken out in recent months which have involved numbers of youth. It is hoped that this conference will result in the formation of a permanent organization to promote greater unity between Negro and white.







of the Connecticut Conference on Social Legislation. He is chairman also of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Hartford Ministers Alliance. Miss Dale and Mr. Strong think Mr. Howard represents the historic progressive traditions of New England. APR 18 1943

#### SHIPBUILDER

Tom Eylet, organizer of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers CIO, came up from Baltimore, a Negro leader of a union with a 28,000 membership.

A delegate from the Bryn Mawr, Pa., branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Herbert C. Nelson, an attorney, was elected chairman of the conference's Committee on Program and Action, the most important of all the committees.

Such delegates as these—with Hobson Reynolds, Philadelphia political leader, who pledged the support and cooperation of the Negro Elks of his city; John S. R. Bourne, Boston Negro lawyer and chairman of the New England Congress of Equal Opportunities, an affiliate of the National Negro Congress; Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, Howard University English instructor and leader in the Teachers Union there, fine example of an intellectual who speaks the workers' language—such delegates as these, when they spoke and acted, proved beyond a doubt that, as Miss Dale said, "we're going places" and "our people are on the march." APR 18 1943

As for aims and purpose of the Eastern Seaboard Conference, as laid down in the program adopted, Edward Strong's statement I think sums it up very well:

"We believe the conference has made a contribution toward uniting the Negro people with the organized labor movement and with progressive white Americans for fulfillment of these great responsibilities: immediate opening of a second land front on the continent of Europe; restoration of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee; abolition of the poll tax and passage of an anti-lynching bill, so as to move into a full and successful prosecution of the anti-fascist war." APR 18 1943

The Worker.  
New York, N. Y.

# The Negro People and Labor Meet on Their Common Tasks

APR 25 1943

By JAMES W. FORD

The Eastern Seaboard Conference, the first of a series of regional conferences of the National Negro Congress, was held in the spacious assembly halls of the Abyssinian Baptist church in New York city during April 10 and 11, inclusively.

The conference was timely because of urgent problems connected with effective prosecution of the war and sentiments among the Negro people for a new national unification behind the President, providing immediate measures are taken, first, by government and labor to break down barriers that still operate against the fullest mobilization of Negro citizens for the war; and secondly, providing broader organizational unity is established among the Negro people behind the central ranks of the CIO, which includes political and military issue that faces the nation, namely, the immediate opening of a second military front in Europe against Hitler. In this connection a great responsibility rests upon the shoulders of Negro leaders.

Despite significant and outstanding advances which have been made in placing large numbers of Negro workers into war industries through the elimination of discriminatory bars, and by the fact that hundreds of thousands of Negro soldiers are sharing the burdens of our armed forces, it is stupid to fail to see that there still operates a conspiracy of Negro-baiting and discrimination. The Fair Employment Practice Commission which was set up to force employers to hire Negro citizens, men and women, was abandoned through a conspiracy of poll-tax Congressmen, defeatists and appeasers. This conspiracy of jim crow and Negro-baiting extends into the armed forces. It is a part of the "mugging" smear campaign against Negro citizens by poll tax Congressmen and in such a large metropolitan center as New York city.

Let no one underestimate the demoralizing effect these jim

crow and discriminatory practices have on Negro citizens. It cannot be passed off simply as the work of defeatists, without the progressive and win-the-war forces taking a hand to stop it. Because obviously the defeatists want to cause dissatisfaction among the Negro people in order to obstruct the war and delay the opening of a second front.

The Eastern Seaboard Conference of the National Negro Congress was timely, because its main purpose was to bring about clarity and unity among the Negro people and to establish closer collaboration with labor for effective prosecution of the war.

The forthright position of organized labor, and especially the CIO, on equal rights for Negro workers was stated by James B. Carey, representing the national organization of the CIO. Mr. Carey estimated that there are 500,000 Negro workers in the ranks of the CIO, which includes those occupying positions on the executive board, officials of international affiliates and hundreds of local unions of the CIO. Mr. Carey stated that this achievement was based on the policy adopted by the CIO from its inception of unconditional equal rights for Negroes in unions and in industry, and he further declared that there will be no letting up on the fight for Negro rights during the war. This position must become an inviolable rule of all labor, if the Negro people are to be fully mobilized for the war effort. In the past, most cordial and mutually helpful relations have existed between the CIO and the National Negro Congress. These relations should continue.

APR 25 1943  
A Champion of the Negro People

Labor and the Negro people face new and greater common problems. A reactionary group of defeatists and appeasers headed by poll tax Congressmen and Martin Dies of the Dies Committee, is out to hamstring both labor and the Negro people. The

initiators of the anti-labor Hobbs bill, the Johnson bill, opponents of a law to abolish the poll tax are Negro baiters, labor baiters and anti-Semites. Ties between the Negro people and labor must be made stronger. The fight to break down discrimination against Negroes in industry is a central task of labor. The trade unions must fight more aggressively for the re-establishment of the FEPC. They must stand in the forefront of this fight, so that the President's Executive Order 8802 against discrimination will not become a dead letter law.

The regional Eastern conference of the National Negro Congress outlined a campaign for securing one million signatures in favor of re-establishment of the FEPC. Labor's participation in the conference is a pledge of support and assistance to this campaign.

Of outstanding significance was the contribution of Congressman Vito Marcantonio who has become the champion of the rights of the common man in our legislative halls. It was left to Congressman Marcantonio to point out that the fight for the passage of the anti-poll tax bill by Congress was the task of labor, the Negro people and the win-the-war forces generally, and he did a first-class job of it. The House bill H. R. 7, introduced by Congressman Marcantonio for the abolition of the poll tax has become the rallying center of all win-the-war forces against the appeasers and defeatists. It is endorsed by a coalition of five Congressmen and requires the signatures of 57 more Congressmen to bring it out of committee for a vote on the floor of Congress.

Red-baiting and anti-Soviet activities in our country were linked with the poll taxers and appeasers in Congress. By his sterling example Congressman Marcantonio delivered a stinging rebuke at all of those who are thus hindering the struggle for rights of all citizens, black and white. At the present moment in the war when certain forces

are trying to do everything possible to strain the relations between the Soviet Union and our own country, it behooves every loyal American to understand the meaning and full danger of red-baiting and Soviet-baiting to success in the war against Nazi Germany. This was the fundamental contribution to the conference of Congressman Marcantonio, himself a democratic American and friend of the Negro people.

The Conference brought together a broad representation of labor and of organizations of the Negro people. It demonstrated that the Negro people desire unity and are seeking the closest alliance with labor.

What is needed now is for the National Negro Congress to exert itself to the utmost to mobilize Negro people by work in the communities in militant struggle for their rights and for speedy victory in the war. The chief responsibility for failure to gain Negro rights and unity for the war effort will be at the door of all those who oppose unity and lag behind the spirit of fight now prevailing among broad masses. If the government fails to bestir itself more and more on the vital demands of the Negro people, it will bear its share of responsibility for a lag in national unification to win the war.

These Spanish dishes, which can be reached via Jamaica B. M. T. from Canal Street to Elderts Lane Station, will be colorfully decked out with flags of the United Nations. Its extensive and shaded picnic area is available to the public. It is urged to bring basket lunches. An all-day program starting at 1:00 P. M. and ending at midnight which has been prepared, including stellar entertainment, dancing, refreshments and games, also paid tribute to the "Loyalist Fiesta Sunday."

Negro Assemblyman Hails

Loyalist Fiesta Sunday

Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack of Brigade.

Harlem, yesterday greeted the Fiesta Republicana to be held at Dexter Park next Sunday, July 18, in a statement asserting that with unconditional surrender of the Axis "Spain as well as the conquered countries will once again be free and enjoy peace."

In his communication to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, sponsor of the affair which will commemorate the seventh anniversary of the continuing fight against fascism, Franto and his fellow freedom loving has been prepared, including stellar Spanish people, Assemblyman Jack Spanish entertainment, dancing, refreshments and games, also paid tribute to the "Loyalist Fiesta Sunday."

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57b-1943

# Spotlight Falls On Negro Freedom Rally

New York

Journal and Guide  
Norfolk, Virginia

High light personalities in the recent Negro Freedom rally in New York's Madison Square Garden included, top, left to right, Miss Una Mulzack, stage manager of the pageant, "This We Fight"; Miss Belle Calhoun, who won the prize as the best girl war worker; and the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church. Shown bottom, left to right, are Charles Collins, union leader; the Rev. Thomas Harten of Brooklyn, N. Y., who accepted contributions to the Negro Freedom Rally organization; and Congressman Vito Marcantonio.



## "Negro Freedom Rally" Draws 25,000

By CARL DITON

NEW YORK.—(AP) — Negro of F! management, with the aid of white friends, demonstrated most clearly Monday night that it could stage a mammoth, almost five-hour mass meeting of sufficient interest to attract a crowd of 25,000 of both the evening. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, executive board member of the national YMCA, Dr. Tobias then went down the list of speakers for the evening, some more forceful than others, but all informative. Lester Granger, secretary of the Urban League, made a striking statement to the effect that "it is not the white man's business to drive the Japs out of Asia so much as it is the business of all of us." George Marshall, president, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; Max Yergan, president, National Negro congress; Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Memorial Institute; Michael Quill, president, Transport Workers Union of America, all made brief individual pleas for unity in combating prejudice.

**Audience Takes Part**  
As the program started, an organist, a very capable harmonist, entertained the audience unostentatiously with "As Time Goes By" and a few other popular ditties. Then Kenneth Spencer, California bass, offered "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the audience thinking

it might like to sing along a bit, found itself singing bass, too! Key bating prejudice.

**Greetings**  
And telegraphic greetings were read from J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks; Senator Wagner, Annie Rosenberg, of the U. S. Employment service; and Wendell Wilkie. The Rev. Thomas Harten, Brooklyn fan, and whose Holy Trinity Baptist church was lightened considerably about this time the seriousness of the meeting with the raising of donations for the cause. He maintained that a President who could order miners to work could fight prejudice. But perhaps the most fiery speeches were made by Congressman Marcantonio, sponsor of the anti-poll tax bill H. R. 7, and the "fighting" Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., city councilman. Dr. Powell paid tribute to little Dorothy Funn, executive secretary for the meeting, who in turn read appropriate resolutions unanimously adopted by the audience.

Langston Hughes, well-known

author and playwright, had prepared an interesting pantomime pageant aided by additional actors and actresses projecting the text over a microphone. There were scenes depicting prominent white and colored characters identified with the Revolutionary and Civil wars, underground slavery, discriminatory present-day practices within the army as well as industry, all brought to a fitting climax by the appearances of Paul Robeson, Canada Lee and Duke Ellington, who made a pianistic contribution of his combined song hits, causing a most appreciative audience to break out in singing: "Don't Get Around Much Anymore."

**The Daily Worker**  
**New York, N. Y.**  
**New Yorkers**  
**Rally for 'Ounce**  
**Of Prevention'**  
Negro and white residents of the

upper Manhattan area demonstrated Thursday their determination to mobilize against Axis race provocations here in New York by turning out to hear at Madison Square Garden secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee and one of the speakers, called an "ounce of prevention meeting," in which community leaders from Congressman to Police Captain had been invited to participate.

Mr. Weston, who is also labor columnist of the Amsterdam Star-News, and chairman of the civil liberties committee of the New York State Negro Elks, described such local meetings as contributions to victory and to the freedom of colored peoples everywhere.

Charles Collins, outstanding leader of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, called upon the trade unions to fulfill their "most sacred duty, the education of their members, who are of all races and creeds, to root the fascist appeasers who are determined to lose the war rather than grant Negroes the peace."

**POLICE BRUTALITY**  
Mr. Collins related some instances of police brutality here in New York which, he said, pointed to weaknesses within our own city which could lead to disaster in cases of Christian Front or other provocation.

An earlier speaker at the meeting was Milton Kennitz, New York executive secretary of the Federation For Constitutional Liberties, gave a stirring eye-witness report of some of the events in Detroit.

Rabbi Alexander Segal, secretary of the Washington Heights Rabbinical Council, recalled the long history of the oppression suffered by both the Jewish and Negro people, and extended the hand of his people in sympathy and brotherhood.

"The safety of all people depends upon our treatment of minorities; it is linked with victory," said Rabbi Segal.

Telegrams were also sent to the Attorney-General urging immediate investigation of the violence in Detroit, Beaumont and other cities.

A resolution to the mayor urged that he appoint a mixed commission of Negro and white leaders to be responsible for investigation of recent provocations in the city of New York.

More under auspices of the Office of the City of New York, Italy's dictator, Mussolini, which had been announced a few days before, an encouraging departure of hours earlier and lessons drawn from the traditional policy of federalism. The world's first Fascist is the first Fascist to go," exulted James Watson, director of the anti-Fascist Waterman Wise, director of the Negro Council Against Intolerance in the United States, Inc. The beginning of the end, all end which will come from the front, only, however, when the last Fascist is gone. Reference was suggested a program for the "resignation of Americans that will eliminate ra-

**Prejudice At**  
**New York Meet**  
Atlanta, Georgia  
**Pledge Fight For**  
**National Unity,**  
**Rights For All**

JUL 5 1943

JUL 5 1943

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**5,000 Flay Race**



cial iniquities and produce real and lasting unity among the nation's peoples. His plan proposed:

1. Education of the whole people, and especially the children "for unity."
2. "Punishment, severe and adequate, as saboteurs and traitors," all instigators of riots such as Detroit's.
3. "A ceiling on prejudice and a freezing on bigotry" in the form of legislation as a war measure.

The Rev. Elder Hawkins, pastor of St. Augustine Presbyterian church, said that the United States must stop its "double entry" system of bookkeeping with one entry for white and one for black. He lauded Wendell Willkie's demands for equality of Negroes "after the war" but said for the good of all, it is necessary to take action now.

Hollywood and Broadway's glamorous Jean Muir, moving spirit of the demonstration, reaffirmed her contention that nobody is free in the United States unless every one is free. She said that only in segregated areas do anti-Negro conflicts occur and pointed to Detroit

# Freedom Rally Journal and Guide Showed Fruits Of Planning

Norfolk, Virginia  
Five Hour Program  
Is Given; 40,000  
Seek Admission

By CARL DITON  
NEW YORK, N. Y. — (ANP) — Negro management, with the aid of white friends, demonstrated most clearly on June 7 that it could stage a mammoth almost five-hour mass meeting of sufficient interest to attract a crowd of 40,000 of both races to Madison Square Garden.

In fact, the department of this great mass of people was exemplary as the work of the sponsoring committee itself, for after sitting quietly and patiently through the necessarily long program, it dis-banded and jammed subway entrances without the slightest ripple of disorder, leaving little or nothing for the great detachment of police to perform other than common, everyday routine.

Opening the program Kenneth Spencer, California bass, offered "The Star Spangled

Banner," and the audience thinking it might like to sing alone a wee bit, found itself singing bass, too! Key of F!

**DR. TOBIAS IS CHAIRMAN**

The invocation delivered by the Rev. John H. Johnson, of St. Martin's P. E. Church was the signal for Ferdinand C. Smith to introduce the chairman, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, executive board member of the National YMCA.

Speakers for the evening included Lester Granger, secretary National Urban League, who made a striking statement to the effect "that it is not the white man's business to drive the Japs out of Asia so much as it is the business of all of us." George Marshall, president National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; Max Yergan, president National Negro Congress; Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president Palmer Memorial Institute; and Michael Quill, president Transport Workers Union of America.

Telegraphic greetings were read from J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks; Sen. Wagner, Anne Rosenberg, of the New York division US Employment Service; and Wendell Willkie.

The Rev. Thomas Harten, Brooklyn minister, whose Holy Trinity Baptist Church was burned down recently, lightened considerably about this time the seriousness of the meeting with the raising of donations for the cause.

He maintained that "a President who could order miners to work could fight prejudice." But Muse, Negro Actors' Guild; A perhaps the two most fiery speeches were made by Congressman Marcantonio, sponsor of the anti-poll tax bill, and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., city councilman.

Dr. Powell paid tribute to little Dorothy Funn, executive secretary for the meeting, who in turn read appropriate resolutions unanimously adopted by the audience.

## PREPARES PANTOMINE

Langston Hughes, well-known author and playwright, had prepared an interesting pantomime pageant aided by additional actors and actresses projecting the text over a microphone.

There were scenes depicting prominent white and colored characters identified with the Revolutionary and Civil wars, undertrances without the slightest rip-or-present-day practices within the Army as well as Industry, all brought to a fitting climax by the appearances of Paul Robeson, Canada Lee, and Duke Ellington, who made a pianistic contribution of his combined song-hits, causing

a most appreciative audience to break out in singing: "Don't Get Around Much Anymore!"

# INTER-ORGANIZATION FOR UNITED ACTION

To Put Race Advancement Above Party Affiliation.  
Condemn Segregation In The Armed Forces And  
Hit Red Cross Blood Bank Methods.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — "The recent meeting at Brooklyn, N. J., of representatives of a select group of national organizations in the welfare and advancement fields in the interest of Negro Americans, suggested extraordinary possibilities for united action," is the word of appraisal given by Channing H. Tobias, who presided over the meeting. Present and participating in a discussion on "Inter-Organization Cooperation and United Action," were the following persons:

James B. Adams—Federal Council of Churches; James Egert Allen, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; Miss Elise Austin, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; F. B. DeFrantz, The Young Men's Christian Associations; Lester Granger, National Urban League; George E. Haynes, Federal Council of Churches; J. H. Johnston, Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; Charles Kellar, New York State Conference of Negro Youth; Canada Lee, Negro Actors' Guild; Rayford Logan, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Council of Negro Women; J. E. Mitchell, National Negro Press; Clarence Clayton Pokell, Jr., The People's Committee; Mrs. Gertrude Robinson, Phi Delta Kappa Sorority; Mrs. Mabel Staupers, National Ass'n. of Colored Graduate Nurses; Julius A. Thomas, National Urban League; Frederick S. Weaver, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; Walter White, N.A.A.C.P.; Roy Wilkins, N. A. A. C. P.; Max Yergan, National Negro Congress.

There was unanimous agreement that the following objectives would meet with the approval of the organizations represented:

1. That there be increasing insistence upon abolishing racial segregation in the Armed Forces of the United States as applied to Negroes exclusively.
2. That the segregated blood bank policy of the Army and Navy, as administered by the Red Cross, continue to be denounced as undemocratic and a gratuitous insult to a tenth of the nation.
3. That the Fair Employment

Kansas City Call  
Kansas City, Mo.

Practices Committee be so administered as to carry out the intent of the Executive Order under which it was named.

4. That the combined forces of Negro opinion be marshalled against the restriction of Negro participation in moving pictures to undignified roles.
5. That there be a continuing united protest against the association of race with crime in the handling of crime news by the newspapers of the country.

Most important of all, was unanimity of opinion to request united action on the part of all Negro organizations in the country to serve notice on the major political parties that Negroes do not intend to make their party choice until candidates for public office—local, state and national—have declared themselves on the above issues.

There was further agreement that the forthcoming Poll Tax fight in the Senate would be the first test of how members of Congress line up on these issues. The group agreed that it would not be enough for candidates for office to declare their willingness to vote in favor of the anti-Poll Tax law. The time has come to face the issue on whether or not the members of the United States are willing to vote for cloture in order that the Bill may now and more mature unity among Negroes; that the Negro people know that their fight for equality

A special committee of seven, he war are one fight; that there is a new leadership coming from the ranks of organized labor; that organized labor will unite with the Negro organizations to win a people's victory and a people's peace; that friendship between white and black America has been strengthened through the trade unions and is now a real power for democracy, for victory over fascism; that unity and victory must be cut from the same cloth; that quick execution in this country is concerned. The "unconditional surrender" war problem is the best way to wipe out discrimination; that the Negro people are on the march for freedom now and all the powers of hell cannot stop it.

This greatest demonstration for equality ever held under the leadership of Negro Americans is a promise of great things. A heavy responsibility rests upon the leaders who directed this rally. They must work in a spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice as never before. They must weld this unity and power revealed in the rally into a powerful, organized movement to blast away those discriminations, those humiliations, those Jim Crow evils which slow down our progress on the

# Labor Forum By M. Moran Weston

Amsterdam News  
New York, N. Y.  
"WE'RE NOT ALONE. We've got power". This exciting thought ran through the minds and hearts of the people inside and 5,000 outside Madison Square Garden on June 7. These 25,000 people were Americans of every race, every nationality, religion and walk of life. They came as many different people but with a single hope. They end of Jim Crow is no longer only an ardent hope. Old Jim Crow has one foot in the grave. Negro Freedom Rally showed how the old buzzard can be laid to rest for ever and a day. This conviction of unity and strength will be the most vital and lasting experience of the rally. The flaming, fighting words of the speakers may not long be remembered. The heroic pageant, "For This We Fight", may soon become only a bright star of memory. But the living fact of being, white and black, Jew, Gentile, and Catholic, doctor, mechanic, domestic, teacher and bootblack, will be forever a flowing spring of inspiration and power. "If we could only get together" has been the desperate prayer of thousands of Negroes. We have now begun to get together. We are giving ourselves a New Deal.



Mr. Weston

Fine speeches, splendid turn-outs never won a battle. Organization and action will decide the issue. Negro Freedom Rally was both. It was a new kind of organization for equality and liberty. It was organization based on the trade unions, carried out by trade union leaders, and made strong by the trade union principle of equality between all workers. This is what made the difference. Preliminary check-up shows that several unions delivered people to the Garden at the rate of more than 2,000 each. There was a time when the only way to reach Negroes for united action was through the churches. There was no organized way to reach the whites. Today we can reach thousands of them through the unions.

Negro Freedom Rally was a victory for the labor movement as much as for the Negro people. It proved, as only action can prove, that there is a new and more mature unity among Negroes; that the Negro people know that their fight for equality is a war are one fight; that there is a new leadership coming from the ranks of organized labor; that organized labor will unite with the Negro organizations to win a people's victory and a people's peace; that friendship between white and black America has been strengthened through the trade unions and is now a real power for democracy, for victory over fascism; that unity and victory must be cut from the same cloth; that quick execution in this country is concerned. The "unconditional surrender" war problem is the best way to wipe out discrimination; that the Negro people are on the march for freedom now and all the powers of hell cannot stop it.

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road to victory which is the only road to freedom. Those unions who supported the rally must not fight of the Negro People for One Victory. The Fight for Victory Over Hitler and the same work than whites, announced June 6 which led labor to back the Freedom Rally. This decision is not only a gain for Negro workers in the South. It is a gain for the whole South, so often rightly called the "Poorhouse of the Nation."



# Tobias Outlines Basis For Real Democracy

APR 3 1943

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Historic Cooper Union, in which Abraham Lincoln made one of the important addresses of his career, was the scene on March 23 of a public forum on the subject: "The Negro in Our Democracy."

Approximately 800 to 1,000 people were in attendance. The speakers were Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of colored work of the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations, and Otto Klineberg, professor of psychology at Columbia University.

Mr. Tobias submitted five points of a minimum program for bringing democracy to Negroes.

## THE FIVE POINTS

The President should by executive order abolish the complete and unique segregation of Negroes in our armed forces; let the government exact full and impartial compliance with Executive Order 8802, which states that no man shall be discriminated against on account of race, color, creed or national origin by industries holding contracts for war work; abolish the segregated blood plasma policy of the Army and Navy as administered by the Red Cross; let newspapers of the nation abolish the policy of associating race with crime in the case of the Negro, as is done with no other racial group, and let the movie industry abolish the code restrictions that confine Negroes to roles of menial service and buffoonery, he said.

## EXCERPTS FROM SPEECH

Excerpts from Mr. Tobias' striking address follow:  
"The subject we are discussing tonight is too important to be treated flippantly or without due regard for the earnest efforts of liberal-minded people in all parts of the country to secure thoughtful consideration of it. On the other hand, it is too important to do other than state the facts as they are, whatever they may be, for nothing is gained in the discussion of any controversial issue by blinking the facts."  
"Any approach to this question should take into account the contribution that the Negro has made directly and indirectly to American civilization."  
"In the first place, as a slave, his labor helped to lay the foundations of the South, he helped to create the very wealth that was subsequently used in a war to more securely bind the shackles of slavery about him."

## RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP

"It would seem, then, that a

## HALF-HEARTED EFFORT

"I think that it is only fair to say that only half-hearted efforts are being made at the present time to make democracy a reality in America for its Negro citizens. The Office of War Information issues a booklet, entitled Negroes and the War, in which it seeks to arouse enthusiasm on the part of Negroes for the war effort by portraying things that are happening with Negroes in civilian life and in the armed services, regard for the earnest efforts of liberal-minded people in all parts of the country to secure thoughtful consideration of it. On the other hand, it is too important to do other than state the facts as they are, whatever they may be, for nothing is gained in the discussion of any controversial issue by blinking the facts."

## ETHIOPIA CITED

"Another case in point is Ethiopia. I recall the editorial that

New York

appeared in the Crisis Magazine at the time of the Munich pact, which read about as follows: 'We doubt if Dr. Benes, exiled president of Czechoslovakia, would know the meaning of the expression 'sold down the river,' but that is exactly what has happened to him and his people; and as he goes on down the river, he will finally overtake his fellow traveler, Haile Selassie, and will recall that it was he, Dr. Benes, who presided over that session of the League of Nations which gave the green 'go' signal to Mussolini to invade helpless Ethiopia.'

"Because Japan was permitted to grab Manchuria and Italy was permitted to grab Ethiopia, it became possible for the Axis powers in quick succession to overrun Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and finally to set the world aflame."

"There is still time for America to do something to overcome the embarrassing situation that a double standard of citizenship imposes upon it at this critical moment. But it is necessary to move quickly toward the breaking down of the principal barriers that make for a double standard of citizenship if it is to avail itself of the enthusiastic and loyal support of those who find themselves on the left side of the double standard line."

## NOT REVOLUTIONARY

"It would be foolish for anyone to assume that all of the complex problems growing out of racial differences could be resolved overnight. Much will have to be left to the slow processes of education, but I believe firmly that it is possible under the stress and pressure of war to move forward immediately and effectively in bringing about changes in certain fixed practices without which changes it will be impossible for America to push forward rapidly to the winning of the war and the achieving of a just and lasting peace."

"I shall therefore present for our consideration five suggestions of actions that may be taken now:

FIRST—The President should by executive order abolish the complete and unique segregation of Negroes in our armed forces.

WHAT IS POSSIBLE  
"When I say that we should call upon the President by executive order to abolish complete and unique segregation of Negroes in our armed forces, I am not suggesting revolutionary disruption of units of Negroes that have been trained already and are now active in the service, but I do mean that it is possible for the President of the United States to issue an executive order declaring that from now on Negroes shall be enlisted or drafted into the armed services on exactly the same basis as that observed in the enlistment of other American citizens."

"Second—Let the Government exact full and impartial compliance with Executive Order 8802, which states that no man shall be discriminated against on account of race,

color, creed or national origin by industries holding contracts for war work.

FEPCC SABOTAGED  
"It is quite evident in spite of substantial progress that has been made through the work of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, appointed by the President, that powerful forces of reaction are at work to sabotage the effectiveness of the work of the committee. So powerful are these forces, both in industry and organized labor, that the organization of the committee has been seriously affected."

"Third—Abolish the segregated blood plasma policy of the Army and Navy as administered by the Red Cross."

"No greater insult has ever been suffered by any racial group in American history than that experienced by the Negro when the announcement was made that Negro blood would be accepted, but that it would be placed in segregated banks to be used by Negroes alone."

## ACTION IS INSULT

"It is almost unthinkable with all the assurance of science that there is no difference in the blood plasma of the racial divisions of mankind, that color prejudice could have been strong enough in America in war time to offer this gratuitous insult to thirteen million American citizens."

"Fourth—Let newspapers of the nation abolish the policy of associating race with crime in the case of the Negro, as is done with no other racial group."

"The first three suggestions have been suggestions on which government itself could take action. This and the suggestion to follow will call for action by private business. However, the business concerned so vitally affect the life of all the people of the country that there is a sense in which they are not private."

MOVIE POLICY  
"Fifth—Let the movie industry abolish the code restrictions that confine Negroes to roles of menial service and buffoonery."

When we consider that eighty millions of people visit moving picture theatres weekly and never see Negroes in any roles except those of obsequious, grinning servants, or as clowns and buffoons, how will the processes of education, referred to at the beginning, which must be a long term method of changing racial attitudes, to have a chance to operate effectively?

"If these five points of a minimum program of immediate action are put into effect, I have faith enough in the mass goodwill of America to believe that the dire predictions of the faint-hearted that an internal racial revolution would follow, would not be fulfilled, and I know that the effect upon the American Negro would fan his unquestioned loyalty into a white heat of enthusiasm for the cause of the Allied Nations."

Negro Unity  
The Worker  
Rallies to  
Begin July 21  
New York, N. Y.  
JUL 16 1943  
The National Negro Congress announced here this week a series of unity meetings being sponsored by its local councils throughout the midwest, designed "to weld a unity of democratic forces which will resist the Ku Klux Klan and other fifth column instigation of racial outbreaks." The meetings were projected at the recent National Negro Congress Conference on the Problems of the War and the Negro People, and have been given added impetus by the recent insurrection in Detroit and racial conflicts in other important war centers.

The first of these meetings was held in Chicago, under the auspices of the Chicago Council of the National Negro Congress, June 27. Speakers at the meeting included: Edward E. Strong, National Secretary of the National Negro Congress; Ernest DeMaio, General Vice-President, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO; Frazier T. Lane, Chicago Urban League; Attorney Earl B. Dickerson; Rev. A. A. Watts, Pastor, Greater Bethesda Baptist Church, and Ishmael P. Flory, International Representative, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Key Demand of the Meeting was to outlaw the Klan and other pro-fascist organizations.  
A Mass Rally, calling all patriotic Americans in Milwaukee, to show their disapproval of the Detroit insurrection against American democracy and the war effort, was held in that city, June 29. Speakers at the meeting included: James W. Dorsey, president, Milwaukee Branch, N. A. A. C. P.; Thomas White, president, Wisconsin State CIO Council; Edward E. Strong, national secretary, National Negro Congress, and William V. Kelley, executive secretary, Milwaukee Urban League.

On July 18, the Cleveland Council of the National Negro Congress is holding a Victory Town Meeting at the Cleveland Music Hall. Co-sponsoring the meeting are: The Cleveland AFL, CIO; Youth for a Free World, and the Cleveland Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. The meeting, which is expected to attract 4,000 to 5,000 persons, will be addressed by Cleveland's Mayor Lauche; George F. Addes, International secretary-treasurer, United Automobile Workers, CIO; Rev. Horace White, Detroit Minister; Dr. Max Yergan, president, National Negro Congress, and Judge Perry Jackson, Cleveland Municipal Court.

and Lenox Ave., when Negro and white citizens gather at the necessary to make a cure uncalled for.  
One of these is the delegation in Detroit, which went from the Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden on June 7 to see President Roosevelt. The other is a delegation from in-Gate rally, resulting in a cause of the aid-need not happen here, if we take

Two important delegations will report to the "Ounce of Prevention" rally in the Golden Gate ballroom, 142nd St. revention"

Ounce of Prevention  
Rally in N. Y. Sunday



Councilman Powell and Mr. Smith will head a list of prominent speakers, among them Harry Braverman, businessman of Los Angeles and chairman of the Committee for American Unity on the West Coast, who will discuss fifth-columnist activity behind the so-called zoot-suit "riots" in Los Angeles. Mr. Braverman will tell of measures being taken to prevent recurrence of the outbreaks.

#### THE DETROIT LESSON

Mr. Collins, who was with the Detroit delegation, will give his experiences as a first-hand investigator in that city.

The Rev. Benjamin Richardson, assistant pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, Roger Straughn, president of the Harlem Labor Union, Dr. Channing Tobias, member of the national board, YMCA, and Assemblyman Hulan Jack, will be among other speakers.

Langston Hughes' dramatic spectacle, "For This We Fight," first presented at the great Madison Square Garden rally on June 7, will be repeated at the "Ounce of Prevention" rally. Dick Campbell, who directed the pageant, returned last week from Bennett College, N. C., where it was witnessed by a mixed audience of Negro and white students and educators.

#### 5,000 At Bronx Rally Hit 'Hate'

NEW YORK (ANP)—More than 5,000 stormed Bronx park last week to denounce the anti-Negro programs sweeping the country with fascistlike viciousness, and to pledge themselves to a program that will prevent the debacle that gripped Detroit, Beaumont, Chester, Los Angeles and other cities from ever occurring in New York.

The rally whose theme was "No Detroit Here" was the first ever to be held anywhere in this country under the auspices of the Civilian Defense Volunteer office and represents an encouraging departure of the traditional policy of federal agencies to remain silent on racial issues.

Hollywood and Broadway's glamorous Jean Muir, moving spirit of the demonstration, reaffirmed her contention that nobody is free in the United States unless everyone is free. She said that only in segregated areas do anti-Negro conflicts occur and pointed to Detroit as a sorry example.

"Where the white people and the Negro people lived together no rioting took place," she explained.

## Garden Rally Spurs "Act Now" Campaign

The gathering of forty thousand Negroes at Madison Square Garden on June 7 was the greatest mass demonstration ever held by Negro people. The dramatic closing of the doors of the Garden at twenty minutes after eight, and the spectacular increases of the crowd in 49 st from five thousand to ten thousand and finally to over fifteen thousand were events that made my heart leap for joy. In truth it was the rally of the NEW NEGRO.

Never have the Negro people been more united than now. Seated on the great star in the center of the Garden and spreading out into the special guests' section were all the great Negro masses' leaders of our city and surrounding areas. Those few leaders who were absent nullified their strength in the eyes and hearts of the forty thousand present and their scores of thousands of relatives and friends.

The meeting was pitched on a high plane by the invocation by the Rev. John Johnson and the great statement by the meeting's chairman, Dr. Channing Tobias. Lester Granger's opening speech was a statement of unity and vision. From beginning to end the meeting did not descend once from that loftiness.

The great stars of concert, radio and stage freely contributed of their time to this historic pageant thrillingly written by Langston Hughes and daringly executed by Dick Campbell. It was a moving spectacle and bears repetition. With grateful heart, on behalf of the sponsoring committees, I wish to thank publicly Paul Robeson, Kenneth Spencer, Duke Ellington, Pearl Primus and those who could not go on because of engagements but who were present at the Garden such as Cab Calloway and Dooley Wilson. Our thanks go to the two hundred and fifty of the cast, the five hundred ushers and the thousands of individuals representing hundreds of organizations who sold tickets. Publicly and personally, I must thank the loyal members of the Executive Council of the People's Committee and of the Negro Labor Victory Committee for their monumental work.

One phrase of Lester Granger's address rang in my heart and I turned to Dr. Tobias and mentioned it—"The peace must be a Negroes' peace." Narrow it may sound until we have analyzed it.

The analysis proves that the only kind of a just and durable peace that must come out of this conflict which will guarantee a lasting post-war world must be one that considers the Negro. Not because we are Negroes but because Democracy can only succeed to the degree that the lowest down is elevated.

The Garden rally was more than a talk fest. It marked the beginning of an ACT NOW CAMPAIGN:

FIRST—TO STOP STUYVESANT TOWN.

SECOND—TO ABOLISH THE POLL TAX.

THIRD—FOR A DELEGATION TO GO TO WASHINGTON AND CONSULT THE NATION'S LEADERS CONCERNING THE JIM-CROW POLICY IN OUR ARMED FORCES.

FOUR—FOR A VICTORY AGAINST HITLERISM AT HOME, ABROAD, ON BATTLEFIELD, AT PEACE TABLE, AND IN THE POST-WAR WORLD.

## 5,000 Pledge Fight on Prejudice at Unity Rally

New York, N. Y. — occurred in segregated areas. Five thousand persons Sunday "Where the white people and the Negro people lived together no rioting took place," she said. evening crowded Poe Park, Grand Concourse-Fordham to Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, to hear speakers denounce the Detroit and similar outbreaks against the Negro people as fascist acts, and to pledge that such outrages will never occur in the City of New York.

This "No-Detroit-Here" rally, first of its kind in the United States sponsored and arranged by the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, presented a host of anti-fascist speakers who held the common view that anti-Negro pogroms such as Detroit's are indicative of efforts to demoralize America's home front and to aid the Axis. Most of the speakers referred, amidst cheers, to Mussolini's "resignation," which had been publicly announced just a few hours previously, and drew lessons from it.

"The world's first fascist is the first fascist to go," James Waterman Wise, director of the Council Against Intolerance in America, proclaimed, adding: "It is the beginning of the end, and an end which will come only, however, when the last fascist is gone."

Mr. Wise suggested as a program for Americans:

1. Education of the whole people, and especially the children, "for unity."

2. "Punishment, severe and adequate, as saboteurs and traitors," all instigators of riots such as Detroit's.

3. "A ceiling on prejudice and a freezing of bigotry" in the form of legislation as a war measure.

The Rev. Edler Hawkins, pastor of the St. Augustine Presbyterian Church and representative of the Negro people on the program, said the United States must cease its "double-entry" bookkeeping, "one entry for white and one for black." He commended Wendell Willkie's demand for Negro equality "after the war" but declared that, "for the good of all concerned, it must start now."

Jean Muir, stage and screen star and moving spirit of the rally affirmed passionately that nobody in the United States is free unless everybody in the United States is free, and that nobody is safe unless all are safe. She pointed out that the anti-Negro outbreaks in Detroit

Miss Muir said that 1,000,000 signatures were being sought to the "Pledge of Unity," first signed by Mayor La Guardia immediately after the Detroit uprisings. Other speakers included Maurice Hindus, author of "Father Russia" and other books on the Soviet Union, W. C. Handy, "Father of the Blues," who made a most stirring speech on the need for unity among all racial and national elements in the country.

## B'klyn Negroes Plan Own Big 'Garden Rally'

Two hundred people assembled last night at the Ashland Place YWCA for the first of plans for the Negro Freedom Rally to be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Aug. 5, New York, N. Y. All sections of the population of Brooklyn were largely represented. Rector J. T. Ogburn said: "I was at the Madison Square Garden Rally on June 7, and, as I rode home with thousands of people, I felt the great spirit of unity that was expressed at the Garden meeting. That spirit of unity is so necessary today, and I am happy to join with you in this Brooklyn effort."

Rev. Dr. T. S. Harten, General Chairman of the Committee, stated: "If we are to prevent the occurrence here in New York of the bad situation that is sweeping the country against our folks, we must have unity and more unity. There is no doubt in my mind that labor, religious, police groups and all others, Negro and white, will fill the Academy of Music."

Moren Weston told a cheering audience that the success depended upon 10 per cent inspiration and 90 per cent perspiration, and that in Brooklyn we have both, and this would assure the success of the meeting. Mr. Weston, speaking for the New York Negro Labor Victory Committee, said: "I am certain that the work before us will be done with the same efficiency and success as was done in the New York Rally."

Miss Lillie Dale, of Jackson, Miss.

rendered a group of songs, accompanied by Miss E. Nixon Harrell.



57b-1943

# NEGROES ASK END OF DISCRIMINATION

New York Times

Conference Here Urges That

Mixed Military Unit Be

Set Up to Aid Morale

New York, N. Y.

WANT CHANCE AT ALL JOBS

Resolutions Call for Second

Front, Self-Determination for

Colonies and Help to Jews

A national campaign against all types of discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces and in industry was approved yesterday at the closing session of the two-day meeting of the Eastern Seaboard Conference of the National Negro Congress at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street.

Urging the establishment of a mixed military unit containing both white men and Negroes, a resolution adopted by the conference said such a grouping would enhance the Negroes' morale, "which is fast waning due to undemocratic conditions in this democratic country." Such a mixed unit would let Negroes and whites partake together of that democracy for which both are fighting, the resolution declared.

The same resolution pointed to the shortage of manpower in war industries and on the farms and asserted that "in spite of this acute problem there remains virtually untapped source of manpower, the Negro, who is trained and stands ready to answer the call."

"We further believe," the resolution continued, "that the ultimate victory can be won only through the working in unity of all the people in America with full integration of the Negro in our nation's production forces."

The 300 delegates also endorsed the Fair Employment Practice Committee and urged that it be re-established as an independent body with power to hold hearings, subpoena witnesses and records, and fix and enforce its mandates by appropriate penalties.

A third resolution upheld the President's policies to maintain the price level and curb further inflation in the cost of living.

The delegates urged the estab-

lishment of a second land front in Europe and the prosecution of the war until the "unconditional surrender" of the Axis.

"We urge that the right of self-determination for all colonial peoples be the stated policy of the United Nations," the resolution continued, "and that the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms be immediately applied to India, Africa, the Caribbean and other colonial peoples."

"The plight of the Jewish people in foreign countries is the concern of all the United Nations and we therefore advocate that the Government of the United States initiate and undertake immediately all possible rescue measures."

"We are unalterably opposed to any force which attempts to disrupt the unity and sympathetic cooperation of this nation with the Soviet Union, China and other members of the United Nations."

James B. Carey, national secretary and treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, told a mass meeting that the conference that when peace came 35,000,000 men and women might be without work unless a full employment and social security program was enacted.

Age-Herald

## Birmingham, Ala. ENDING OF RACIAL DISSENSION URGED

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—(P)—The National Peace Conference in a statement today called upon federal, state and local agencies throughout the nation to "investigate and ameliorate the serious social and economic inequalities which are among the underlying causes of racial dissensions."

The group said that the statement was signed by representatives of 29 national organizations, including men's and women's groups, Protestant, Catholic, Jewish and non-sectarian bodies.

Expressing "sorrow and humility" over "recent outbreaks of mob fury in certain sections of our country," the conference asked its own members, "wherever they may live, to scrutinize their attitudes toward others in order to purify in spirit as well as in deed the relationship with their fellow men."

"We cannot build a world of the re- four freedoms when prejudices invalidate for some citizens of our own nation those ideals," the statement said.

New York

The Daily Worker

New York, N. Y.

## A Great Event

MAY 4 1943

NEW YORK'S workingclass proved on Sunday that its patriotism and its political understanding of the central war issues have reached magnificent heights.

The Labor for Victory rally was the biggest labor meeting in the history of New York, Yankee Stadium turnstiles registered over 51,000 paid admissions. It delivered a setback to the activities of the disruptionist and divisive elements who are echoing the Goebbels red-baiting line within our nation.

It demonstrated the solidarity of the workers of New York, AFL and CIO, with the Commander-in-Chief in the face of the national coal crisis.

It affirmed once more the unity of our people with our fighting allies at a time when defeatists are moving heaven and earth to destroy that unity.

And it voiced again at a crucial moment the determination of labor to crush the Axis foe speedily and decisively through the immediate opening of the Second Front in Europe.

It did these things in a fashion that will leave its imprint on the labor movement and the cause of the war effort. And it did them in the face of a concerted campaign of defeatists and Social-Democratic disruptors to prevent it through intimidating speakers and the labor movement alike.

The workers at the Yankee Stadium left no doubt as to where they stand on the mine crisis. They demonstrated that they are with Philip Murray and R. J. Thomas in condemning the disastrous obstructionism of John L. Lewis. They proved that labor supports the President in the action he has taken to keep coal production going. They indicated their determination to fight with the miners for their just demands and for the execution of the President's order to roll back prices.

The demonstration noted that great and decisive battles are now in preparation on the European continent. It demanded that the full weight of American manpower and resources be thrown into the battle now to ensure the final crushing of the Axis foe. We have missed the boat several times already, the speakers said, let's not do it

again.

MAY 4 1943

It was noted, too, that powerful pro-fascist forces are working desperately to destroy the unity of the anti-Axis alliance, and thus to save the Axis from destruction. And the rally demanded, in answer, that the bonds of international labor, as well as of all the peoples in the anti-Axis coalition, be strengthened.

MAY 4 1943

Those defeatists and Social Democrats who, with the Nazis, resort to red-baiting to block national unity received a resounding rebuff. The very appearance of such speakers as Senator Claude Pepper and Mayor LaGuardia was itself a severe defeat for them. For they had exerted every means of pressure to keep them away. The huge turnout was a defeat for them for they had done all in their power to weaken the rally.

The issue of red-baiting was met squarely by all speakers. They demanded unity of the people of America for victory in the war, irrespective of party. They affirmed that Communists, jointly with all patriots, are fully backing the war effort, and welcomed that support. They castigated those who attempt to split the unity of America.

Among the speakers there were several who are noted leaders among the Negro people. And in the audience there were many more Negro workers than have attended labor demonstrations in the past. Both in the attendance and in the content of the meeting there was expressed that developing solidarity of labor and the Negro people so vital to the war effort and to the winning of a peoples' peace.

MAY 4 1943

We extend our congratulations to the Unity for Victory Committee that arranged this great demonstration. We are confident that its message will impress itself deeply upon the nation, and that it will be carried further in the activities of the labor movement.

## Conference Urges Fight Against Discrimination

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—In a two-day session last week, of the Eastern Seaboard conference of the National Negro congress held at the Abyssinian Baptist church, a national campaign against all types of discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces and in industry was approved.

Mixed Military Unit

The conference urged the establishment of a mixed military unit

for all colonial peoples be the stated policy of the United Nations, and that the Atlantic Charter and the four freedoms be immediately applied to India, Africa, the Caribbean and to other colonial peoples. The conference ended with an address by the national secretary and treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, James B. Carey, who said that when peace comes 35,000,000 men and women might be without work unless a full employment and social security program was enacted.

Strong, executive secretary, who said that American Negroes could hold on to recent social and economic gains only by fighting for them. He de-



full employment and social security program is enacted.

# CIO, AFL Unions Unite for Event

The Worker  
New York, N. Y.

The Yankee Stadium is New York's spotlight this Sunday afternoon.

It is not a ball game nor a championship bout this time, but a demonstration for United Nations unity and victory.

The common people of New York—men, women and children, are expected to fill records.

it to capacity. From the way Paul Robeson, the world-famous Negro singer will be there and he will sing to the largest audience that ever rallied is arranged, is confident of a record crowd for labor demonstrations.

Rain or shine the rally will begin at 1 P.M. as scheduled, the Committee declared. Over 60,000 seats are covered.

An immediate second front, closer cooperation of the United Nations, international labor unity, labor's demand for a price roll-back, effective stabilization, an end of all discrimination, are some of the slogans under which the mobilization is called.

Hundreds of local unions and regional labor bodies as well as other allied organizations have joined forces to back the rally.

Joseph Curran, president of the New York CIO Council, one of the sponsoring organizations, will preside.

The list of speakers with Mayor LaGuardia among them, includes leaders of labor, and representatives of the United Nations.

The men who "keep 'em sailing" — members of the National Maritime Union, and seamen of Dutch, Norwegian, Soviet and other allied merchant fleets, will be at the Stadium in impressive numbers and form a guard of honor.

Many of them have several torpedo survivals to their credit.

The Daily Worker  
New York, N. Y.

# Robeson to Sing to 60,000 At Stadium Rally Sunday

APR 28 1943

The magnificent voice of Paul Robeson has been heard around the world and back again many times during his career, yet next Sunday he'll sing to his first Yankee Stadium audience—60,000 Americans at the Labor Unity for Victory rally.

Robeson is a headliner wherever he goes and it's no accident that he is one of the headliners of next Sunday's rally — for Paul Robeson is one of the indefatigable leading Americans who have given endless efforts and devoted their talents to the cause of victory.

Paul Robeson has been singing and speaking out with all his great power against fascism for many years. He went to bat for the brave Spanish people when the democracies were ignoring the invasion of their country. . . . He has done much to make America wake up to the truth about our great Soviet ally—for he has visited the Soviet Union many times and knows its people well.

The great Negro star is a symbol of unity himself. He works constantly for better understanding between his people and other Americans, between all nations and races. He has spoken out courageously against injustice in all forms and his own people look to him perhaps more than to any other man as their trusted, most beloved leader.

It is Paul Robeson's way to sing whenever he speaks and to speak whenever he sings. He will do both on Sunday next at the Stadium, where rain or clear weather the crowds will turn out to demonstrate for unity—for victory over humanity's enemy.

## NEGROES PLAN CONFERENCE ON POST-WAR ROLE

A subcommittee to draft plans for a conference of western hemisphere Negroes, possibly in New York next fall, was named yesterday by the executive committee of the March on Washington movement. The conference had been proposed during a five day meeting of the movement which closed Sunday. At the proposed conference, the problems of Negroes would be discussed with a view to presenting a program for them at the peace table after the war.

The directors also named a subcommittee on "non-violent good will direct action," to study methods of obtaining Negroes' objectives without resort to violence. It is tentatively planned that the subcommittee establish an institute for this study at Howard university, Washington, D. C. A third subcommittee on marches was named to recommend where and when any demonstrations before local, state, or national governments should be staged.

The directors decided to act as a "committee of the whole" in co-operating with President Roosevelt's reorganized committee on fair employment practices, which meets today and tomorrow in Washington, D. C.

## Action Follows Freedom Rally:

People's Voice, New York, N. Y.

The Negro people started a great offensive against fascism at home and abroad last week when 25,000 persons convened for a great freedom rally in Madison Square Garden last week. It was a grim and determined audience—an audience which pledged it would not be stopped until the enslaved peoples of the world were set free.

The tone of the meeting was set by Charles Collins, administrative secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee which sponsored the event. He said: "This meeting serves further to a solution to their problems along

the lines of narrow nationalism

However, it was when Councilman Adam C. Powell called for the impeachment of Mayor LaGuardia for putting through a contract in the Board of Estimate to build a "southern town in the heart of Manhattan," that a real action program for the future took form. It was then that it became crystallized in the minds of thousands assembled that an action program for minority groups was in the making.

## LET MY PEOPLE GO

Powell concluded his impassioned plea: "My cry today and until I die is, let my people go—NOW."

Highlights of other speeches follow:

Wendell L. Willkie (telegram): "For freedom no longer can be the private possession of any one group or segment of our population any more than it can be the exclusive property of any one nation."

Ferdinand C. Smith: "Out of this rally must come measures which will utilize the energies, the skills and the strength of all people, regardless of creed or race, who desire to participate in this People's War."

Channing Tobias: "This is truly a people's assembly which has come together . . . in a common determination that our flag shall give the same guarantees of freedom to rich and poor, to black and white, to native and foreign born, to Catholic and Protestant, to Jew and Gentile."

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown: "As long as one Negro woman is shackled, no Negro woman is really free."

Lester Granger: "No fouler lie was ever offered that this is a white man's war."

Dr. Max Yergan: "The Negro people are determined to play their part in this war and to fight discrimination now standing in the way of victory."

Michael Quill: "No section of the labor movement can tolerate for one moment the happenings at Mobile, Detroit and in the copper mines of Butte, Montana."

Congressman Yite Marcantonio

by Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman. Press, led by John P. Lewis, managing editor of PM. Employment, led by Jeffers. Education and Recreation, led by William F. Row and Polly Cochran. Housing, led by Congressman Cochran.

5-Point Agenda At Race Session



# 1800 at Brooklyn Rally Back Program To Meet Needs of Negro People

## Mobilizing to Fight Against Discrimination

Daily Worker

New York, N. Y.

By Eugene Gordon

Some 1,800 Negro and white citizens of Brooklyn Thursday night pledged active support of a program to abolish segregation in the U. S. armed forces, to enforce price ceilings, to institute rent control for New York City, to roll back food prices, to eliminate rotten housing, and to provide additional supervised playgrounds and other recreational centers in Harlem.

The program, growing out of "the ten basic causes of the Harlem outbreaks," was proposed by Clifford T. McAvoy, legislative representative, at Brooklyn's Negro Freedom Rally in the Academy of Music. The rally was the second follow-up of the original Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden June 7. The first was held in the Golden Gate ballroom, Lenox Ave. and 142nd St., a few days following the Detroit anti-Negro riots.

Brooklyn's Negro Freedom Rally, called four days after an accumulation of grievances had erupted in outbreaks of violence in Harlem, was noticeably influenced by those events. The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, chairman of the rally, praised it as the biggest and best of its kind ever held in that borough.

### UNITY NEEDED

"This is not the time for the progressive white people and the progressive Negro people to avoid one another," Dr. Harten told the audience. "We have got to work together. We're not supposed to get along without one another."

He pleaded for closer cooperation of the Negro and the Jewish people.

Peter V. Cacchione, introduced by Dr. Harten as "that man of action who has always fought against fascism" and as the Brooklyn Councilman in whom the Negro people could put absolute trust, described the Detroit, Beaumont anti-Negro outbreaks. He hoped, he said, that the courts, in the cases growing out of the Harlem arrests, would use their powers with restraint.

Ferdinand Smith, national secretary of the National Maritime Union, reached the troubled area Sunday night simultaneously with



At Negro Freedom Rally in Brooklyn's Academy of Music, Clifford McAvoy, legislative representative of the City CIO Council, is speaking. With him on the platform, at McAvoy's left, are l. to r., the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, Dorothy Funn of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, Herbert Miller, a Brooklyn YMCA secretary, Ferdinand Smith, National Maritime Union secretary, and City Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist.

Mayor LaGuardia. He told the rally and head of the Saints Industrial Literary School, Lexington, CIO Council protested the return of organized labor's part both in and out of the city. Miss Mallory said she felt that the war against fascism was created by Congress, who wrecked the President's program of economic relieving interest of one nation in another, "regardless of race and color." "If God should speak, any people must support the President's war program, realizing that in doing so they serve their own best interests. He, as did other speakers, commended the Mayor and the police for their conduct in the Harlem situation. He recalled the fact, however, that policemen in Harlem have not always been free of blame. The original rally in Madison Square Garden.

### ONE STANDARD

"There must not be two standards of law enforcement, one for the Negro and one for the white citizen."

Miss Arenia C. Mallory, founder

Other speakers included Norman Johnson, prominent Brooklyn attorney, and Herbert Miller, secretary of the Brooklyn Negro YMCA. Mr. Miller also read a number of telegrams and resolutions. A resolu-

### PLAN OFFERED TO END ANY RACIAL TENSION

Head of Rail Porters Seeks Aid for Minority Groups

Appointment of a national commission to investigate housing and law enforcement agencies, educational and recreational facilities for minority groups as a means of evolving a program for eliminating racial tension was advocated last night by A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, at the opening session of the Conference to Combat Race Prejudice and Colorism. The conference, which is sponsored by the Social Democratic Federation of America, will continue through today at the Rand-

School of Social Science, 7 East Fifteenth Street. About 700 persons attended.

President Roosevelt, in a message to the conference, said:

"The American conviction in war and in peace has been that man finds his freedom only when he shares it with others. We are fighting for the right of men to live together as members of one family rather than as master and slave."

Wendell Willkie in a message warned that "the people of the conquered countries may well interpret our actions in dealing with minority groups at home as an indication of the amount of trust which they may safely place in our promise to them of four freedoms."



Daily Worker  
New York, N. Y.

MAYOR LA GUARDIA

### Marian Anderson, Mayor at Parley

Mayor LaGuardia will be one of the principal speakers at the afternoon session of the Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity, which convenes today at Hunter College, Park Avenue and 69th Street.

The conference, which has the enthusiastic backing of unions and civic organizations as well as prominent individuals in New York City, has been summoned to throw light upon the causes of the Harlem disturbances early in August and to help prevent their recurrence.

Other speakers at the conference include Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples, Councilman Stanley

ing for inclusion of an anti-dis-all company officials of directives strict compliance with the union con-order. President's order 8802 on Fair Employment practices. The resolution asserts that employment of persons in the proposed anti-discrimination clause should contain provisions main auditorium at Hunter College for equal hiring, up-grading and at 2 P.M. for all promotional procedures for all workers, regardless of race, color, or national origin, and member-religion or national origin, and to introduce a resolution call-for distribution by management to



# 2 Conferences Here Seek To Relieve Racial Tension

**Hunter College Council Urges Parley Calls for More Elimination of Negro Representation 'Ghettos'**

The Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity this week end held a two session-meeting at Hunter College to find ways to prevent Jim Crowism from causing another outbreak like the Harlem riot.

Mayor La Guardia told the 554 delegates from church, education, civil, labor, economic, and fraternal groups that the problem of racial discrimination was a national one that could not be "totally solved locally."

**SEP 27 1943**  
**96,000 Back Unity**  
"The uplift must be all over the country," he said. "Occasionally we receive a setback and when we do, it retards local efforts and hampers the welfare of Negroes all over the country."

Jean Muir, actress, presented to the Mayor a pledge of unity with 96,000 signatures.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the keynote speech said that in New York "a deliberate campaign is being conducted not only against the Negro, but against another minority group—the Jews."

Discussions covered discrimination in employment and wages, consumer, housing, educational and community facilities and in the armed forces. The localities and support of organizations and publications spreading racial hatred also were discussed.

**The Demands**  
The conference demanded that:  
¶ Mayor La Guardia appoint an interracial committee with "sufficient funds" to study conditions among Negroes.  
¶ The Mayor provide for Negro representation on all official and quasi-official bodies in the City administration.  
¶ Remove from the constitutions of labor unions by-laws that deny admission of members by reason of

the Red Cross.  
¶ Form delegations of influential citizens to visit newspaper editors demanding fair and decent treatment of Negroes in the press.  
¶ Campaign for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee to safeguard present wartime employment gains made by Negroes in the postwar world.

¶ Have the Council clarify its activity and seek to co-operate with all other similar organizations, Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

## LaGuardia Asks End of Prejudice

NEW YORK. — A plea for nation-wide understanding of the race problem and desire to solve it was voiced by Mayor La Guardia Saturday in opening the Citizens' Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity at Hunter College.

Citing New York as the leader in the elimination of racial prejudice, the mayor said that lack of educational opportunities in some sections of the country make the task more difficult for communities that recognize their obligation.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, who delivered the keynote address, spoke of racial abuses in the armed forces and the spreading of racial hatreds by white American soldiers abroad.

A pledge of unity bearing 96,000 signatures was presented to Mayor La Guardia by Jean Muir, actress. Some 400 representatives of church, education, civic, labor, economic and fraternal groups attended the conference.

The conference adopted these resolutions to guide the Council in its program for securing greater interracial unity:

¶ Elimination of the city's ghettos—a "ghettoed feudal hangover which outlaws democracy for the Negro."

¶ State legislation to prevent housing projects seeking subsidies from discriminating against people because of race, color or creed.

¶ OPA rent control for New York City, and special state legislation to roll back rents in Negro areas.

¶ Request the President to issue an executive order abolishing segregation in the armed and auxiliary forces.

¶ Request the President, the Secretaries of War and the Navy and the U. S. Surgeon General to abolish segregation of Negro blood by

Daily Worker  
New York, N. Y.

## Harlem Unity Parley

SATURDAY'S conference on interracial unity at Hunter College drew up a comprehensive and very concrete program for elimination of the conditions in our city that gave rise to the August 1st disturbances in Harlem.

Now that the program is here, the task is to give it reality. It should become the guide for the city administration and for the people in eradicating race discrimination.

The labor movement, especially, which has contributed much to the struggle for Negro rights, should adopt this program as its own, and "go to town" in a campaign to make it part of the city's life.

The City Council can also be an effective instrument in putting the program across. For the past two years, the Negro people have had a spokesman of their own in the City Council, A. Clayton Powell.

While Councilman Powell is not running for reelection, there is another great spokesman of the Negro people who is running for the City Council in Manhattan. He is Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

The election of Davis will advance considerably the struggle for the kind of program adopted at the unity conference.



# Interracial Goodwill Speakers



These harbingers of good-will messages to the Negro and white citizens of Brooklyn are, left to right, Dr. Dan O. Dodson, of New York University, originally of Texas; Mrs. Beth Levin Siegal, national chairman, Inter-Faith Affairs Committee, American Jewish Congress; the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, executive chairman of the series of interracial and good-will programs, of which this was the first, and chairman of the meeting; Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, the main speaker. —Daily Worker Photo

## 3,000 Negroes, Whites Rally Against Brooklyn Race Inciters

By Eugene Gordon

War to the finish was declared on Brooklyn fascists and pro-fascists Thanksgiving night by nearly 3,000 citizens, about equally divided between Negro and white, at the first of a series of interracial good-will and race-relations rallies in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church and general organizer of the series of interracial programs, was chairman. The stand at the meeting on the Grand Jury report Americans was reiterated by Dr. Harten, Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, Councilman Adam Clayton Powell and Peter V. Cacchione, and others.

Dr. Harten: "Many white people, calling up on the phone, tried to stop this meeting. They didn't succeed. I am happy to say that it is the biggest and most successful get-

together of Negro and white citizens against the fascists in the 20 years of my experience in Brooklyn."

Mrs. Fauset (nationally known Negro woman and first of her sex ever elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature): "The questions of interracial good-will is paramount at this time. That question is one with the question of the democratic development of our institutions. There are fascists in America, and they are fascists not because of race or nationality but because of their attitude toward their fellow Americans. "This war must guarantee the ordinary man and woman economic security. The matter of jobs for all should not be left to Congress, after the war, but should be discussed by us all, locally, now."

"Our soldiers, seeing the peoples of India, the South Sea Islands and China for the first time in their

lives, and fighting with these peoples against fascism, will return with such an enlightened point of view as must symbolize our future attitude toward one another.

"American cannot be a leader among the nations unless her own hands are clean in this matter race. . . ."

Councilman Powell: "Neither Negro nor white, Jew or non-Jew, Catholic nor Protestant, will allow David Liebman's remarks at the Midtown Civic League meeting to disrupt our common relations. Negroes must not allow Liebman's remarks to influence them against the Jewish people, any more than they must allow Congressman Belford's anti-Negro remarks to influence them against all Catholics. . . . For every Liebman there are millions of Jewish people fighting on the side of progress. For every Father Belford or Father Coughlin there is a thousand Catholics like Dr. Francis E. Mc-

Mahoney. Let no home-grown fascist provoke us to commit the very acts they hope we'll commit. Nothing will please Sumner Sirtl more than to see a race riot in Brooklyn.

"The Kings County Grand Jury cannot stand the sight and the voices of Quill of the Bronx, Isaacs and Davis of Manhattan, and Cacchione of Brooklyn in the City Council."

Councilman Cacchione, "Crime rises in the neighborhood to the extent that people's living conditions produce the soil for its growth . . . the Grand Jury recommends as a solution the free use of police clubs. If that suggestion were carried out it would be followed up by beatings and killings behind prison walls. Whom can the attackers on Bedford-Stuyvesant help except Hitler?"

"Search the record of these men and you'll find among them no trade unionists and no Negroes. You will find, however, that perhaps every one of them has real estate connections."

## Confab To Work For Elimination Of Race Riots

Amsterdam Star-News  
New York, N. Y.  
Mixed Committee Will Draft Action Program To Create Good Will

A Citizens' Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity will be held at Hunter College on Saturday, September 25th in conjunction with the Council Against Intolerance in America. Miss Marian Anderson, noted singer, and Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, civic leader and president emeritus of the Citizens Union of New York are co-chairmen of the conference.

The conference will formulate an action program to suggest to city state and Federal government agencies, and to local civic and social organizations, and to the community as a whole, methods for the elimination of the causes which lead to racial disturbances.

While the conference is being sponsored by a citizens committee, community organizations and government agencies will be invited to send representatives.

### Members of Group

The executive committee of the conference includes Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the Colored Work Department of the National Council of the YMCA chairman, S. L. M. Barlow; Charles C. Berkley, director; Committee on Discrimination in Employment

State War Council; Dr. Algernon Black, director, Ethical Culture Society and co-chairman of the City-wide Citizens Committee on Harlem; Rev. J. H. Carpenter, Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation; Eunice H. Carter, deputy assistant district attorney of New York County; Dr. Leonard Covello, principal Benjamin Franklin High School; Henry K. Craft, executive secretary Harlem YMCA; Judge Hubert Delany, Domestic Relations Court; Elinor S. Gimsel, Ira A. Hirschmann, member, Board of Higher Education; Hon. Stanley M. Isaacs, member City Council; Hon. Hulan Jack, member, New York State Assembly; Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, executive board member, National Urban League; Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary, New York Urban League; George Marshall, chairman, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; Saul Mills, secretary-treasurer, New York Industrial Union Council; Herbert Miller, executive secretary, Carlton Avenue YMCA, Brooklyn; Henry W. Pope, USO; Martin Popper, secretary, National Lawyers Guild; Hon. A. Clayton Powell, member New York City Council; Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, chair, Schomburg Collection, 135th Street Branch, New York Public Library; Annette Smith Lawrence and James Waterman Wise, Council Against Intolerance in America; Dr. Max Yergen, chairman, Council on African Affairs.

## Lillian Hellman, Jean Muir Back Inter-Squad Parley

Lillian Hellman, author of "Watch on the Rhine" and "The Little Foxes," said yesterday that Saturday's Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity at Hunter College, Park Ave. and 69th St., intends to make race riots impossible in the City of New York.

Miss Jean Muir, motion picture actress and author of a nationally distributed "Pledge of Unity" for better relations between the Negro of Colored People, who will make such conferences are being held throughout the country. She and Miss Hellman spoke at a press conference in Rosoff's Restaurant, 147 W. 43rd St., yesterday.

Dr. Tobias, senior secretary of the Colored Work Department of the National Council of the YMCA chairman, S. L. M. Barlow; Charles C. Berkley, director; Committee on Discrimination in Employment

Miss Muir added that it would be a waste of time to spend the day placing blame because everybody knows who is at fault. The conference would, therefore, she said, "avoid such a negative attitude." Miss Muir in answer to a question, said the conference expected a "very large trade union representation."



Asked whether the conference resulted directly from the Harlem outbreak, Dr. Yergen said that what happened in Harlem was "the incident which gave rise to the desire for such a conference."

Following Walter White's address at 2:30 the conference will be split into five discussion panels to consider the special problems of minority groups in wartime. Dr. Osborne is general chairman of the panel groups.

Miss Hellman, chairman of the panel on the discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces, will be assisted by the Rev. Ben Richardson, assistant pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, and Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter, Deputy Assistant District Attorney of New York County, as discussion leader and secretary, respectively.

Miss Muir will be chairman of the panel on "Organized Racial Antagonisms." She will be assisted by Dr. Lawrence Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature, New York Public Library, as discussion leader, and Milton Kemnitz, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, as secretary.

The remaining panels will discuss employment and wages, consumer and housing problems, and educational and community facilities.



JEAN MUIR

# Interracial Confab Successful In Albany

New York, N. Y. One of the most significant forward steps which has been made in the field of interracial progress, was achieved at the New York State Community Service Council Conference which was held at the Capitol in Albany, September 4, 5 and 6. Headed by its chairman, Attorney Charles L. Kellar, of Brooklyn, the New York State Conference of Negro Youth took a most active part in pushing the doctrine of an America for all groups irrespective of race, creed or color, and that the problems of the minority groups are problems of the majority as well. The Community Service Council is an organization of youths between the ages of 16 and 30 sponsored by the State Department of Education and under the direct supervision of Miss Rita Cowan, one of its supervisors. It is an attempt to effectuate a youth movement of young adults which can gain the respect of the citizens of the Community, the heads of government departments, and which will not disintegrate merely by being referred to as being radical.

This year for the first time a parallel attempt was made to make it a State-wide Council, for the past three years were more or less experimental and organization in central upstate areas only was fostered. The Council adopted a resolution urging all young people to practice democracy in their various community activities and to help educate unsympathetic associates to the value and practicability of equality. It resolved to seek the passage of a law opening all State Guard units for interracial enlistment and to prohibit the setting up of further segregated units. It urged the creation in New York City of Youth Councils sponsored by the Board of Education and made this a part of the 1943-44 program. The appointment of youth representatives on administrative bodies and post-war planning commissions was insisted upon.

When the time came to elect officers the nominating committee presented the names of Charles L. Kellar for vice chairman and Elsie Jackson, Administrative Secretary of the State Conference, for corresponding secretary. Mr. Kellar declined as he is past 30 years of age and Miss Jackson was unanimously elected. This was significant for there were but five voting Negro delegates as compared with 172 whites. This group recognized the ability and capacity for contribution of the Negro representatives and showed no prejudice in their selection. The common opinion of all the delegates was that the Negro representation provided greatly in making the conference significant, and all agreed that future programs should give wider opportunity for Negro contribution and participation both on the youth and adult-advisory levels.

## Hunter College Meeting Hears About Harlem

At the Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity held at Hunter College last Saturday, Dr. Max Yergen, president of the National Negro Congress, expressed the spirit and determination of the 557 organizations represented when he declared: "The time for the abolition of interracial discrimination is now. We cannot other citizens of my country to afford to postpone action—there is work with them in seeking a solution of our common problems." The evening session opened with the singing of the national anthem by Aubrey Pankey. Speeches followed by Dr. Ernest P. Osborne, president of the City Council, Newbold Morris; Councilman Adam Clayton Powell jr.; Saul Mills of the CIO Council, while the summary of the conference was made by Dr. Channing Tobias, who urged the end to discrimination and that in personal relationships Negroes wages, consumers and housing, educational and community facilities, the armed forces, and organized racial antagonism, the conference proposed specific means of accomplishing full and equal social and political and economic relationships for the Negro and other minorities. Marian Anderson, the celebrated Negro representative in the City Council, one of the initiators of the conference, arrived in New York but was forced to return to her home without attending the conference because of illness. In a written message to the conference, she expressed pride in her association with the group, and said further: "I shall be glad to join with my neighbors and friends and

- that all city, state and federal agencies concerned with fair employment practices use all available authority to combat discrimination in employment
- labor unions which have not done so eliminate discriminatory clauses from their by-laws and constitutions;
- more rigid OPA regulations; a public consumer education program by the Department of Markets to combat profiteering and black markets;
- rent control regulations in Harlem; official action to ensure the right of Negroes and other minorities to live anywhere in Greater New York;
- no public subsidies to housing projects that practice racial discrimination.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"I shall be glad to join with my neighbors and friends and



# BETWEEN THE LINES

## "Atlanta World" The Durham Conference

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 17, 1943

MANY THINGS are transpiring to support the conviction that the Durham Conference on Race Relations will go down in history as an event of major importance. The nationwide acclaim which met the recent release of the conference through its findings committee, has been amazing in the favorable comments elicited from all of the major white dailies of the country, north, east, south and west. No less generous has been the Negro press of the country.

A prominent Negro recently remarked that no event in the history of the Negro race since emancipation has been so favorably editorialized and eulogized as the Durham conference. Pledges of support have come from every quarter of the nation. So enthusiastic was Dr. D. V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist convention with a constituency of more than 3,000,000 communicants that he wrote "I only wish I could have been there at Durham." Men and women of all denominations have sent words of congratulations and best wishes and the comment of the nation's press would make a sizeable volume. More than a thousand copies of the statement have been ordered and already the white south is making effort to do something about it.

There were those who were suspicious because we did not play up our conference in the press. We refrained from a lot of publicity on purpose. Too frequently Negroes go to the press before they have anything to carry and turn many a good movement into a publicity stunt. The Durham conference was no publicity stunt; for with the possible exception of the director all of the men and women comprising the conference were great in their own right and did not need the spring-board into popularity the conference might have been. Then there were those who were suspicious because of the restricted list of invitees.

From the beginning we thought best not to go in for a mass meeting. Our mailing list never exceeded 75, 60 of whom attended and the remainder represented by telegrams or proxies. The conference made it clear that they were representing their own lives in what they stated as a basis of interracial un-

derstanding and cooperation.

### PURPOSE NEVER FORGOTTEN

The major purpose of the conference was never forgotten in the heat of those great discussions. Like the famed sword of Damocles, the threat to throw again the Negro question into the politics of the south hung dangerously above the southern Negro, who had most to gain if this threat was throttled and most to lose if it was fulfilled. So long as it most intimately affected the Negroes of the south we decided that the conference would be most effective if southern Negroes would stand up and make their own statement as to what they wanted of the post-war world. This we thought would be better than letting Talmadge and Dixon and Blease guess what we wanted. These demagogues were attempting

to stampede the south into believing that Negroes were out to crash the parlor doors of the white south. Every honest effort of the Negroes to improve their status was construed as designs against the best interests of the south, and Our "Durham declaration" gave the lie to these evil machinations. The questions of whether or not

we would invite our brethren from other sections was seriously discussed; but we thought it wise to confine our list of invitees to Negroes of the southern region so that if the white south rejected our honest demands, it would not be upon the technicality that our document was "written by northern radicals."

### MAKING HONEST EFFORT

There are in the south some whites who are making an honest effort to face the issues squarely; in their own right and did not need and sought to find a common denominator of constructive action. Then and thought the white south would be recreant to a great trust if it did not heed the implications of the Durham conference. The Richmond News Leader edited by the great Douglas Freeman called the statement "The Durham declaration" and another called it the "Durham manifest." Many have wondered how we could call the movement interracial while only Negroes were invited. To have invited whites to the original meet-

## NORTH CAROLINA

ing would have exposed us to the charge that whites wrote it and showed us the "dotted line." Besides, whites too often tell Negroes to get together among themselves if they would have their wrongs redressed. We therefore decided to "get together" ourselves on what we wanted.

The statement then by the Durham conference represents the first time Negroes of the south or nation have put down in black and white just what they wanted. The members of the Durham conference did not claim to be omniscient or omnipotent or even immutable or infallible. They did not claim to say the last word in race relations, for all they said and did was tentative and not final. They did not fool themselves into believing that what was said and done at Durham would solve the Negro problem. It was just one way their way of meeting a threatening situation which called for something tangible and constructive at this critical moment in the history of our race and nation!

## The Union Cincinnati, Ohio THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE SEEMS TO HAVE WROUGHT WISELY

Nearly six months have flown away since our Southern brethren met in Durham, N. C., October 20, 1942. A conference pure and simple, in which Northern "gentlemen of color" and Southern gentleman "without color," were conspicuous by their absence. The purpose was to formulate plans for a basis of interracial understanding and cooperation, sufficiently wise and frankly courageous, to engender harmony in that section of this country.

FOR ONCE "OUR PEOPLE" MET WITH MATURED OPINIONS AND NO SET SPEECHES! FOR ONCE OUR PEOPLE CONSIGNED ORATORY TO THE "DEMITION ROWS." To date the prospects for the attainment of objects desired have been most encouraging, the wisdom of Dean Hancock and the other distinguished promoters most clearly shown.

APR 15 1943

'TIS REGRETTABLE THAT SOME OF US STILL CLING TO THE UN-ENVIABLE OPINION, THAT ALL SOUTHERN WHITES ARE BAD AND ALL NORTHERN WHITES ARE GOOD! WISDOM INDICATES AND EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT, THAT NO SECTION OF THIS COUNTRY, OR RACE, ENJOYS A MONOPOLY OF HUMANITARIAN VIRTUES! Dabney.

## Alert Leaders Of Globe and Independent South Planning To Avert Trouble

February 26, 1943  
Nashville, Tenn.  
Committee. Headed By Virginia Editor, To Ask Governors To Appoint Interracial Commissions; Bodies Would Be "Clearing Houses For All Grievances"

By William M. Cooper  
HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 25—(AP)—As the first step in a program for improving race relations in the south as envisioned by the recent Southern Conference on Race Relations which met in Durham last October, the following proposal has been made. P. B. Young, Sr., of Norfolk is chairman of the conference. The outline of the proposal follows:  
Relations between Negroes and whites in the southern region are tense and threaten to become more serious. Negroes resent suppression of their constructive programs that will work at the sources of tensions. Negro efforts toward justice and fairness if it disturbs present static and private authorities, avoid. Liberal whites who want to improve conditions fear pressures from reactionary whites and, therefore, are reluctant to join with Negro leaders in efforts to improve conditions, unless protection is provided. With the above in mind, it is recommended: That the governors in each of the several states be asked to appoint official interracial commissions. They may be named victory welfare councils, or whatever else  
These commissions should include on their membership representative Negro and white leaders from each of the following fields: agriculture, commerce, education, industry, labor, public welfare, religion, and youth in approximately equal proportion. The general purpose will be to improve race relations within the state. These commissions may do this by:  
1. Serving as an official clearing house that will provide sane consideration of conflicts. To have interracial problems officially heard will lay the foundation for better understanding and confidence within both groups.  
2. Serving as planning and sponsoring groups to develop definite constructive programs that will work at the sources of tensions, and cooperating with constituted public and private authorities, avoiding the use of threat and force. Keeping publicity predominant and positive and constructive.  
3. Serving as a clearing house to collect and disseminate reports of noteworthy achievements of both groups; to pass on from state and national officials. information and points of view that will build the total morale of each state.  
No specific pattern is suggested. Each of the states would certainly want to guarantee the freedom of speech required to get the full truth regarding each problem presented. Paid personnel will be required to follow up decisions made. With official protection, the liberal white leaders can work with the liberal Negro leaders and produce programs that not only will



# April 8, 1943 Statements Of The Atlanta Conference

(Editor's Note: Following is the text of a resolution adopted by the Conference of White Southerners on Race Relations at Atlanta, April 8.)

In October, 1942, a representative group of Southern negro leaders met in Durham, N. C., and issued a statement in which they addressed themselves "to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations, within the democratic framework."

Their statement is so frank and courageous, so free from any suggestion of threat and ultimatum, and at the same time shows such good will, that we gladly agree to cooperate.

We do not attempt to make here anything like a complete reply to the questions raised nor to offer solutions for all the vexing problems. We hope, however, to point the pathway for future cooperative efforts and to give assurance of our sincere good will and desire to cooperate in any sound program aimed at the improvement of race relations.

These negro leaders rightly placed emphasis in their statement on discrimination in the administration of our laws on purely racial grounds. We are sensitive to this charge and admit that it is essentially just. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande there are some ten million negroes. While all citizens are governed by the same laws, it is recognized that negroes have little voice in the making and enforcement of the laws under which they must live. They are largely dependent upon the will of the majority group for the safety of life and property, education and health, and their general economic condition. This is a violation of the spirit of democracy. No Southerner can logically dispute the fact that the negro, as an American citizen, is entitled to his civil rights and economic opportunities.

The race problem in any Southern community is complicated by our economic limitations. The factors which have kept the South a tributary section have also kept it poor and lacking in sufficient industry to develop and to provide enough jobs and enough public funds for every public need. Yet the only justification offered for those laws which have for their purpose the separation of the races is that they are intended to minister to the welfare and integrity of both races.

There has been widespread and in-group and with resentment in the excusable discrimination in the administration of these laws. The solution of these white Southerner has an obligation problems can be found only in men to interest himself in the legitimate of both races who are known to be aspirations of the negro. This means men of determined good will. The correcting the discrimination be-ultimate solution will be found in tween the races in the allocation of evolutionary methods and not in school funds; in the number and ill-founded revolutionary movements quality of schools, and in the sal-ments which promise immediate so-aries of teachers. In public travellutions.

where the law demands a separation We agree with the Durham con- of the races, primary justice and aference that it is "unfortunate that simple sense of fair play demandthe simple efforts to correct obvi- the facilities for safety, comfort andous social and economic injustices health should be equal. The distri-continue, with such considerable bution of public utilities and publicpopular support, to be interpreted benefits, such as sewers, water,as the predatory ambition of ir- housing, street and sidewalk paving, responsible negroes to invade the playgrounds, public health and hos-privacy of family life." We agree pital facilities should come to thealso that "it is a wicked notion negro upon the basis of populationthat the struggle by the negro for citizenship is a struggle against the and need.

It is recognized that there isbest interests of the nation. To often practical discrimination byurge such a doctrine, as many are some peace officers and in somedoing, is to preach disunity, and to courts in the treatment of negrodeny the most elementary princ- prisoners and in the abrogation ofples of American life and govern- their civil rights. There is no suchment."

discrimination incorporated in the laws of any of the Southern states. False arrests, brutal beatings and other evils must be stopped.

In the economic field, unques- tionably procedures should be un- dertaken to establish fully the right to receive equal pay for equal work. To do otherwise works a wrong to our entire economic life and to our self respect. With so large a pro- portion of our wage-earning popu- lation belonging to the minority race, if we cannot plan for a well- trained, well-employed and prosper- ous negro population, the economic future of the South is hopeless.

Most of the negroes in the South are on farms and in rural commu- nities. Failure to provide for them all the facilities for improving agricul- tural practices through schools, county agents, supervision holds back all of the South. Fair wages, longer tenures of leases and in- creased opportunities for farm own- ership are also necessary.

All men who believe in justice, sia and Mexico, who has lived in the who love peace and who believe inSoviet, studied at first hand and isate organizations of white and Ne- gro colleges in North Carolina will the meaning of this country arenow engaged in the writing of a comparative biography of Com- munist leaders; Dr. David Jones, president of Bennett College, Greensboro, and a member of the board of education of the Methodist Church; and Dr. Anup Singh, editor of "India Today," and author of books on the leaders of this country.

Dr. Jones speaking in the after- noon, said that by force of cir- cumstances the Negro is fighting for world liberation and struggling for the victory of ideas and ideals with the hope that these rights and privi- leges may be extended to all peoples including the Negro.

"Ideas and ideals cannot be held in isolation any longer. The race brought out into an atmosphere of situation in America offers a test of justice and good will. If we ap- our sincerity to make democracy proach them with contempt in one real. The Negro still has faith and

is loyal to that democracy. With his problems as a disadvantage group he can well serve as a labora- tory subject for testing out the freedoms the Atlantic Charter guar- antees a minority," the college lead- er stated.

## Interracial Conference Held at Shaw

RALEIGH, N.C.—More than 200 Negro and white women from 21 North Carolina counties heard Mrs. Maybela Ayorinde of Nigeria, West Africa, point out the need for more Christian mis- sionaries and workers for Africa in a one-day interracial confer- ence held Wednesday, July 14, at Shaw University and jointly sponsored by the Southwide Wo- men's Missionary Union and the Women's Baptist Home and For- eign Missionary Convention of North Carolina.

Mrs. Ayorinde who was the first of two international figures to appear before the conference, the second being Miss Bonnie Jean Ray recently returned from a 24-year period of service as a Southern Baptist Missionary Worker in East China where ac- cording to Miss Ray, Christian converts in China are doing a great service.

## Interracial Conference To Attract Many Collegians Star of Zion

Representatives of 27 under-gradu- ate organizations of white and Ne- gro colleges in North Carolina will meet in Salisbury for three days beginning November 19, it was an- nounced today by American Friends Service Committee. Livingstone and Catawba Colleges will be hosts to the conference, which has been called "an adventure in ap- plied Christianity" by its sponsors. The theme of the meeting will be "Building Tomorrow's World Today." Principal speakers will be Carl Hambro, president of the assembly of the League of Nations and pres- ident of the Norwegian parliament; Anup Singh, editor of India Today and authority on India and the Far

East; Rayford Logan, acting dean of the graduate school at Howard university and advisor to the office of Inter-American Affairs, and E. Raymond Wilson, executive secre- tary of the Friends Committee on National Legislation.

Emphasis of the speakers and dis- cussion groups of the conference will be centered on considerations of the kind of post-war world wanted by Christians. This kind of world can best be achieved and Christian responsibilities for the realization of the desired post-war international or- ganization.

Workshop discussion leaders will be T. Ruth Brett, dean of students, Bennett College, Greensboro; L. May- nard Catchings, secretary of the Southern Field council of the Na- tional Student YMCA, Atlanta, Ga.; William Edgerton, assistant profes- sor of modern language, Guilford College; Mary Ely Lyman, dean of students, Sweet Briar College, Sweet- briar, Va.; Eugene Pfaff, executive secretary of the Southern Council on International Affairs, Chapel Hill; Willis Weatherford, youth director, Methodist Commission on World Peace, Chicago, Ill., and Howard Wilkinson, associate pastor, First Methodist Church, Charlotte.

Delegates from the following North Carolina colleges and institu- tions will attend the conference: A. and T. College, Atlantic Christian College, Bennett College, Brevard College, Catawba College, Duke Uni- versity, Elizabeth City State Teach- ers College, Greensboro College, Guil- ford College, Johnson C. Smith Uni- versity, Livingstone College, Mere- dith College, Salem College, and the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina.

Although planned especially for college people the conference is open to all persons interested in the em- phases of the workshops and ad- dresses. All ministers, teachers and others who wish to attend are urged to do so by the sponsoring organi- zations. Dean John Satterwhite of Livingstone and Dr. David Faust of Catawba are local planning committee.



New York, N. Y.  
Call For Formation of  
Group To Present Program  
Of World's Negroes

**Dr. DuBois**

of gold at the end of the rainbow  
of imperialistic might.

Whenver a minority in a group of peoples continues forever butt of every exception to all rules of mingling, that minority automatically draws to itself the support of higher thought. But this backing will avail nothing unless those upon whom it is bestowed rise in their own righteous effort and help themselves.

## First Pan-African Meet

At the close of the past World War, at the peace conference of Versailles a Pan-African congress was called by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. Assisting him were four of the colored members of the French Chamber of Deputies, Diagne from Senegal, Grosillier from Martinique, Candace and another from Guadeloupe.

This congress met in Paris, Feb. 19-22, 1919, and the total cost was \$750. There were assembled 58 delegates representing 16 different Negro, racial groups. It was convened because, in Dr. DuBois' words, "the destinies of mankind centered there."

According to Dr. DuBois' report immediately after his return home in 1919, "If the Negroes of the world could have maintained in Paris during the entire sitting of the Peace Conference a central headquarters, with experts, clerks, and helpers, **they** could have settled the future of Africa at a cost of less than \$10,000."



# Inter-Racial Parley Held in Lancaster

The Worker

New York, N. Y. (Special to The Worker)

LANCASTER, Pa.—The first inter-racial Wartime Labor and Industry Conference of Southeastern Pennsylvania was of "historic significance," Charles Collins, executive secretary of New York's Labor Victory Committee, told over 100 Negro and white delegates from CIO, AFL union, civic, social and religious bodies who assembled here from Harrisburg, workers from Lukens and other Reading, York and Coatesville last Sunday for an all-day session at the bright new Crispus Attucks Center. Cork AFL Local; Upholsterers International Union, AFL, and a number of ministers.

"This united meeting," said Collins, "with its broad trade union representation shows the growing Negro-white unity of the great metropolitan centers is reaching out into the smaller cities and rural sections. It will undoubtedly be followed by other unity meetings in similar areas throughout the country." The deep effect of the conference is having in the area which sent the Great Liberator, Thaddeus Stevens, to Congress, was indicated by one of the AFL leaders who took the floor for a moment at the close of the day: "This is the first time I have ever attended such a Negro-white conference. I have received a liberal education."

Held under the auspices of the newly organized branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Conference, which set itself up as a permanent Regional Inter-racial Action Committee, worked out a program of action including the following points: support of the CIO political action and stabilization program; housing; opposition to Jim Crow in the armed forces, schools and other government employment; a quick vote on the anti-poll tax bill, and against the phony O'Mahoney constitutional amendment; for equal job rights and upgrading for Negroes; for 18-year-old voting; setting up of discussion and action groups in each community; for expanding activity of churches to make them community centers.

## BROAD REPRESENTATION

A glance at the Negro and white registrants, many of whom spoke in the panels or led discussions at the general sessions, shows the broad cross section of America that was represented. NAACP, YMCA, YWCA, Odd Fellows, Elks, IWO, Boy Scouts, Communist Party, Theological Seminary, Franklin and Marshall College, James Adams Public School, American Youth for Democracy, United Tobacco Workers, United Transport and Service



57b-1943

Pennsylvania

Christian Recorder

Philadelphia, Pa.

RABBI DECTER URGES

EQUALITY FOR ALL

MEN

AUG 5 1943

"If men can starve and die together, they can certainly work together, and the welfare of anyone of us anywhere should be the concern of all," Rabbi Aaron Decter, of Congregation Beth Israel, asserted at a meeting sponsored by the United For Victory Council at McDowell Memorial Presbyterian Ch. 21st and Columbia Ave., last night.

The meeting, one of a series, was held to urge equal rights for Negroes. About 300 persons were present. Arthur Huff Fauset acted as chairman, and other speakers included Giles C. Frazier, president of Local 103, United Electrical and Radio Workers (C. I. O.) and Sonia Podjar, secretary of the Philadelphia Consumer Federation.

## Took Part in Interracial Unity Meeting

Afro-American  
Baltimore, Md.



OCT 30 1943

William C. Bullitt (left), Democratic candidate for mayor of Philadelphia, discusses interracial problems with Mrs. Nana P. Dunn, executive chairman of the Interracial Discussion Group, as the Revs Marshall Shepard and Thomas R. Logan, Jr. (right) look on. Insert at left shows Congressman William L. Dawson of Chicago, while right insert shows Frank R. Crosswain, of New York City, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee. All participated in Interracial Unity meeting held Wednesday at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia.



# Interracial Group Hears Atlanta Meeting Report

The April meeting of the Richland County Committee on Interracial Cooperation was held Tuesday afternoon at the Columbia Hospital. In the absence of the chairman, Dr. J. Heyward Gibbs, Miss Rebecca Reid, secretary of the state organization, presided. She reported that in her over-the-state work she found that there is increasing interest in interracial problems, and that there was especial interest in the type of men and women taking leadership in the Richland county group, "such leaders," she said "as Dr. Gibbs, Beverley Herbert, Dr. F. W. Bradley, of the university, Mrs. Ornie Robinson Childs, dean of women, Mrs. James R. Cain, ministers of the city and many others."

She also gave a report of the conference she had just attended in Atlanta, as South Carolina representative. This she explained was called in answer to the expressed hope for such cooperation by the conference of Negro leaders from all over the south, who met last winter in Durham, N. C. and proposed a program for working out interracial problems of the South in the southern way, and by the joint efforts of both races.

**To Name Committee**  
It was composed of white leaders from every southern state. Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, presided, and he was instructed to appoint a committee of white leaders to unite with a committee from the group of Negro leaders to work out a definite program for obtaining their mutual objectives.

The Rev. L. C. Jenkins reported for the civic committee that their project of obtaining playgrounds for Negro children was not yet completed, but that the committee had seen Mayor Fred D. Marshall, and that he had promised every co-operation.

Mrs. James R. Cain announced that Mayor Marshall had also promised to secure the services of a competent Negro directress for St. Anne's playground. Other communities throughout the state, Miss Reid said, were equally aware of the need for such recreational benefits for colored children, and were securing for them parks and playgrounds.

## Greater Interest In Race Problems, Group Is Told

An increasing interest in interracial problems in South Carolina was reported at the Richland county meeting on interracial problems yesterday afternoon at the Columbia hospital by Miss Rebecca Reid, state secretary.

## South Carolina

agers of the local white press to see if they would cooperate in the matter of courtesy titles for Negroes and more space for their activities.

Dr. F. W. Bradley, chairman of the civics committee, was given the authority to ask City Council for the park sites for Negroes. Members of this committee are Mrs. J. R. Cain, William Perry, Miss Mary R. Saxon, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Jackson, L. C. Jenkins and Dr. D. D. Jenkins.

The matter of organizing discussion groups for the youth of the city was turned over to the executive committee.

## White Primary Abolition Asked In Speech Here

## Interracial Meeting Also Hears Plea By Cole For End Of Poll Tax

White and Negro leaders of the state, gathered yesterday at the annual meeting of the South Carolina Committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, voted without dissent to request that the Legislature appropriate \$30,000 for the establishment of a state industrial school for delinquent Negro girls.

More than 200 persons attended the meeting, which was held in the auditorium of Benedict College. Dr. William E. Cole, director of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, delivered the principal address of the day. All members of the executive and other committees whose terms expire this year were re-elected. In addition, three new members were added to the latter group. They were: Dr. C. A. Johnson, Columbia; Miss Alice Anderson, Anderson; and Mrs. A. J. Wright, of Bennettsville.

**Counties Report**  
R. Beverley Herbert, of Columbia, chairman of the state group, presided and delivered his annual message. Dr. J. Heyward Gibbs, chairman of the Richland county group, described the organization of that body and its work here. Other counties for which reports were made included: Beaufort, Charleston, Greenville, Greenwood, Florence and Horry.

The program, which was interspersed with musical selections by the Benedict College Chorus, also included the following reports: Secretary, Miss Rebecca Reid; treasurer, Miss Adele J. Minahan; forum and institute committee, of which Mrs. George W. Davis is chairman; legal committee, the Rev. F. Clyde Helms; education committee, Mrs. Leon S. Holley.

In the principal address of the day, Doctor Cole prefaced his remarks by saying that war both makes and alleviates interracial tensions. He first enumerated four points which he termed significant in interracial relations today: The

Democratic ideology; racial problems and new international relations with other races, as the Chinese and the Hindus; the conflict of selfish interests; and the effect of interracial relations on further development of the South.

## Sees No Panaceas

Doctor Cole specifically warned that there are no panaceas for interracial problems and no quick cures. He asserted with emphasis that the federal government cannot and should not be expected to take care of all difficulties since the problem essentially is a home problem, and since these local problems frequently are different. He pointed out that folkways are slow to change, that the Negroes have made great progress, and that the pattern of social change must develop slowly, step by step, rather than in one general sweeping movement.

To meet, or to prevent tension, he said there is a great need for active interracial committees. In the field of personal contacts, he urged that members of each race treat the other with courtesy, refrain from the use of words which do not properly designate the Negro race, use the title "Mr." "Mrs." and "Miss" when referring to Negroes; respect the rights of each race under the laws of segregation; assist in securing adequate transportation facilities for Negroes.

Doctor Cole said tension has arisen from failure to utilize Negroes more fully in the war effort and said efforts should be made to sell to labor unions the idea of employing Negroes.

## Against White Primary

Doctor Cole specifically urged abolition of the poll tax and the white primaries; that Negroes being used on juries where Negroes are on trial; and that Negroes be represented on the boards of institutions for members of that race.

The speaker asserted that inter-racial committees should assist in including the right to vote, to share in the courts, to share in the tax burden and the tax monies, and to advise them to work for abolition of the poll tax, which he said states should repeal before the federal government acts.

"The white primary," he said, "is another thing in the way of the Negro vote."

In the field of education, he said that teachers should work out their individual problems, white and Negro teachers should have equal salaries, and special educational facilities should be provided for Negro children. Negroes want their own personnel and doctors in health institutions, he added, and much can be done to develop the agricultural possibilities of the Negro race through diversified farming.

Lieut. James L. Lipscomb, 339th Aviation Squadron of the Columbia Army Air Base then presented First Sgt. Claude E. Wilbanks who spoke what it meant to him and other Negroes to be in the United States Army. He spoke of the rigorous requirements for Negroes admitted to the air force and of the formation, growth and development of the all Negro aviation unit, the 99th pursuit. Private Edgar Williams, a Columbia Negro, now stationed at the air base then entertained the group with several piano selections.

## April 28, 1943 Negro Members On Draft Boards Suggested

Representation for Negroes on the Richland County Draft Boards will be asked by the Richland County Committee on Interracial Cooperation it was decided at the April meeting held Tuesday afternoon in the auditorium of the Negro nurses home at the Columbia Hospital.

Negro representation on other boards was discussed and routine business handled.

Dr. F. W. Bradley, chairman of the civic committee, reported that three sites suitable for parks or playgrounds for Negro children had been found in Columbia; that his committee had conferred with Mayor Fred D. Marshall on the matter and that the mayor had promised every cooperation in securing the sites and fitting them for the purposes indicated.

## Report On Prisoners

R. Beverley Herbert, chairman of the State Committee on Interracial Cooperation brought up for consideration by the group the alleged brutal treatment of Negro prisoners at Reid and Dessau prison farms. He called on John McCravy, editor of The Lighthouse and Informer, to make a report on the subject.

The suggestion of asking for representation on the draft board came from Dr. R. W. Mance who said: "We are asked to offer our lives for our country and this we do willingly and proudly. But we do feel we should be given some representation on the draft boards that call the men of our race to make the supreme sacrifice."

J. M. Hinton, secretary of the committee, responded to the suggestion by expressing approval and saying: "Our race has been asked to wait, and to take time in expecting any of the improvements we seek. This we try to do. We are grateful for all that our white friends have done and are doing for us. We too believe in time, and we know that all things cannot come quickly. But sometimes, time seems to become eternity and we do feel that some things like representation on the draft boards that call our men to sacrifice their lives should not be delayed."

## Limited To County

Mr. Herbert said he felt that this sentiment was justified and moved that a committee be appointed to ask that Negroes be given representation on the draft boards of the state. At the suggestion of the Rev. E. A. Adams, the motion was changed to make the appeal only for representation on the Richland County draft board as the group is a county committee.

Negroes to be in the United States Army. He spoke of the rigorous requirements for Negroes admitted to the air force and of the formation, growth and development of the all Negro aviation unit, the 99th pursuit. Private Edgar Williams, a Columbia Negro, now stationed at the air base then entertained the group with several piano selections.

**Negro Members**  
board 68, or any others which had no power to make recommendations, and that all appointments are made by the governor.  
At the May meeting of the Committee on Interracial Cooperation, that since the committee as a whole had already endorsed the project of trying to secure Negro representation on the draft boards, the special committee be continued and instructed to see Gov. Johnston was passed unanimously.  
A group from the Richland County Committee on Interracial Cooperation has been instructed to Governor Olin D. Johnston and make the request that he give Negro members on the draft board.  
The group, which had accompanied the 339th Aviation Squadron from the Columbia Army Air Base then presented First Sgt. Claude E. Wilbanks who spoke what it meant to him and other Negroes to be in the United States Army. He spoke of the rigorous requirements for Negroes admitted to the air force and of the formation, growth and development of the all Negro aviation unit, the 99th pursuit. Private Edgar Williams, a Columbia Negro, now stationed at the air base then entertained the group with several piano selections.  
May 26, 1943

## Group Seeking Draft Board



## Responsibility

## For Frank Study

Dr. O. J. Champion and John McCray, both expressed the conviction that it would be more democratic and add to the sense of responsibility of Negroes as citizens if they were also given representation on other boards involving duties of citizenship, such as welfare boards. This was referred to the executive committee to take under advisement.

Dr. J. Heyward Gibbs, chairman, presided at the meeting. After routine business, the executive committee reported that it had acted favorably on a suggestion of the membership and that small voluntary membership would be charged, and notices card mailed out before each meeting by the secretary.

A report was read by the committee appointed to investigate conditions of alleged brutality to prisoners at Reid and Dossard prison farms, stating that some progress has been made with seem-

ing corroborations of some of the allegations, but that it was felt that more time is needed to complete the state-wide investigations which are necessary to prove or disprove. The committee is composed of the Rev. A. G. B. Bennett, R. B. Herbert, Dr. Robert Gibbs, and John McCray. In the absence of Mr. Herbert, who has taken the initiative in the investigations, the report was read by Dr. Gibbs.

## Local Conditions Vary

The leaders say the program has broadened to state and local committees, but the parent commission has always recognized that conditions vary in each community of every state. It does, it was pointed out, assist in setting of committees and aids in developing community programs.

In its 24 years the commission has had the following six presidents: John J. Eagan, of Atlanta; Dr. Jones, of Atlanta; Dr. W. C. Jackson, president of North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro; Dr. John J. Hope, president of Atlanta University; Dr. E. McNeill Poteat, Jr., of Raleigh, N. C.; and Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C.

The South Carolina Committee is actively reorganized seven years ago. The first three chairmen were the Rev. F. Clyde Helms of Columbia; the Rev. M. N. Goss of Walhalla; and D. W. Robinson of Columbia.

"We are fortunate," said Mr. Herbert, "in having Doctor Cole to speak. Out of his broad experience, he will be able to give us invaluable aid in our efforts toward understanding and cooperation in these trying times."

Doctor Cole will speak at the meeting, which begins at 3 o'clock and is open to the public. "Tensions—What We Can Do to Relieve Them."

Members of the South Carolina Committee include Mr. Herbert, state chairman, and chairman of local state committees, who are Dr. Heyward Gibbs, of Columbia, for Richland county; L. P. Hollis, for Greenville; Dr. Roswell Long, for Greenwood; Robin Zemp, for Camden; Marion Wright, for Conway, and the Rev. W. S. Poyner, for Florence.

Others are W. S. Keyserling, for Beaufort; Mrs. C. P. McGowan, for Charleston; Dr. J. L. Grier, for Chester, and the Rev. W. H. Lefthead, for Summerville.

for the summer and will be resumed on the fourth Tuesday in September. It was decided at a meeting held yesterday. Meanwhile, the acting committees of the organization will continue work until their jobs are as complete as possible.

The civic committee will continue with plans to have parks set aside for Negro children. J. M. Linton said that funds for such parks might be obtained from the Lanham act funds, which, he said he understood, specify proportionate division of funds between the white and Negro population. He pointed out that this would mean that 43 per cent of parks erected by the fund would be for Negroes. It was brought out at the meeting no parks for Negro children now exist here.

The committee to investigate the alleged beating of prisoners at Reid prison farm will continue their state wide work through the summer, headed by R. B. Herbert, who reports that the committee is having some success although it is difficult to locate men who can testify. Serving with Mr. Herbert are Dr. Robert Gibbs, John McCray and the Rev. A. G. Bennett.

## And Draft Boards

It was reported at the meeting that the committee composed of Mr. Herbert, Gadsden Shand, Dr. R. N. Nance, and the Rev. Mr. Bennett has conferred with Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, state director of Selective Service, in regard to Negro representation on draft boards and has been informed that Governor Olin D. Johnston has full appointive power in this matter. The committee reported that it had not yet been able to meet with the governor.

It was brought to the attention of the committee that the Rev. Robert Wilson, of the Zion Baptist church, who was described as a Negro minister, had been drafted. It was reported that Negroes felt that because Wilson is an ordained minister, he should not have been drafted. J. M. Banton said that the difficulty arose because Wilson had not asked for deferment immediately upon being notified that he was in class 1-A. Dr. J. Heyward Gibbs, general chairman of the committee, said that the executive committee would be glad to go to the draft boards and see what could be done if the individuals concerned came to them with a definite request that they do this.

## Sociologist Sees Danger In Race Tensions

An understanding of the nature of racial conflicts is essential to their solution in the face of the present increase of interracial tensions in the South and the rise of militancy among Negroes," Dr. H. C. Brearley, professor of sociology at George Peabody College for

Teachers at Nashville, Tenn., said here today.

Addressing an interracial conference, sponsored by the forum committee in conjunction with the annual State Social Work Conference, the Lee county native told his listeners in a prepared address:

"The recent marked increase in belligerency among American Negroes is disturbing but not difficult to understand. The whites would doubtless behave in a similar way under identical circumstances."

"A long list of grievances, past and present; a feeling of persecution; hopes for improvement in their condition because of altered war conditions; organization of their efforts; emphasis on world-wide democracy; and Axis propaganda—all are contributing circumstances."

"The first step in reducing interracial tensions is to develop in both whites and Negroes a clearer recognition of the dangers of the present explosive situation."

"Every citizen, especially in the white South, will be able to act with more objectivity and perspective if he recognizes frankly the probability that the Negro's present belligerent attitudes have such fundamental bases that they may be expected to persist for some years and to result in continued interracial conflict, at best in diminishing intensity."

Describing at length a movement of the Negro population of the South to northern urban areas and a decrease in the number of areas in which the Negro is in a numerical majority," Brearley continued: "If this great shift of the Negro population continues, it will profoundly affect race relations, probably resulting in a lessening of tensions in the areas of decrease (in Negro population) and in more conflict in the areas of increase."

Brearley complimented the recently organized Southern Council for Regional Development, composed of 22 whites and 19 Negroes with headquarters at Atlanta, as "potentially the most significant cooperative venture of the southern people since the war between the states. It is a chance for southerners to get together for regional improvement."

## NEGRO CAPITAL MOVES TO ATLANTA

Courier-Pittsburgh. Pa. ATLANTA, Ga.—The Southern Regional Council, formed by the combined efforts of Negro and white Southern leaders, will open an office here with complete staff during February to carry forward the work of getting justice, fairness and improved opportunities for Negroes under the plans adopted at the Durham, Atlanta and Richmond conferences, thus carrying out the dictum of Dr. Gordon B. Hancock that the "capital of Negro America must be moved from New York to the South."

## Racial Group Holds Meeting

Formal meetings of the Richland County Committee on Inter-Racial Co-operation will be discontinued

## Meeting Here On Inter-Racial Work March 24

March 15, 1943  
Dr. Cole, of Tennessee To Address The South Carolina Committee



# SOUTH'S NEGROES PROPOSE PROGRAM TO MEET RACE ISSUE

JAN 1 - 1943

Representative southern Negroes yesterday proposed a broad basis for interracial cooperation in the South to meet the war-sharpened issue of Negro-white relations.

The war, a committee said, "has resulted in increased racial tensions, fears and aggressions and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination. Negro minority rights and democratic freedom as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South."

"These issues are acute and threaten to become more serious as they increasingly block, through deeper fears aroused, common sense consideration for even elemental improvements in the Negro status, and the welfare of the country as a whole."

## Parley in Durham

The committee's statement grew out of a conference of Negro leaders of 10 Southern states, convened in Durham, N. C., last fall. It was released here by Committee Chairman P. B. Young, president of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide.

The Negro leaders said "We are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether in races or classes or creeds. However, we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework."

JAN 1 - 1943

The committee, speaking for the newly founded Southern Race Relations Conference, recommended abolition of the poll tax and of white primary elections. It also urged that the states discourage a "Fascistic expression" by effective enforcement of present or of few anti-lynch laws and the employment of Negro policemen. The group said it believed the employment of Negro police would enlist the full support of Negro citizens in control of lawless elements of their own group.

## Negro As Symbol

Another effect of the war has been to hold up the Negro as the

symbol, the protagonist, of every F. D. Patterson, president Tuskegee Institute; William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute, Va.; and Ernest DeLoit, New Orleans, La., Negro labor leader. Other highlights of the conference proposals:

Political and Civil Rights—Adherence to the Negro constitutional right to serve on juries; Negro service workers into unions with recognized affiliations, the kind and quality in states where law or custom requires segregation; Military Service—Advancement in responsibility and rank according to ability, and solution of racial problems in transportation, recreation and leave areas, said to be acute in the South.

Education—Equal salaries for Negro and white teachers on the basis of equal preparation and experience; equal facilities to meet a growing demand for graduate and professional training among Southern Negroes; and representation of Negro problems by allowing "qualified" Negroes on school boards.

JAN 1 - 1943

Social Welfare and Health—Inclusion of Negro doctors on public hospital staffs, to treat Negro patients, according to their special qualifications; and mandatory provisions that a proportion of public hospitals be available to Negroes.

—The Atlanta Constitution.

(An overwhelming majority of the domestic help in the South is Negro. In reference to rumors alleging the organizing of domestic Negro help, the September clip-sheet of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., of Atlanta, had this to say:

## "Eleanor Clubs"—1943

"The rumor directed to white housewives is two edged. It creates resentment in white women and increased antagonism against the administration, while subtly subjecting Mrs. (Franklin D.) Roosevelt to ridicule. The rumor is built around the 'Eleanor Club' and organization of domestics allegedly set up to disrupt all domestic service. The implications may be read into this rumor."

(On September 1, at her press conference, Mrs. Roosevelt disclaimed any knowledge or connection with the 'Eleanor Clubs' other than that she knew:

"Government investigation into rumors had proven that no such organization of Negro domestics exists except in the imagination of rumor mongers. Mrs. Roosevelt declared she imagined the rumors started as a result of so many Negro women obtaining higher wages in war factories, thus leaving their employers without servants."

JAN 1 - 1943

## Reporting Committeemen

Reporting committeemen besides Young are Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president Morehouse College, Atlanta; Rufus E. Clement, president Atlanta University; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president Fort Valley (Ga.) State College; James E. Jackson, secretary Southern Congress, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr.

## TENNESSEE

We will reach our goals not formerly head of the department through antagonism and conflict of sociology at Fisk and is now but by sitting down together and executive secretary of the Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches of Christ, and talking the matter over.

"Our first consideration in these little groups should deal with the problems of human needs—homes, children, the church, the schools, and the means for cultural improvement."

"I believe the surest basis upon which these adjustments may be made is that of the Christian religion. The churches, therefore, should have an important part in these tasks."

Two discussions were scheduled for this afternoon's program, at the conclusion of which the conference session will come to a close.

## Discussion Topics

"White-Negro Relations in War Industrial Communities" was the topic of the first discussion and the following speakers were to participate: Miss Evangeline Wilcox of New York City; Leander Blackus, of Atlanta; William Y. Bell, Jr., of Atlanta; Dr. Calvin K. Stalnaker of Toledo, O., and the Rev. Irvin K. Merchant of Chester, Pa.

The second discussion topic was "Current Aspects of Racial Tension" with the following speakers: Dr. James A. Crain of Indianapolis, Ohio, Dr. Clark Walker Cummings of St. Louis, Mo., Dr. Buford F. Gordon of Charlotte, N. C., Ira de A. Reid of Atlanta, Miss Louise Young, professor of sociology at Scarritt College, and George M. Johnson of Washington, D. C.

The findings committee of which C. E. Chapman of Tyler, Texas, is chairman, was scheduled to make its report just prior to adjournment of the conference.

This morning's session was featured by the election of officers and an address by Dr. Jesse Bader, executive secretary of the Department of Evangelism of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, of New York City. Dr. Bader's subject was "Christ is the Answer to a Better Person." The following officers were named: Bishop S. L. Greene, African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Little Rock, Ark., president; Dr. Crum, vice-president; Mrs. J. H. Kyles of King's Mountain, N. C., registrar; and Dr. H. Jernagin, chairman of the executive committee.

Following Dr. Bader's address this morning, a forum on problems was conducted by Robert P. Chaat, president of the National Fellowship of Indian Workers; and Mrs. Flora Warren Seymour of Chicago, former member of the board of commissioners on Indian work.

A report was also given by Dr. George E. Haynes, under whose guidance the conference was organized five years ago, who was

# Race Relations Conference Set at Fisk

Sponsored by the Race Relations Department of the Federal Council of Churches, a conference of church leaders at Fisk University April 27 and 28 will bring together outstanding Negro and white leaders to discuss topics of importance to both races, it is announced today by Dr. M. S. Davage, outstanding Negro educator and secretary of the Department of Institutions for Negroes, Board of Education, Methodist Church.

Among the subjects programmed are: "Methods of the New Evangelism"; "The Church and War Industrial Communities"; "Policies and Plans of Home Mission Board of Postwar Changes"; "Current Aspects of Racial Tensions and What the Church Can Do About Them"; "Some Problems of the American Indian and What the Church Can Do About Them."

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## Lamp Lighters League To Convene on Sunday

The Lamp Lighters League, a group of young Negroes, will meet Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Andrew Jackson Recreation

Prof. Merl R. Eppse, advisor, Hall, Sixteenth Avenue, North, to discuss their part in the plans for a postwar world.

Dr. Carlton Goodlett, professor of education at Tennessee A&I State College; Mrs. D. W. Crutcher, leader of the Bahai Assembly, and others have been invited to participate in the program.

Officers of the League are James McClellan, president; Sammie Carruthers, secretary; Elizabeth McAdams, membership secretary, and





**SOUTHERN LEADERS AT INTER-RACIAL MEET**—Southern leaders planned action to solve the South's racial problems and last week end they issued a statement on possibilities for a solution to the problem. Among those at the conference were, left to right, Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Atlanta, of the Methodist Church; Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch; Noel R. Beddow, Birmingham, southern director of United Steel Workers of America (CIO); the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Thomas McNamara, Savannah, Ga., representing Bishop Gerald P. O'Hara of the Savannah-Atlanta Catholic Diocese; the Rev. John Inzer, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Asheville, N. C.; and the Rt. Rev. Charles Clingman, Louisville, Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky.

## YOUNG METHODISTS ASK TO JOIN The Plaindealer Kansas City, Kan. NATION-WIDE DISCRIMINATION FIGHT

Nashville, Oct. 8. (ANP)—Young people of Methodist churches throughout the nation are urged to work for the elimination of all race discrimination as a project in Christian democracy, in the latest issue of the "Newsletter" of the national conference of the Methodist Youth Fellowship released this week from headquarters here.

A report of the race relations committee unanimously adopted at the recent annual meeting of the national conference is contained

in the "Newsletter," which is being mailed to youth leaders of Methodism by the Rev. Harold E. Bremer, secretary. The national conference is composed of presidents of annual conference and student groups of the denomination, representing nearly 2,000,000 young people.

Major emphasis in the report is given to suggestions for improving the race relations between Negroes and white people. Part of the report read as follows:

"Whereas the privileges of democracy are being denied to people and groups within our nation by such means as the poll tax, discrimination based on racial prejudice in the armed services and war industries, we hereby insist that further curtailment of the rights of democracy be avoided and that previous rights now denied be restored, even in the midst of war.

"We stand upon the ground that the Negro is entitled to equality of opportunity without discrimination and segregation. We decry present practices in relation to awarding of jobs in war industries, appointment of chaplains, granting of commissions to men and women in the armed forces, establishment of training fields for Negro flyers, and all segregation based upon racial discrimination

in civilian defense."

"We are solidly opposed to discrimination against racial, national or economic minorities. We are well aware of the fact that millions of loyal American citizens are denied the basic American privilege of voting because of primary election laws, the poll tax, and trick literacy tests. We recommend that the Methodist Youth Fellowships, in the states where such un-American practices exist, use their influence toward the elimination of them"

Action projects for local church

and college student groups recommended by the Race Relations committee include:

"To seek for all peoples in the United States, irrespective of race, equal opportunities for education, work and social accommodations; better housing conditions, and justice in the courts and representation on juries.

"Inter-racial cooperation for nurseries and vacation church schools, especially in defense areas.

"Work for the placing of persons of minority groups on police forces and in other government positions, a procedure which we believe will help relieve tension leading to riots and unrest.

"Initiate study groups in the churches and communities to discover and discuss inter-racial problems."

Members of the national conference of the Methodist Youth Fellowship agreed to act as observers and reporters of racial crises, so that religious leaders can offer their services in helping to alleviate the situations.

Their report also recommends that "at least one existing Methodist theological seminary in the south follow an inter-racial policy in admitting students."



Birmingham, Ala.

# RACE RELATIONS ISSUES TO BE STUDIED BY GROUP

RICHMOND, Va., June 30.—(A)—A collaboration committee of 33

white and 33 Negro leaders from Southern states meeting here for a searching analysis of the principal issues involved in race relations, has agreed that some affirmative action is needed and has named a continuing committee to work out methods and practical means of approach.

The continuing committee, composed of from 12 to 14 members from each race, will meet in Atlanta Aug. 4 and 5 and in turn will name sub-committees to consider the various phases of such broad problems as political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service, social welfare and health.

"We urge especially that efforts be begun to prepare the postwar world for a wise and successful reception of our returning soldiers and to prepare both our soldiers and the people for attitudes and procedures adequate to carry the great load of postwar needs," the collaboration committee said in a statement unanimously approved, which was made public Tuesday.

"In all of these, we urge the public to a new sense of the meaning and of these needs as they accord with our professed principles of Christianity and democracy," it said.

The statement referred to the problem of readjustments to meet the demands of present and postwar conditions with reference to the Negro and future development of the South, as the great crisis, exclusive of the war, faced by the South and the nation.

## Issue Sharpened

"The war has sharpened the issue of Negro-white relations in the United States, and particularly in the South," it added. "A result has been increased racial tensions, fears and aggressions, and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights, and democratic freedom, as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South."

"These are acute and threaten to become even more serious as they increasingly block, through the deeper fears aroused, common sense consideration for even elementary improvements in Negro status, and the welfare of the country as a whole."

"This is a rare challenge to the leadership of the South; to the white leadership to find new ways of cooperation and to justify increased confidence of the Negro leadership in the white South; to the Negro leadership, to sense the difficulties involved and to meet increasing demands, without slowing down their essential efforts."

"As evidence of the promise of this leadership, two recent Southern Conferences on Race Relations, one at Durham, N. C., under the

## Virginia

McGill, editor, The Atlanta Constitution of inter-racial problems on the basis of a program originally drawn by Negro leaders in Durham, N. C., last Fall. The Richmond Columbia Theological Seminary gathering brought the leaders to Decatur, Ga. All except the last three were present at the meeting up a meeting of white religious, educational, labor and business leaders.

Negroes named to the continuing committee are: Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.; Dr. Char-

lotte Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, Mo.; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Earnest Delpit, president and business manager, Carpenters Local 2039, AFL, New Orleans; A. W. Dent, president, Dillard University, New Orleans; Dr. Gordon B. Han-

cock, professor of sociology, Virginia Union University; James E. Jackson, Jr., educational director, Southern Negro Youth Congress; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, professor of sociology, Fisk University, Nashville; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president, Howard University, Washington; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Carter Wesley, editor-publisher, The Informer, Houston, Tex.; P. and B. Young, editor-publisher, Journal and Guide, Norfolk.

"And here is the white South inexorably conditioned by cultural complexes, suffering terribly too and needing sympathy and help as few people have ever needed in the annals of man. And, even more important, the two, white South and black South, are part and parcel of the nation, whose people need, scarcely less than the two regional peoples, the sense of time and wisdom."

Editor Presides  
The Durham conference put up question of cooperation on improvements in the Negro's status, and the Atlanta conference expressed a desire to work with the Negro leadership. The meeting here was held at the parish house of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and was presided over by P. B. Young, editor and publisher of The Norfolk Journal and Guide, a Negro weekly.

The statement made public Monday was drawn by a resolutions committee headed by Dr. Howard W. Odum, head of the institute for research in the social sciences at the University of North Carolina. Those attending the conference said it was held in an atmosphere of good will, with complete lack of friction and a genuine desire to get something done. There was a lot of discussion but only four speeches. Prepared talks were made by Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Atlanta, and Dr. Odum for the whites and by Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Virginia Union University, Richmond, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, for the Negroes.

Negroes named to the continuing committee are Dr. Theodore Adams, First Baptist Church, Richmond; Mrs. Jesse Daniels Ames, Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta; Dr. William E. Cole, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Virginius Dabney, editor of The Richmond Times-Dispatch; C. H. Gilman, CIO, Atlanta; Mrs. Henry Havens, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. Edward A. McDowell, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara, Savannah; the Rev. William H. Marmion, Episcopal minister, Birmingham; Dr. Howard Odum, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Philip Shul-

hafer, manufacturer, Atlanta; Ralph

McGill, editor, The Atlanta Constitution of inter-racial problems on the basis of a program originally drawn by Negro leaders in Durham, N. C., last Fall. The Richmond Columbia Theological Seminary gathering brought the leaders to Decatur, Ga. All except the last three were present at the meeting up a meeting of white religious, educational, labor and business leaders.

The goals include solution of such problems as those of the franchise and ballot, jury service, elimination of violence and lynching, opportunity of employment, dual standards of pay, educational opportunities, increased opportunity for farm ownership, participation and advancement in war activities, training of Negro physicians and nurses.

The collaboration committee agreed that a continuing committee to meet in August should seek

## New York Times

New York, N. Y.

## SOUTHERNERS FACE AN ISSUE

Sixty-six persons attending a com-

mittee meeting in Richmond, Va., do

not make as dramatic a piece of news

as many thousands rioting in the

streets of Detroit. Yet out of commit-

tee meetings like one held in Richmond

this week may come a program which

will make future race riots improbable.

Half of those present at this inter-

racial conference were Negroes, half

were white. Sitting down together in

friendship they

agreed on a statement. War condi-

tions, they said, had opened up "the

basic questions of racial segregation

and discrimination, Negro, minority

rights and democratic freedom, as they

apply practically in Negro-white rela-

tions in the South." They appointed

subcommittees "to consider the various

phases of such broad problems as po-

litical and civil rights, industry and la-

bor, agriculture, military service, social wel-

fare and health."

If this sort of thing can be done in

the old South it can be done in the

North. A pattern for it exists in the

executive boards of whites and Negroes

which have been set up in many cities,

including New York and Detroit, un-

der the auspices of the National Urban

League. But it will not function auto-

matically. The citizens of both races

who are public-spirited enough to give

their time to committees must have the

support not only of city officials (un-

der Mayor La Guardia they have that

in New York) but of the mass of de-

cent, intelligent citizens. Every citizen

who wants to help must constitute him-

self a committee of one, with the pur-

pose of understanding his neighbors of

different race and dealing fairly with

them. New York can't afford to let

Richmond or Atlanta (where the inter-

racial committee will hold its next

meeting in August) get ahead of us in

this respect.

# PLAN TO SOLVE RACE PROBLEM IS AGREED ON

Covenant For Approach  
Adopted By Whites,  
Negroes At Meet

By Betty McDavid  
United Press Staff Correspondent  
RICHMOND, Va., June 30.—A

committee of 66 Southern white and Negro leaders today announced a general assortment on a "covenant" to be signed as a one for a co-operative program designed to solve the nation's No. 1 racial problem on the basis of "Christianity and democracy."

The goals include solution of such problems as those of the franchise and ballot, jury service, elimination of violence and lynching, opportunity of employment, dual standards of pay, educational opportunities, increased opportunity for farm ownership, participation and advancement in war activities, training of Negro physicians and nurses.

Leaders Gather  
The collaboration committee agreed that a continuing committee to meet in August should seek

## Sharpens The Issue

The committee warned that the war "has sharpened the issue of Negro-white relations in the United States, and particularly in the South," and a result has been "increased racial tensions, fears and aggressions, and an opening up of the basis questions of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights and democratic freedom, as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South."

"These issues are acute and threaten to become even more serious as they increasingly block, through the deeper fears aroused, common sense consideration for even elementary improvements in Negro status, and the welfare of the country as a whole."

The conference, sitting as a collaboration committee, said it recognized the importance of affirmative action, and listed as issues in-

volved such problems as: 1. Employment of an increasingly large number of Negroes in the public service. 2. Re-adaptation of labor union policies both for the best interests of Negroes and labor unions. 3. Equalized education opportunities in all aspects but especially in institutions of higher learning. 4. Fair farm wages and wider employment of Negro farm and home agents.



# Negro and White Group to Study Postwar Problems

JUN 3 1943  
War's Impact  
Sharpens  
Racial Issue

mon sense consideration for even elementary improvements in Negro status, and the welfare of the country as a whole. This is a rare challenge to the leadership of the South; to the white leadership to find new ways of co-operation and justify increased confidence in the Negro weekly.

**Odum Heads Group.**  
The statement made public today was drawn up by a resolutions committee headed by Dr. Howard W. Odum, head of the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences at the University of North Carolina.



DR. EDWARD A. McDOWELL, JR.  
Named to interracial committee.

Those attending the conference said it was held in an atmosphere of goodwill, with complete lack of friction and a genuine desire to get something done. There was much discussion, but only four speeches. Prepared talks were made by Dr. M. Ashby Jones of Atlanta and Dr. Odum for the whites and by Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Virginia Union University, Richmond, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, for the Negroes. Whites named to the continuing committee are Dr. Theodore Adams, First Baptist Church, Richmond; Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames, Commission on Interracial Co-operation, Atlanta; Dr. William E. Cole, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch; C. H. Gilman, C.I.O., Atlanta; Mrs. Henry Havens, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. Edward A. McDowell, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville; Mons. T. James McNamara, Savannah; the Rev. William M. Marmion, Episcopal minister, Birmingham; Dr. Odum; Philip Shulhafer, manufacturer, Atlanta; Ralph McGill, editor, Atlanta Constitution; Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Methodist Church, Atlanta; Dr. J. McDowell Richards, president of Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.

**Negroes Are Listed.**  
Negroes named to the continuing committee are Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; following the general trend of the Atlanta group, urge the general adaptation of the Durham statement entitled "A Basis for Interracial Co-operation and Development in the South," which has had extraordinary nationwide indorsement.

The Durham conference put upon the Southern white leadership the question of co-operation on improvements in the Negro's status. The meeting pressed a desire to work with Negro leadership. The meeting was held at the parish house of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and was presided over by P. B. Texas: P. B. Young, editor-

publisher, Journal and Guide, Norfolk.

## Moving In the Right Direction

Out of the recent meetings of Southern Negro and white leaders in Durham and Atlanta, has come a third meeting in Richmond of a collaboration committee of 33 white and an equal number of colored leaders to analyze the principal issues involved in race relations, with the understanding that some affirmative action is needed.

This committee has named a continuing committee of 14 members of each "race" to meet in Atlanta, Ga., August 4-5 to appoint sub-committees to study various phases of such problems as political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service, social welfare and health.

These leading Southerners are moving in the right direction, and it is entirely fitting and necessary that such an effort should start in the South which is undeniably the fountain head of Negrophobia as expressed in its laws and customs.

However, it is only a step in the right direction, only a slight beginning, and rather a hesitant approach, considering the seriousness of the situation.

It is something for white and colored leaders to sit together and sanely discuss the problem confronting the country in general, and the South in particular, but it is far from being enough.

It is a relief, however, for a group of this kind to be willing to leave the realm of statistic-gathering and viewing-with-alarm, and get down to the task of planning affirmative action.

The entire country will watch with interest to see what action the committee will propose.

## Virginia Interracial Body Meets

Journal and Guide  
Norfolk, Virginia  
Leaders Discuss  
Topics Affecting  
General Welfare

a member of the committee, referring to the Piedmont situation, urged that much attention be given the members of the approaching state legislature, to the end that their support would be given to Governor Darden's plans for establishing a state policy about status of Negro institutions that would be greatly to the advantage of the Negro citizens.

He gave an optimistic report as to the possibility of securing a Negro staff at Piedmont.

The plan is that a suitable stone marker be placed at Jamestown, and that \$50,000 be raised by personal contribution and \$50,000 be requested of the Assembly to serve as a scholarship for Negro doctors and nurses who will pledge themselves to serve in rural sections of Virginia.

A suggestion that the commission make an effort to obtain Negro participation in professional and scientific conferences, was put forth by Dr. John M. Gandy.

Attention was also called to the congested conditions on buses and trains. It was suggested that an effort be made to contact the passenger divisions of the public carriers and request them to give a fair and just consideration to

Negro citizens who desire to use the transportation facilities. The new director, Thomas C. Allen, was formally presented by the chairman and gave a brief report of his activities.

Richmond, Va., June 29 (AP)—A collaboration committee of thirty-three white and thirty-three Negro leaders from Southern states, meeting here for a searching analysis of the principal issues involved in race relations, has agreed that some affirmative action is needed and has named a continuing committee to work out methods and practical means of approach.

The continuing committee, composed of from twelve to fourteen members of each race, will meet at Atlanta on August 4 and 5 and in turn will name sub-committees to consider the various phases of such broad problems as political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service, social welfare and health.

**Seew Post**  
"We urge especially that efforts be begun to prepare the postwar world for a wise and successful reception of our returning soldiers and to prepare both our soldiers and the people for attitudes and procedures adequate to carry the great load of postwar needs," the collaboration committee said in a statement, unanimously approved, which was made public today.

"In all of these, we urge the public to a new sense of the meaning of these needs as they accord with our professed principles of Christianity and democracy," it said.

The statement referred to the problem of readjustments to meet the demands of present and postwar conditions with reference to the Negro and the future development of the South, as the great crisis, exclusive of the war, faced by the South and the nation.

**War Sharpens 2 Issues**  
"The war has sharpened the issue of Negro-white relations in the United States, and particularly in the South," it added. "The results have been increased racial tensions, fears and aggressions, and there has been an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregations and discrimination, Negro minority rights and democratic freedom as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South. These are acute and threaten to become even more serious as they increasingly block, throughout the deeper fears aroused, com-



## JUL 2 - 1943 RACIAL CONFEREES AGREED ON ACTION

### Continuing Committee Will Map Method of Approach

RICHMOND, Va., July 1 (P)—A collaboration committee of 33 white and 33 Negro leaders from southern states, meeting here for a searching analysis of the principal issues involved in racial relations, has agreed that some affirmative action is needed, and has named a continuing committee to work out methods and practical means of approach.

The continuing committee, composed of from 12 to 14 members from each race, will meet at Atlanta on Aug. 4 and 5, and in turn will name subcommittees to consider the various phases of such broad problems as political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education and agriculture, military service, social welfare and health.

"We urge especially that efforts be begun to prepare the postwar world for a wise and successful reception of our returning soldiers and to prepare both our soldiers and the people for attitudes and procedures adequate to carry the great load of postwar needs," the collaboration committee said in a statement, unanimously approved, which was made public today.

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#### Issue Sharpened by War

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"These are acute and threaten to become even more serious as they increasingly block, through

the deeper fears aroused, common sense consideration for even elementary improvements in Negro status and the welfare of the country as a whole.

"This is a rare challenge to the leadership of the South; to the white leadership to find new ways of co-operation and to justify increased confidence of the Negro leadership in the white South; to the Negro leadership, to sense the difficulties involved and to meet increasing demands, without slowing down their essential efforts.

"As evidence of the promise of this leadership, two recent southern conferences on race relations, one at Durham, N. C., under the auspices of Negro leadership, and one in Atlanta, under the auspices of white leadership, have blazed new trails. As a follow-up of these and with the above problems and backgrounds in mind, we, a group of southern whites and Negroes, representing both the Durham and Atlanta groups, meeting as a collaboration group at Richmond, Va., June 16, 1943, and following the general trend of the Atlanta group, urge the general adaptation of the Durham statement entitled "A Basis for Interracial Co-Operation and Development in the South," which has had extraordinary nation-wide indorsement."

The Durham conference put up to southern white leadership the question of co-operation on improvements in the Negro's status, and the Atlanta conference expressed a desire to work with the Negro leadership. The meeting here was held at the parish house of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and was presided over by P. B. Young, editor and publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, a Negro weekly.

The statement made public today was drawn up by a resolutions committee headed by Dr. Howard W. Odum, head of the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences at the University of North Carolina.

Those attending the conference said it was held in an atmosphere of good will, with complete lack of friction and a genuine desire to get something done. There was a lot of discussion, but only four speeches. Prepared talks were made by Dr. M. Ashby Jones of Atlanta and Dr. Odum for the white delegates and by Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Virginia Union University, Richmond, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, for the Negroes.

White persons named to the continuing committee are Dr. Theodore Adams, First Baptist Church, Richmond; Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames, Commission on Interracial Co-Operation, Atlanta; Dr. William E. Cole, University of Tennessee; Knoxville; Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-

Dispatch; C. H. Gilman, CIO, Atlanta; Mrs. Henry Havens, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. Edward A. McDowell, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville; the Right Rev. Monsignor T. James McNamara, Savannah; Rev. William H. Marmion, Episcopal minister, Birmingham; Dr. Howard Odum, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Philip Shulhafer, manufacturer, Atlanta; Ralph McGill, editor, Atlanta Constitution; Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Methodist Church, Atlanta; Dr. J. McDowell Richards, president of Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga. All except the last three were present at the meeting here.

#### Negroes on Committee

Negroes named to the continuing committee: Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Earnest Delpit, president and business manager, Carpenters' Local 2039 (AFL), New Orleans; A. W. Dent, president, Dillard University, New Orleans; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, professor of sociology, Virginia Union University; James E. Jackson Jr., educational director, Southern Negro Labor Congress; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, professor of sociology, Fisk University, Nashville; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president, Howard University, Washington; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Carter Westcott, editor-publisher, the Informer Dallas Express, Houston, Tex.; P. B. Young, editor-publisher, Journal and Guide, Norfolk.

The text of the committee's statement:

This is a day of great differences, strong feelings, and epochal conflicts throughout the world. Yet the world's greatest need and hope is to find common ground for universal action and balanced harmony among all peoples. Manifestly, such a goal must be reached through co-operative approximation to the largest measure of agreement in line with the largest number of values and the largest number of people.

We face, therefore, the double crisis of standing firm for the conservation and preservation of human rights; yet to seek these ends by the way of peace and planning rather than by conflict and revolution.

#### Readjustment Faced

In America, and particularly in the South, we face the problem of readjustments to meet the de-

## Virginia

mands of present and postwar conditions with reference to the Negro and the future development of a great region of the South is the great crisis of the South and nation.

This is the problem of two great peoples caught up in the midst of transition between the powerful heritage of the past and the mighty pull of the future. For here is the white South, a great people often doing little things and good people often doing bad things. And here is the Negro South, caught as always between the upper and nether millstones of conflicting forces and also paying the price of extraordinary transition from level to level of cultural achievement and needing plenty of understanding and co-operation. And here is the white South inexorably conditioned by cultural complexes, suffering terribly, too, and needing sympathy and help as few peoples have ever needed in the annals of men. And, even more important, the two, white South and black South, are part and parcel of the nation, whose people need, scarcely less than the two regional peoples, the sense of time and wisdom.

The war has sharpened the issue of Negro-white relations in the United States, and particularly in the South. A result has been increased racial tensions, fears and aggressions, and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, labor union policies both for the Negro minority rights, and democratic freedom, as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South. These issues guarding against discrimination are acute and threaten to become in local, state and Federal procedures; special problems of the service workers and standards of deeper fears aroused, common-

sense consideration for even elementary improvements in Negro states, and the welfare of the country as a whole.

#### Challenge Leaders

This is a rare challenge to the leadership of the South: To the white leadership to find new ways of co-operation and to justify increased confidence of the Negro leadership in the white south; to the Negro leadership, to sense the difficulties involved and to meet increasing demands, without slowing down their essential efforts.

As evidence of the promise of this leadership, two recent southern conferences on race relations, one at Durham, under the auspices of Negro leadership, and one in Atlanta, under the auspices of white leadership, have blazed new trails. As a follow-up of these and with the above problems and

backgrounds in mind, we, a group of southern whites and Negroes, representing both the Durham and Atlanta groups, meeting as a collaboration committee at Richmond, Va., June 16, 1943, and following the general trend of the Atlanta group, urge the general adaptation of the Durham statement entitled "A Basis for Interracial Co-Operation and Development in the South," which has had extraordinary nation-wide indorsement.

The framers of this covenant, realizing that the situation calls for both candor and wisdom, have included adequate and searching analysis of the principal issues involved, duly interpreted in their proper perspective. The problems so featured include political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupation, education, agriculture, military service, social welfare and health.

In the area of political and civil rights the essential problems featured were those of franchise and the ballot, jury service, personal security, services in public carriers, the elimination of violence, within and without the law, the elimination of lynching, and the employment of an increasingly larger number of Negroes in the public service.

#### Seek More Opportunity

In the area of work opportunities: The increased training for all skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labor, and opportunity for employment; the readaptation of labor union policies both for the best interests of Negroes and labor unions; the problem of dual standards of pay; support of but- tions in the South. These issues guarding against discrimination are acute and threaten to become in local, state and Federal procedures; special problems of the service workers and standards of deeper fears aroused, common-

sense consideration for even elementary improvements in Negro states, and the welfare of the country as a whole.

In the area of education: Equalized opportunities in all aspects, but especially including institutions of higher learning, professional training, and equal salaries.

In the area of agriculture: opportunity for the Negro farmer, including a sound of tenancy, adequate state and Federal assistance, increased opportunity for farm ownership, fair farm wages, and the wider employment of Negro farm and home agents.

In the area of military service: Along with the obligation to serve, the opportunity for full participation and advancement in the war activities and a continuing better adjustment of unsatisfactory situations.

In the area of social welfare and health: Adequate provisions for safeguarding the public

health, for training physicians and nurses, and for their employment. Also, the erection of low-cost housing and other facilities for improving community life.

We recognize now the importance of affirmative action, without which we shall fall far short of our hopes and possibilities. To this end, we direct that the continuing committee, as appointed by the two groups now consolidated in this larger collaboration committee, be charged with the responsibility for working out methods and practical means of approach. We urge especially that efforts be begun to prepare the postwar world for a wise and successful reception of our returning soldiers and to prepare both our soldiers and the people for attitudes and procedures adequate to carry the great load of postwar needs. In all these, we urge the public to a new sense of the meaning of these needs as they accord with our professed principles of Christianity and democracy.

## News Birmingham, Ala. Committee Study U. S. Race Relations

RICHMOND, Va. —(P)— Observing that "the war has sharpened the issue of Negro-white relations in the United States, particularly in the South," leaders of both races called Wednesday for affirmative action to meet what it termed a "rare challenge to the leadership of the South."

And as the first step toward a solution, the 33 white and 33 Negro members of a collaboration committee which met here for an exhaustive study of the principal issues involved in race relations, named a continuing committee to work out practical methods of approach.

Twelve to 14 members of each race compose the continuing committee, which in turn will meet in Atlanta Aug. 4 and 5 to begin its inquiry into the race problem. Subcommittees will be named to consider the various phases of such issues as political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service, social welfare and health.



"These are acute and threaten to become even more serious as they increasingly block, through the deeper fears aroused, common-sense consideration for even elementary improvements in Negro status, and the welfare of the country as a whole.



The statement made public 1 day was drawn up by a r

Guide, Norfolk.

"This is a rare challenge to the leadership of the South; to the

Sitting down together in mutual trust and friendship, they listened to four speeches and then agreed on a statement. Washington conditions, they said, had opened up "the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights and

They appointed "to consider the of such broad political and civil rights labor, service oc

tion, agriculture, military service, social welfare and health." If this sort of thing can be Guardia they have that in New York) but of the mass of decent, Virginia Interracial Group to Meet for it exists in the executive Every citizen who wants to help



# The South's Greatest Vision

Journal and Guide  
Norfolk, Virginia

**By GORDON B. HANCOCK**

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is a partial text of the keynote address delivered by Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, before the meeting of the collaboration committee representing the business conference on Race Relations and the Atlanta Conference, in Richmond, Va., on June 16. Affirmative action in adjusting the race relations problem in the South was urged by the joint committee.

of the Twentieth Century. The thing we are trying to do here today must be done if the Negro and the South and the nation are to be saved. It is becoming clearer as the years pass that the sage of Tuskegee was right when he said we go up or down together. It was a beneficent Providence that decreed it thus!



**DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK**

just pride. While Negro and or Atlanta. interracialists of the South were The soul of the white South counseling patience and the elus-must be saved! And every attempt ive consolations of social evolu-we make to advance the righteous tion, daring Negroes of the North-cause of the Negro is an attempt and South took the matter into advance the cause of the South. charge and are achieving desir-Every argument for the further able results. These elements ap-emancipation of the Negro is an pealed from the decision of over-argument for a greater South. It cautious Negroes and whites and is becoming more and more ap-won in the courts of the land no-parent that the South must save table advances and what is more, the Negro or itself be lost. What opposition to these advances are it would take to permanently sub-conspicuous for their weakness. jugate the Negro would destroy

The South is stirring with its various schemes of equalization. The Negro masses are thus emboldened to place their trust in that Negro leadership that gets results and are disinclined to pin their faith to the too conservative leadership. If the leadership of the Southern Negro is to live it must be strengthened; and withholding advances from it and granting these advances to others is not a good way to strengthen it.

■ If Negro leadership in the South is to survive, the South must cease waiting for outside sources to extort from it in the courts concessions that should be made

without a fight. If Negroes are forced to look elsewhere for leadership in critical times, then they are going to be inclined to look elsewhere at all times. There is only one safeguard against this and that is a more advanced policy on the part of the white South towards its Negroes.

## Strangled Or Strengthened

Negro leadership in the South can be strangled or strengthened, and just which it will be will be largely determined by the vision and statesmanship displayed at this conspicuous conclave. If the South resents interference from outside elements then there must be a greater liberalism in the South in dealing with Negro leadership; and interracialism must not be synonymous with "a motion to lay on the table" every proposal for social and economic advance. There are two grave dangers in this interracial situation namely, the danger of going too fast—a danger the white South fears—and the danger of going too slow—a danger the Negro fears. No mortal can tell on which of the two dangers is the greater.

Negro leadership in the South can be strangled or strengthened. It makes a world of difference to the cause of race relations whether the capitol of the Negro race is in New York City

jugate the Negro would destroy the Negro, the South and the nation. It is injurious to the soul of the South to be at cross-purposes with the higher idealisms of history, with Right and with the teachings of Jesus Christ.

It must be a fearful thing to be unwilling to risk a racial destiny on the teachings, that we implore as a guide to the coming rule of universal peace among the nations. The formula for peace among the nations is also the formula for relations between men and races of men. **MEN MUST BE BROTHERIZED OR THEY WILL BE BRUTALIZED.**

## Saviours Of The South

A civilization or a culture that cannot risk the brotherization of mankind is doomed. When it becomes dangerous to do right and when it is risky to be just, we are headed for social and economic damnation. The voice of certain elements of the white South pleading for justice for the Negro is the voice that gives promise of a great tomorrow. Those elements of the South who would come to terms of brotherly agreement and understanding with the Negro South, are at once the saviours of the South and the nation.

The moral leadership of the nation must be saved! We are today fighting a second World War within the brief span of twenty-five years. These World Wars are coming in too swift succession and with too devastating powers for mankind to put off the day when they will be the last.

- The United States alone has the  
 - necessary resources for salvaging  
 e-civilization. If our natural re-  
 -sources were paralleled by a mo-  
 -gral leadership strong in the  
 e-strength of being right, there is  
 f-the glorious possibility that this  
 -war might be the last. But so  
 l-long as this nation's color ques-  
 e-tion is an ugly scar upon the fair  
 face of its moral possibilities, we  
 are weak in our proffers of world  
 leadership.

When the enemy propaganda carries truth in its inward parts, our position as a world power is correspondingly weakened. The survival value of righteousness has

B. Young, editor of the Norfolk will meet in Atlanta in August. Journal & Guide, announced an and which has been entrusted agreement last Wednesday on a with the task of "working out covenant to be used as the basis methods and practical means of constructive action toward ef-approach."

The meeting, here two weeks public last Wednesday, said that Chicago as a collaborating committee, the ends sought must be by the listed problems to be approached way of peace and planning, rather by a continuing committee which er than by conflict and revolu-

IT is a long way from Jamestown to Richmond. In time it is only three hundred years; in space, less than a hundred miles, but in spirit there is a distance that beggars human comprehension.

When we consider what happened at Jamestown—and why—and what is happening at Richmond today—and why—we are convinced that some divinity has shaped our ends, and that these have been rough-hewn need not depress us here. The spiritual and moral distance covered is an achievement that should fill us with profound awe and wonderment. The way has been tedious and toilsome and tortuous, but through many dangers, toils and snares we have already come to one of the loftiest peaks along the mountain range of history; and we occupy today an eminence of moral grandeur unparalleled in our war-torn world.

## Seek Common Denominator

We have come upon one of those rare occasions of history when the clock of Destiny is striking a mighty hour preveaded by a now or never feeling. Propitious circumstances have conspired to make this one of the mightiest moments in the history of the South and nation, with an unparalleled opportunity knocking at our door. What is transpiring before our eyes stirs the imagination of possibilities that are tinged with drama. The white South and the Negro South are gathered about a discussion table seeking a common denominator of constructive actions, whereby their mutual destinies can be envisioned in mutual understanding

## Moral Daring

The day, the place and the occasion should not only fill us with hallowed inspiration but with the higher heroism of moral courage that renders us unafraid in the face of a mighty challenge. Such circumstances as surround us call for valiant-hearted men who are impelled by moral daring. The hour calls for white men and Negro men who dare to say and to do.

The soul of the Negro must be saved! The Negro has been patient and loyal. He has given to the world its most illustrious example of super-patriotism. Although he has had to come last to the table of this country's economic and political opportunities and oft-times had to take what was left, even the crumbs, he has never wavered in the hour when his country called, and some of the most glorious chapters in this nation's history are signed with the Negro's blood. It has pained him not a little to see foreign elements wine and dine and fete and feast, while in their hearts they harbored a hatred and contempt for our sacred traditions that blasphemed the names of our forefathers.

Loyal Negroes have been distressed—are distressed now—by such baleful practices and to say that this does not disturb the Negro's soul is to be a mistake and a tragedy. Because of a sagacious leadership the Negro masses have been kept in line and have borne their burdens with poise and courage.

## Super-Patriots

- If the highly favored are patriots, then the poorly-favored must be super-patriots, as they stand on the scales of national emergency. But it must be clear that this abuse of the Negro's finer feelings cannot go on forever, if the canker of cynicism and desperation is not to rend his soul. It is possible to wear

Again the Negro leadership of the South must be saved! For better or worse Negroes are lined up behind Negro leadership, and the safety of the Negro and the South resides in the vision and wisdom of this leadership. The prime reason that Negroes are loyal is found in their fine leadership, and a less sagacious leadership would have precipitated untold trouble throughout the South and nation. The pronounced and commendable general lack of open conflict between the races is due far more to the wisdom of Negro leadership than to the might of the white man.

The Negro leadership of the South that hitherto has counselled patience and loyalty is today being mercilessly maligned and misrepresented and unless it is speedily strengthened it is only a matter of time and it will pass forever. The mistakes that the white South has made in weakening its Negro leadership must not be repeated if the South is to be spared grievous developments. One of the South's grave mistakes is best epitomized in the question of the equalization of teachers salaries.

## Teachers' Salaries

There are and have been—discriminations in teachers' salaries that can never give the South a

by a race question that is in a

# Young Head of Mixed Group

# Washington Tribune To Prove Racial Problems

Washington, D. C. — A com-Southerners, presided (



# Two Dixie Parleys Meet Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois To Spur Racial Good Will

RICHMOND, Va. — Plans for the improvement of race relations, particularly in the South, were furthered here last week at a joint meeting of collaboration committees of the Southern Conference on Race Relations and the Atlanta Conference, composed of white members.

The meeting came about as a result of a suggestion from the Southern Conference that a group of liberal-minded white citizens of the South consult with a committee of the former and discuss ways and means of effecting better understanding and tolerance between the two races. The Atlanta Conference immediately accepted the invitation. The session here last week resulted in the setting up of two permanent committees to work together on methods and techniques for that purpose.

The Continuation Committee of the Durham Conference is composed of the following members: Dr. Charles S. Johnson, professor of sociology, Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga.; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, presi-

dent, Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga.; Earnest Delpit, president and business manager, Carpenters Local, 2039, A. F. of L., 3631 Second street, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Gordon B. Huneck, professor of sociology, Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.; James E. Jackson, Jr., Education director, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. Mordecia W. Johnson, president, Howard university, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Carter Wesley, Editor-Publisher, The Informer-Dallas Express, Houston, Texas; P. B. Young, Editor-Publisher, The Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

The Continuation Committee of the Atlanta Conference composed of the following members:

C. H. Gillman, 198 Whitehall  
 street, Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Dab-  
 ney, Times-Dispatch, Richmond,  
 Va.; Dr. Wm. E. Cole, University  
 of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.;  
 Rev. T. F. Adams, First Baptist  
 Church, Richmond, Va.; Dr. How-  
 ard W. Odum, University of North  
 Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Caro-  
 lina; Dr. E. A. McDowell, Southern  
 Baptist Theological seminary, Louis-  
 ville, Ky.; Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames,  
 710 Standard Building, Atlanta, Ga.;

Mr. Philip Shulhafer, 2636 Dellwood Drive, Atlanta, Ga.; Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara, 222 E. Harris street, Savannah, Ga.; Rev. Wm. H. Marmion, 1910 12th avenue, South, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Henry Havens, 2845 Corinthian avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.; Ralph McGill, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.; Bishop Arthur J. Moore, 1976 North Decatur Road, Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Columbia Theological seminary, Decatur, Ga.

The group drafted a statement in which it pledged an unceasing fight against racial strife. It reads, in part, thus:

“In America, and particularly in the South, we face the problem of readjustments to meet the demands of present and post-war conditions, with reference to the Negro and the future development of a great region of the nation. This, exclusive of the war, is the greatest crisis of the South and nation.

"We recognize now the importance of affirmative action, without which we shall fall far short of our hopes and possibilities. To this end we direct that the continuing committee, as appointed by the two groups now consolidated in this larger collaboration committee, be charged with the responsibility for working out methods and practical means of approach.

"We urge especially that efforts be begun to prepare the post-war world for a wise and successful reception of our returning soldiers and to prepare both our soldiers and the people for attitudes and procedures adequate to carry the great load of post-war needs.

"In all these, we urge the public to a new sense of the meaning of these needs as they accord with our professed principles of Christianity and democracy.

# Southerners Give Program For Improving Relations

HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 25—(ANP)—As the first step in a program for improving race relations in the South, as envisioned by the recent Southern Conference on Race Relations, which met in Durham, N.C., last October, the following proposal has been made. P. B. Young Sr., of Norfolk, is chairman of the conference. The outline of the proposal follows:

"Relations between Negroes and whites. They may be named vic-  
 tories in the southern region are to be named by the state, or whatever  
 tense and threaten to become a given state may approve.  
 more serious. Negroes resent sup- "These commissions should in-  
 pression. Certain vocal whites re-clude on their membership repre-  
 sent Negro efforts toward justice sentative Negro and white leaders  
 and fairness if it disturbs present from each of the following fields:  
 status. Liberal whites who want Agriculture, commerce, education,  
 to improve conditions fear pres- industry, labor, public welfare, re-  
 sults from reactionary whites and, ligious and youth in approximately  
 therefore, are reluctant to join equal proportion.  
 with Negro leaders in efforts to "The general purpose will be to  
 improve conditions, unless protec- improve race relations within the  
 tion is provided. With the above state. These commissions may do  
 in mind, it is recommended: this by:

## WANT COMMISSIONS FOR THE SOUTH

"That the governors in each of the several states be asked to ap-

"1. Serving as an official clearing house that will provide sane consideration of conflicts.

"2. Serving as planning and



# Southern Conference Statement Is Given Full Endorsement

Journal and Guide  
(Norfolk, Virginia)

**RICHMOND**—Proposing affirmative action in solving the racial relations problem in the South—which was termed the greatest crisis in 1943 nation, exclusive of the war—the collaboration committee representing the Southern Conference on Race Relations and the Conference of White Southerners on Race Relations released on Wednesday a resolution approved at the June 16 session held in Richmond.

"We urge especially," said the resolution, which was drawn by a committee of eight, four from each conference, "that efforts be begun to prepare the post war world for a wise and successful reception of our returning soldiers and to prepare both our soldiers and the people for attitudes and procedures adequate to carry the great load of post war needs."

The Richmond session was a followup of the October Durham, N. C., conference of the colored leadership and the May Atlanta, Ga., meeting of 250 white Southern leaders. Both groups appointed collaboration committees for the purpose of finding ways and means of achieving the objectives which the two conferences declared were "desirable in order to improve race relations in the South and the nation."

A continuation committee, bi-racial in nature and composed of representatives of the groups, was established and charged with the responsibility for working out methods and practical means of approach.

## ATLANTA MEETING

Atlanta will be the scene of the first meeting of this group. The session has been set for August 4-5. Dr. Charles S. Johnson has been appointed by the colored leadership as co-chairman. A second co-chairman, named by the white leaders, had not been revealed early this week.

Sixty-six representatives, including 33 from each conference, formed the collaboration committee. The all day session was held in Richmond's St. Paul Episcopal Church. A joint session of the conferees was held in the Sunday school room of the church with P. B. Young Sr., chairman of the

## Virginia ference on Race Relations.

The collaboration committee of each conference named a Continuation Committee. These two committees will work together on methods or techniques.

The Continuation Committee of the Durham Conference is composed of the following members:

DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, Professor of Sociology, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

DR. HORACE MANN BOND, President, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.

DR. CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN, President, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.

DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT, President, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

EARNST DELPIT, President and Business Manager, Carpenters Local 2039, A. F. of L., 3631 Second Street, New Orleans, La.

A. W. DENT, President, Dillard University, New Orleans, La.

DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK, Professor of Sociology, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

JAMES E. JACKSON, Jr., Education Director, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham, Ala.

DR. MORDECAI W. JOHNSON, President, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS, President, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. F. D. PATTERSON, President, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

CARTER WESLEY, Editor-Publisher, The Informer-Dallas Express, Houston, Texas.

P. B. YOUNG, Editor-Publisher, The Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

The Continuation Committee of the Atlanta Conference composed of the following members:

C. H. GILLMAN, 198 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

VIRGINIUS DABNEY, Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

DR. WM. E. COLE, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

REV. T. F. ADAMS, First Baptist Church, Richmond, Va.

DR. HOWARD W. ODUM, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

DR. E. A. McDOWELL, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

MRS. JESSIE DANIEL AMES, 710 Standard Building, Atlanta, Ga.

MR. PHILIP SHULHAFFER, 2636 Dellwood Drive, Atlanta, Ga.

RT. REV. MSGR. T. JAMES McNAMARA, 222 E. Harris Street, Savannah, Ga.

REV. WM. H. MARMION, 1910 12th Avenue, South, Birmingham, Ala.

MRS. HENRY HAVENS, 2845 Courtman Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.

RALPH MCGILL, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

BISHOP ARTHUR J. MOORE, 1976 North Decatur Road, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. J. McDOWELL RICHARDS, Columbia Theol. Seminary, Decatur, Georgia.

MEMBERS OF WHITE COLLABORATION COMMITTEE. ATLANTA CONFERENCE. RICHMOND, VA., JUNE 15, 1943.

Present at the Richmond Conference were the following members of the Atlanta Conference:

DR. THEODORE F. ADAMS, First Baptist Church, Richmond, Va.

MRS. JESSIE DANIEL AMES, Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga.

FRANCIS R. BRIDGES, Jr., Chairman, Florida Parole Commission, Tallahassee, Fla.

WILLIAM E. COLE, Professor of Sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

J. F. CONNORS, Catholic Committee of the South, Richmond, Va.

VIRGINIUS DABNEY, Editor, Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

MRS. ANDREW DALE, Columbia, Tenn.

MRS. GEORGE E. DAVIS, Orangeburg, S. C.

JACKSON DAVIS, General Education Board, Richmond, Va.

REV. WILLIAM G. GEHRI, Memphis, Tenn.

MRS. HARRY M. GERSHON, Atlanta, Ga.

C. H. GILLMAN, C. I. O., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. HENRY HARCUS, Jacksonville, Fla.

R. BEVERLY HERBERT, Attorney, Columbia, S. C.

VERY REV. C. HOFFMAN, C. S. S., Richmond, Va.

MOST. REV. PETER L. IRETON, Bishop, Diocese of Richmond, Richmond, Va.

DR. THEODORE H. JACK, President, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.

DR. M. ASHBY JONES, Atlanta, Ga.

LOYD R. KILLAM, Southern Area Council, YMCA, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. RYLAND KNIGHT, Atlanta, Ga.

EDWARD A. McDOWELL, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

RT. REV. MSGR. T. JAMES McNAMARA, Savannah, Ga.

REV. WILLIAM H. MARMION, Pastor of St. Marys Episcopal Church, Birmingham, Ala.

MRS. R. MASON, C. I. O., Atlanta, Ga.

C. NEWBOLD, State Department of Education, Raleigh, N. C.

MRS. W. A. NEWELL, Washington, D. C.

HOWARD W. ODUM, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

E. M. PRESTON, Attorney, Richmond, Va.

Philip Shulhafer, Manufacturer, Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. M. E. TILLY, Atlanta, Ga.

REV. VINCENT S. WATERS, St. Mary's Catholic Church, Richmond, Va.

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, Executive Secretary, Catholic Committee of the South, Richmond, Va.

MRS. JOSEPHINE WILKINS, Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga.

MEMBERS OF NEGRO COLLABORATION COMMITTEE. SOUTHERN CONFERENCE ON RACE RELATIONS

Present, also, were the following members of the Durham Conference:

DR. HORACE MANN BOND, President, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.

DR. JAMES BRAWLEY, President, Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN, President, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.

LOUIS E. BURNHAM, Organizational Secretary, Southern Negro Youth Congress, 526 Masonic Temple Building, Birmingham, Ala.

REV. H. H. BUTLER, President, Baptist State Convention, Hartsville, S. C.

DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT, President, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

WILLIAM M. COOPER, Director of Extension, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

EARNST DELPIT, President and Business Manager, Carpenters Local 2039, A. F. of L., 3631 Second St., New Orleans, La.

A. W. DENT, President, Dillard University, New Orleans, La.

D. J. DIXON, M. D., Physician, Barnwell, S. C.

G. HAMILTON FRANCIS, M. D., Physician, Norfolk, Va.

DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK, Professor of Sociology, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

ARCHDEACON B. W. HARRIS, Episcopal Minister, Norfolk, Va.

JAMES E. JACKSON, Jr., Educational Director, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham, Ala.

DR. LUTHER P. JACKSON, Professor of History, Virginia State College, Ettrick, Va.

DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, Professor of Sociology, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

DR. MORDECAI W. JOHNSON, President, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

R. O'HARA LANIER, Acting President, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

JOHN R. LARKINS, N. C. State Department of Public Welfare, Raleigh, N. C.

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS, President, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

ROSCOE C. MITCHELL, Newspaper Reporter, Richmond, Va.

REV. S. S. MORRIS, Secretary, Christian Education A. M. E. Church, Nashville, Tenn.

L. F. PALMER, Principal, Huntington High School, Newport News, Va.

DR. F. D. PATTERSON, President, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

DR. IRA DeA. REID, Professor of Sociology, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

G. D. ROGERS, President, Central Life Insurance Company, 236-10th Avenue, Bradenton, Fla.

LEWIS L. SCOTT, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Tenn.

DR. J. G. STUART, Physician, 2030 Taylor St., Columbia, S. C.

WILLIAM E. TAYLOR, Dean, Lincoln University Law School, St. Louis, Mo.

J. E. WALKER, M. D., President, National Negro Business League, 234 Hernando St., Memphis, Tenn.

CARTER WESLEY, Editor-Publisher, The Informer, Dallas Express, Houston, Texas.

M. F. WHITTAKER, President,

pro-T. C. Walker of Gloucester, Va., but a member of the committee, rejected by the State Board offering to the Piedmont situation. Health, and a revival of the suggestion that a Negro memorial be placed at Jamestown were among the subjects discussed at the meeting of the executive committee given to Governor Darden's plans of the Virginia Interracial for establishing a state policy Commission at Mayo Memorial on May 15. That would be greatly to the advantage of the Negro citizens. He gave an optimistic report as to the possibility of securing a Negro staff at

Body Meets  
Norfolk, Virginia  
Leaders Discuss  
Topics Affecting  
General Welfare

RICHMOND, Va. — Staffing Piedmont Sanatorium with a Negro by the Rev. John Page Williams.

Virginia  
Interracial  
Journal and Guide



Piedmont.

The plan is that a suitable stone marker be placed at Jamestown, and that \$50,000 be raised by personal contribution and \$50,000 be requested of the Assembly to serve as a scholarship for Negro doctors and nurses who will pledge themselves to serve in rural sections of Virginia.

A suggestion that the commission obtain Negro participation in professional and scientific conferences, was put forth by Dr. John M. Gandy.

Attention was also called to the congested conditions on buses and trains. It was suggested that an effort be made to contact the passenger divisions of the public carriers and request them to give a fair and just consideration to Negro citizens who desire to use the transportation facilities.

The new director, Thomas C. Allen, was formally presented by the chairman and gave a brief report of his activities.



57b--1943

WASHINGTON

## West Coast Group

Organized 6/1943

## Fight Race Haters

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

SEATTLE, Nov. (ANP)— Fight-  
ing to stave off the evils of fascis-  
tic philosophies of axis agents in  
this important war production  
area representatives of labor,  
church, and civic groups met here  
last week in the YWCA and formed  
the Committee for Democratic  
Race Relations. The committee will  
work toward the realization of the  
democratic ideals of the nation's  
constitution.

"Discrimination and division in  
our ranks is the main weapon left  
in the arsenal of the fascists,"  
warned Sen. Thomas C. Rabbitt.

Following the senator's speech  
Roscoe Crayerfat, vice president in-  
ternational Longshoremen's and  
Warehousemen's union CIO made  
a forthright denunciation of the  
confusionists and divisionists.

"We must meet this problem  
head on," he said. "There must be  
no appeasement in our approach to  
this problem."

Disputes are common to the war  
effort and are being fostered by  
the enemy to destroy coalition  
unity declared Hugh DLacy, presi-  
dent of the Washington Com-  
monwealth federation.



57h-1943

WISCONSIN

## Hold Meeting

Bee (Mandarin) Section  
Forerace

## Relations Here

DEC 26 1943

Some of the leading white pastors of Milwaukee held a "Better Racial Understanding" meeting for the purpose of initiating plans for obtaining equal justice and treatment of colored citizens and visitors in Milwaukee. Among the subjects discussed by these leading pastors during the meeting, were the following:

1. Better reception and treatment of colored workers and customers in restaurants, and hotels in the city of Milwaukee; 2. Better housing conditions for colored residents of Milwaukee. These distinguished clergymen have seen the plight of the colored people in Milwaukee, and their prejudicial treatment by certain white organized and unorganized groups, and have decided to do something about it, more than talk and sympathize for it.

They have decided to practice what they preach, and preach what they practice, at home, in church, in private and in public. This move by these prominent and influential pastors certainly brings good news and glad tidings to an oppressed race, in a world of racial prejudice and unfair race persecution.